United Nations A/55/100

General Assembly

Distr.: General
15 June 2000

Original: English

Fifty-fifth session

Annotated preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the fifty-fifth regular session of the General Assembly*

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* The unannotated preliminary list was issued on 29 February 2000 (A/55/50). Drafting changes made since that date have been included in the present document and will be reflected in the provisional agenda, which will be issued on 7 July 2000 (A/55/150).

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[2] This item remains on the agenda of the fifty-fourth session (decision 54/465 of 23 December 1999). Its inclusion in the provisional agenda of the fifty-fifth session is subject to any action that the Assembly may take on it at its fifty-fourth session.

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[3] This item, which has not yet been considered by the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session, remains on the agenda of that session (decision 54/465 of 23 December 1999). Its inclusion in the provisional agenda of the fifty-fifth session is subject to any action that the Assembly may take on it at its fifty-fourth session.

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[4] This item, which has not yet been considered by the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session, remains on the agenda of that session (decision 54/465 of 23 December 1999). It is included in the provisional agenda of the fifty-fifth session pursuant to decision 54/463 of 23 December 1999.

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[*] To be issued in an addendum to the present document.

I. Introduction

1. The present document, which corresponds to the preliminary list circulated on 29 February 2000 (A/55/50), has been prepared in accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly, as set forth in paragraph 17 (b) of annex II to Assembly resolution 2837 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971.

2. The provisional agenda provided for in rule 12 of the rules of procedure will appear on 7 July 2000 (A/55/150).

3. An addendum to this document (A/55/100/Add.1) will be issued at the opening of the session in accordance with paragraph 17 (c) of annex II to resolution 2837 (XXVI).

4. The fifty-fourth session will convene at United Nations Headquarters on Tuesday, 5 September 2000, at 3 p.m.

II. Annotated list

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Namibia

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 53/239 of 8 June 1999, the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly shall open on Tuesday, 5 September 2000.

Rule 30 of the rules of procedure provides that, at the opening of each session of the General Assembly, the Chairman of that delegation from which the President of the previous session was elected shall preside until the Assembly has elected a President for the session. Accordingly, the temporary President is not necessarily the individual who presided at the preceding session (for the election of the President, see item 4).

2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation

Rule 62 of the rules of procedure provides that, immediately after the opening of the 1st plenary meeting and immediately preceding the closing of the final plenary meeting of each session of the General Assembly, the President shall invite the representatives to observe one minute of silence dedicated to prayer or meditation. This provision was incorporated in the rules of procedure at the fourth session (resolution 362 (IV), annex I).

3. Credentials of representatives to the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly

(a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee

(b) Report of the Credentials Committee

In accordance with rule 27 of the rules of procedure, the credentials of representatives and the names of members of a delegation are to be submitted to the Secretary-General, if possible not less than one week before the opening of the session. The credentials must be issued either by the Head of State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Under rule 28 of the rules of procedure, a Credentials Committee consisting of nine members is appointed by the General Assembly at the beginning of each session on the proposal of the President. The members of the Committee are traditionally appointed at the 1st plenary meeting, on the proposal of the temporary President and before the election of the President for the session. The Committee elects a Chairman, but no Vice-Chairman or Rapporteur.

On completion of its work, the Committee submits a report to the General Assembly.

At its fifty-fourth session,[5] the General Assembly appointed the following States members of the Credentials Committee: Austria, Bolivia, China, Philippines, Russian Federation, South Africa, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago and United States of America (decision 54/301). At that session, the Assembly approved the reports of the Committee (resolutions 54/6 A and B).

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[5] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 3):

(a) Reports of the Credentials Committee: A/54/475 and Add.1;

(b) Resolutions 54/6 A and B and decision 54/301;

(c) Plenary meetings: A/54/PV.1, 38 and 75.

Document: Report of the Credentials Committee.

4. Election of the President of the General Assembly

Under rule 31 of the rules of procedure, the President of the General Assembly is elected by the Assembly and holds office until the close of the session at which he was elected. In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. The President is elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of the thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth and forty-sixth sessions, the President has been elected by acclamation.

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, para. 1) that, in the election of the President, regard should be had for equitable geographical rotation of the office among the following States:

(a) African States;

(b) Asian States;

(c) Eastern European States;

(d) Latin American States;

(e) Western European and other States.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard and that the same practice should apply to the election of the President of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

The names of the past Presidents of the General Assembly are listed in annex I.[6]

5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees

The General Assembly has six Main Committees. At its forty-seventh session, by its resolution 47/233 of 17 August 1993, the Assembly decided to amend rule 98 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly according to paragraph 1 of the resolution, which reads as follows:

> "1. *Decides* that the Main Committees of the General Assembly shall be as follows:
>
> (*a*) Disarmament and International Security Committee (First Committee);
>
> (*b*) Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee);
>
> (*c*) Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee);
>
> (*d*) Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (Third Committee);
>
> (*e*) Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee);
>
> (*f*) Legal Committee (Sixth Committee);".

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[6] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 4):

(a) Decision 54/302;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.1.

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly decided to amend the first sentence of rule 103 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly to read: "Each Main Committee shall elect a Chairman, three Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur" (resolution 52/163, para. 1).

Rule 103 states that the elections shall be held by secret ballot unless the Committee decides otherwise in an election where only one candidate is standing. Since in the great majority of cases only one candidate is nominated, most officers of Main Committees are elected by acclamation.

In addition, rule 103 provides that the nomination of each candidate shall be limited to one speaker, after which the Committee shall immediately proceed to the election.

Rule 99 (a) stipulates that all the Main Committees shall, during the first week of the session, hold the elections provided for in rule 103.

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided, on 29 July 1994 (resolution 48/264, annex II), that the six Chairmen of the Main Committees should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) One representative from an African State;

(b) One representative from an Asian State;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(e) One representative from a Western European or other State;

(f) The sixth chairmanship shall rotate over a period of 20 sessions according to the following pattern:

  (i) One representative from an African State;
  (ii) One representative from an Asian State;
  (iii) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;
  (iv) One representative from an African State;
  (v) One representative from an Asian State;
  (vi) One representative from an African State;
  (vii) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;
  (viii) One representative from an Asian State;
  (ix) One representative from an African State;
  (x) One representative from an Asian State;
  (xi) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;
  (xii) One representative from an African State;
  (xiii) One representative from an Asian State;
  (xiv) One representative from an African State;
  (xv) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;
  (xvi) One representative from an Asian State;
  (xvii) One representative from an African State;
  (xviii) One representative from an Asian State;

(xix) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(xx) One representative from an African State.

The Chairmen of the Main Committees are generally elected on the first day of the session. For practical reasons, the elections are held in the General Assembly Hall under the chairmanship of the President of the Assembly. However, it should be noted that this does not involve a plenary meeting of the Assembly, but a series of consecutive meetings of the six Main Committees. The three Vice-Chairmen and the Rapporteur of each Main Committee are elected later, during the first week of the session.

The names of the officers of the Main Committees from the twentieth session onwards are listed in annex II.[7]

6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly

The President of the General Assembly is assisted by 21 Vice-Presidents. The duties involved are performed by heads of delegations of Member States, and not by individuals elected in their personal capacity. The Assembly decided on four occasions to increase the number of Vice-Presidents (resolutions 1104 (XI), 1192 (XII), 1990 (XVIII) and 33/138).

Under rule 31 of the rules of procedure, the Vice-Presidents are elected by the General Assembly and hold office until the close of the session at which they were elected. In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Vice-Presidents are elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of the thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth, forty-first and forty-second sessions in the case of one of the regional groups, the Vice-Presidents have been elected by acclamation.

Rule 31 also provides that the Vice-Presidents shall be elected after the election of the Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5), in such a way as to ensure the representative character of the General Committee (see item 8).

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, paras. 2 and 3) that the 21 Vice-Presidents should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Six representatives from African States;

(b) Five representatives from Asian States;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) Three representatives from Latin American States;

(e) Two representatives from Western European or other States;

(f) Five representatives from the permanent members of the Security Council.

The election of the President of the Assembly has the effect, however, of reducing by one the number of vice-presidencies allocated to the region from which the President is elected.

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[7] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 5):

(a) Decision 54/303;

(b) Meetings of the Main Committees: A/C.1/54/PV.1, A/C.4/54/SR.1, A/C.2/54/SR.1, A/C.3/54/SR.1, A/C.5/54/SR.1 and A/C.6/54/SR.1;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.2.

The Vice-Presidents are generally elected on the first day of the session.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard and the same practice should apply to the election of the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

The names of the States that have held the office of Vice-President of the General Assembly are listed in annex III.[8]

7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations

Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Charter stipulates that, while the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Council so requests.

Article 12, paragraph 2, provides that the Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security that are being dealt with by the Council. He is similarly to notify the Assembly immediately if the Council ceases to deal with such matters.

At its fifty-fourth session,[9] the General Assembly took note of the communication from the Secretary-General (A/54/398) without discussion (decision 54/410).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

8. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee

Rules 12 to 15 of the rules of procedure deal with the agenda for regular sessions.

Provisional agenda

Under rule 12 of the rules of procedure, the provisional agenda is to be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 60 days before the opening of the session (see annotation for item 1). The preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the fifty-fifth session (see sect. I, para. 1) was circulated on 29 February 2000 (A/55/50). The provisional agenda for the fifty-fifth session (A/55/150) will appear on 7 July 2000.

Rule 13 of the rules of procedure indicates what items shall or may be included in the provisional agenda.

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[8] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 6):
(a) Decision 54/304;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.2.

[9] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 7):
(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/54/398;
(b) Decision 54/410;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.38.

Supplementary items

Rule 14 of the rules of procedure provides that any Member or principal organ of the United Nations or the Secretary-General may, at least 30 days before the date fixed for the opening of a regular session, request the inclusion of supplementary items in the agenda. Such items shall be placed on a supplementary list, which shall be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 20 days before the opening of the session.

The supplementary list (A/55/200) will be issued on 16 August 2000.

Additional items

Rule 15 of the rules of procedure stipulates, *inter alia*, that additional items of an important and urgent character, proposed for inclusion in the agenda less than 30 days before the opening of a regular session or during a regular session, may be placed on the agenda if the General Assembly so decides by a majority of the members present and voting.

Consideration of the draft agenda by the General Committee

Rules 38 to 44 of the rules of procedure deal with the composition, organization and functions of the General Committee. The Committee is composed of the President of the General Assembly, who presides (see item 4 and annex I), the 21 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly (see item 6 and annex III) and the Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5 and annex II).

The General Committee usually meets on the second day of the session for the purpose of making recommendations to the General Assembly concerning the adoption of the agenda, the allocation of items and the organization of the work of the Assembly. For this purpose, it has before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General containing the draft agenda (provisional agenda, supplementary items and additional items), the proposed allocation of items and a number of recommendations concerning the organization of the session.

At the fifty-fifth session, because the Millennium Summit is scheduled to begin on the second day of the session, it is envisaged that the General Committee will meet on the third day of the session.

Document: Memorandum by the Secretary-General, A/BUR/55/1.

Adoption of the agenda by the General Assembly[10]

The final agenda, the allocation of items included in the agenda and arrangements for the organization of the session are adopted by the General Assembly by a simple majority.

Rule 23 of the rules of procedure provides, *inter alia*, that debate on the inclusion of an item in the agenda, when that item has been recommended for inclusion by the General Committee, shall be limited to three speakers in favour of, and three against, the inclusion.

9. General debate

At the beginning of the session, the General Assembly devotes a period of two weeks to the general debate, during which heads of delegations may state the views of their Governments on any item before the Assembly.

In accordance with paragraph 46 of annex V to the rules of procedure, the list of speakers wishing to take part in the general debate is closed at the end of the third day after the opening of the debate.

At the fifty-fourth session, 19 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate (A/54/PV.4–22), during which 181 speakers took the floor.[11]

10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization[1]

Article 98 of the Charter requires the Secretary-General to make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization. That report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (a) of the rules of procedure.

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[10] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 8):

(a) Preliminary list: A/54/50;
(b) Annotated preliminary list: A/54/100 and Corr.1;
(c) Provisional agenda: A/54/150;
(d) Supplementary list: A/54/200;
(e) Memorandum by the Secretary-General: A/BUR/54/1 and Add.1;
(f) Reports of the General Committee: A/54/250 and Corr.1 and Add.1-3;
(g) Agenda: A/54/251 and Add.1-5;
(h) Allocation of agenda items: A/54/252 and Corr.1 and Add.1-5;
(i) Annotated agenda: A/54/100/Add.1;
(j) Letters from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences: A/54/313 and Add.1 and 2;
(k) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/54/231, A/54/234, A/54/236 and Add.1 and A/54/237;
(l) Letters from Austria: A/54/191; Greece: A/54/192; Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, India, Namibia, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Spain and Sweden: A/54/193; Burkina Faso, El Salvador, the Gambia, Grenada, Honduras, Liberia, Malawi, the Marshall Islands, Nicaragua, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Solomon Islands and Swaziland: A/54/194 and Add.1; Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal and Sao Tome and Principe: A/54/232; South Africa: A/54/233; Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, India, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Ukraine: A/54/235; Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, Ukraine and Zimbabwe: A/54/238;
(m) Decisions 54/401, 54/402 A and B, 54/403 A to D and 54/465;
(n) Meetings of the General Committee: A/BUR/54/SR.1-5;
(o) Plenary meetings: A/54/PV.2-4, 33, 44, 70, 88-90, 93, 97 and 98.

[11] At the fifty-third session, 20 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate, during which 180 speakers took the floor.

At its fifty-fourth session,[12] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (decision 54/408).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General, Supplement No. 1 (A/55/1).

11. Report of the Security Council[1]

The Security Council (see item 15 (a)) submits an annual report to the General Assembly under Article 24, paragraph 3, of the Charter; the Assembly considers the report in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 1. The Council's report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

The General Assembly usually takes note of the report of the Security Council without discussion. However, at its twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions, in 1971 and 1972, the Assembly, in connection with its consideration of the Council's report, decided to seek the views of Member States on ways and means of enhancing the effectiveness of the Council in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter (resolutions 2864 (XXVI) and 2991 (XXVII)). At its twenty-eighth session, the Assembly drew the attention of the Council, when considering steps to enhance its effectiveness in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter, to the views and suggestions submitted by Member States in response to the above-mentioned resolutions as contained in the Secretary-General's reports on the matter (A/8447 and Add.1 and A/9243) (resolution 3186 (XXVIII)). At its fifty-first session, the Assembly invited the Security Council, through an appropriate procedure or mechanism, to update the General Assembly on a regular basis on the steps it had taken or was contemplating with respect to improving its reporting to the Assembly (resolution 51/193).

At its fifty-fourth session,[13] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Security Council covering the period from 16 June 1998 to 15 June 1999 (decision 54/409).

Document: Report of the Security Council covering the period from 16 June 1999 to 15 June 2000, Supplement No. 2 (A/55/2).

12. Report of the Economic and Social Council

Themes for the substantive session of 2000 of the Council

At its substantive session of 1999, the Economic and Social Council decided that the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2000 of the Council would be devoted to the consideration of the theme: "Development and international cooperation in the twenty-first century: the role of information technology in the context of a knowledge-based global economy" (Council decision 1999/281). The theme is relevant and complementary to General Assembly resolution 54/231, entitled "Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence". Assembly resolution 54/201, entitled "Science and technology for development", is also relevant.

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[12] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 10):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization: Supplement No. 1 (A/54/1);
- (b) Decision 54/408;
- (c) Plenary meetings: A/54/PV.4, 27, 29, 32 and 33.

[13] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 11):
- (a) Report of the Security Council: Supplement No. 2 (A/54/2);
- (b) Decision 54/409;
- (c) Plenary meetings: A/54/PV.35–37.

The coordination segment will be devoted to the consideration of the cross-sectoral theme "Assessment of the progress made within the United Nations system, through the conference reviews, in the promotion of an integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields".

In accordance with Council decision 1999/281, the coordination segment will also be devoted to the consideration of the "Coordinated implementation by the United Nations system of the Habitat Agenda". By selecting this theme, the Council has met the request made by the General Assembly to the Council most recently in its resolution 53/180 to devote its coordination segment in 2000 to human settlements issues and the implementation of the Habitat Agenda. The Assembly also invited the Council actively to promote and coordinate the role of the regional commissions in the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda at the regional and subregional levels, and requested organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and the funds and programmes to contribute to the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda.

At its organizational session for 2000, the Economic and Social Council decided that the theme of the humanitarian affairs segment should be "Strengthening the coordination of humanitarian response and the role of technology in mitigating the effects of natural disasters and other humanitarian emergencies, including conflicts, with particular reference to the displacement of persons arising therefrom" (decision 2000/206).

At its fifty-fourth session,[14] the General Assembly took note of the relevant chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 1999 (decision 54/451).

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[14] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 12):

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/54/3 and Add.1 and 2);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  (i) Revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1999: A/54/443 and Add.1;
  (ii) Analysis of the organizational structure and the personnel and technical resources of the Non-Governmental Organizations Section of the United Nations Secretariat: A/54/520 and Add.1;

(c) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:
  (i) Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund on the United Nations Population Award: A/54/407;
  (ii) Progress report by the Director of the United Nations Staff College at Turin, Italy: A/54/481;
  (iii) Report of the Advisory Committee on the analysis of the organizational structure and the personnel and technical resources of the Non-Governmental Organizations Section of the United Nations Secretariat: A/54/657;

(d) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/54/581 (items 94 and 12);

(e) Report of the Second Committee: A/54/594;

(f) Report of the Third Committee: A/54/606;

(g) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/54/668;

(h) Resolution 54/85 and decisions 54/437, 54/438, 54/449 to 54/452, 54/461 and 54/464;

(i) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/54/SR.3-7;

(j) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/54/SR.3-8 and 36, 39, 42, 43 and 51;

(k) Meeting of the Third Committee: A/C.3/54/SR.56;

(l) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/54/SR.44;

(m) Plenary meetings: A/54/PV.71, 83, 87 and 88.

United Nations Population Award 2000

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly decided to establish an annual United Nations Population Award for the most outstanding contribution to the awareness of population questions or to their solutions by an individual or individuals or by an institution (resolution 36/201).

The laureates are selected by the Committee for the United Nations Population Award, which is composed of representatives of 10 Member States (Burundi, Cape Verde, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lesotho, Netherlands, Romania and Thailand), which are elected by the Economic and Social Council for a period of three years (currently 1998 to 2000).

At its first session of 1982, the Economic and Social Council approved the rules of procedure of the Committee, rule 8 of which calls for the proceedings of the Committee to be reflected in a report attached to the annual report to be submitted to the General Assembly by the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) (Council decision 1982/112).

At its fifty-fourth session,[14] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund on the United Nations Population Award (decision 54/451).

13. Report of the International Court of Justice

Since the twenty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1968, the International Court of Justice has submitted an annual report to the General Assembly, which considers it in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Charter. The report of the Court is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

At its fifty-fourth session,[15] the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Court of Justice covering the period from 1 August 1998 to 31 July 1999 (decision 54/411).

Document: Report of the International Court of Justice, Supplement No. 4 (A/55/4).

14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The Agreement covering the relationship between the United Nations and IAEA was approved by the General Conference of the Agency on 23 October 1957 and by the General Assembly on 14 November 1957 (resolution 1145 (XII), annex). In accordance with article III of the Agreement, the Agency submits to the Assembly an annual report on its work.

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[15] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 13):
- (a) Report of the International Court of Justice: Supplement No. 4 (A/54/4);
- (b) Decision 54/411;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.39.

At its fifty-fourth session,[16] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, took note of the report of the Agency for 1998; affirmed its confidence in the role of the Agency in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes; took note of the adoption by the General Conference of the Agency of resolution GC(43)/RES/19 on the amendment to article VI of the statute and the accompanying statement by the President of the forty-third regular session of the General Conference relating to the expansion of the membership of the Board of Governors of the Agency from 35 to 43; welcomed the adoption by the General Conference of resolution GC(43)/RES/8 on the amendment of article XIV.A of the statute, which would provide for biennial budgeting by the Agency; also welcomed the measures and decisions taken by the Agency to maintain and strengthen the effectiveness and cost-efficiency of its integrated safeguards system in conformity with the statute of the Agency, affirmed that strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of the safeguards system with a view to detecting undeclared nuclear activities must be implemented rapidly and universally by all concerned States and other parties in compliance with their respective international commitments, and requested all concerned States and other parties to safeguards agreements to conclude the additional protocols without delay; urged all States to strive for effective and harmonious international cooperation in carrying out the work of the Agency, pursuant to its statute, in promoting the use of nuclear energy and the application of the necessary measures to strengthen further the safety of nuclear installations and to minimize risks to life, health and the environment, in strengthening technical assistance and cooperation for developing countries and in ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of the safeguards system of IAEA; welcomed the measures and decisions taken by the Agency to strengthen and fund its technical cooperation activities, which should contribute to achieving sustainable development in developing countries, and called upon States to cooperate in contributing to and in implementing the measures and decisions pursuant thereto; commended the Director General and the secretariat of the Agency for their continuing, impartial efforts to implement the safeguards agreement still in force between the Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, recognized the important role of the Agency in monitoring the freeze of nuclear facilities in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as requested by the Security Council, expressed deep concern about the continuing non-compliance of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with the safeguards agreement, in spite of repeated calls by the international community for such compliance, called upon the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to comply fully with that safeguards agreement and, to that end, urged it to cooperate fully with the Agency in the implementation of the safeguards agreement and to take all steps the Agency might deem necessary to preserve all information relevant to verifying the accuracy and completeness of the initial report of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the inventory of nuclear material subject to safeguards, until the Democratic People's Republic of Korea came into full compliance with the safeguards agreement; also commended the Director General of the Agency and his staff for their strenuous efforts to implement Security Council resolutions 687 (1991), 707 (1991), 715 (1991), 1051 (1996), 1060 (1996), 1115 (1997), 1154 (1998), 1194 (1998) and 1205 (1998), stressed the need for full implementation by Iraq of all relevant Security Council resolutions, stressed also that the Agency's ongoing monitoring and verification activities should be resumed without delay, and stressed further that it was essential that, although the Agency was satisfied that the remaining questions which were unanswered as of mid-December 1998 did not prevent the full implementation of the ongoing monitoring and verification plan, the basis for that resumption preserved the Agency's rights specified in its ongoing monitoring and verification plan, including the full exercise of rights of access as enshrined therein and the necessary cooperation of Iraq, and that greater transparency by Iraq in its dealings with the Agency would contribute greatly to the resolution of the few remaining questions and concerns in the framework of the plan; welcomed the entry into force on 24 October 1996 of the Convention on Nuclear Safety, appealed to all States to become parties to it so that it obtained the widest possible adherence, expressed its satisfaction with the outcome of the first review meeting of the contracting parties to the Convention, held in April 1999, and looked forward to the report from the second review meeting, expecting safety improvements, in particular in all areas where the first review meeting had found that there was room for such improvements; also welcomed the measures taken by the Agency in support of efforts to prevent illicit trafficking in nuclear materials and other radioactive sources and, in that context, decided to bear in mind, while drafting an international convention on the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism, the activities of the Agency in the prevention and combating of illicit trafficking in nuclear material and other radioactive materials (resolution 54/26).

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[16] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 14):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Agency: A/54/215;

(b) Draft resolution: A/54/L.21/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;

(c) Resolution 54/26;

(d) Plenary meetings: A/54/PV.46, 47 and 53.

Document: Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 1999. In his statement to the General Assembly, the Director General of the Agency will give an account of any major developments since the date of issue of the report.

15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs

(a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council

In accordance with Article 23 of the Charter, as amended,[17] the Security Council consists of five permanent members (China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America) and 10 non-permanent members elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years. At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the Assembly decided that the non-permanent members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)):

(a) Five from African and Asian States;

(b) One from Eastern European States;

(c) Two from Latin American States;

(d) Two from Western European and other States.

At its fifty-fourth session,[18] the General Assembly elected five non-permanent members of the Security Council (decision 54/306). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following Member States:

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[17] By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the number of non-permanent members of the Security Council from 6 to 10.

[18] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 15 (a)):
(a) Decision 54/306;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.34.

> Argentina,* Bangladesh,** Canada,* China, France, Jamaica,** Malaysia,* Mali,** Namibia,* Netherlands,* Russian Federation, Tunisia,** Ukraine,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2000.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2001.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Argentina, Canada, Malaysia, Namibia and the Netherlands. As stipulated in rule 144 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is not eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

The names of the States that have served as non-permanent members of the Security Council are listed in annex IV.

(b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council

In accordance with Article 61 of the Charter, as amended,[19] the Economic and Social Council consists of 54 members elected for a term of three years. At its twenty-sixth session, in 1971, the General Assembly decided that the members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 2847 (XXVI)):

(a) Fourteen from African States;

(b) Eleven from Asian States;

(c) Ten from Latin American States;

(d) Thirteen from Western European and other States;

(e) Six from socialist States of Eastern Europe.

At its fifty-fourth session,[20] the General Assembly elected 18 members of the Economic and Social Council (decision 54/309). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following 54 Member States:

> Algeria,* Angola,*** Austria,*** Bahrain,*** Belarus,* Belgium,* Benin,*** Bolivia,** Brazil,* Bulgaria,** Burkina Faso,*** Cameroon,*** Canada,** China,** Colombia,* Comoros,* Costa Rica,*** Croatia,*** Cuba,*** Czech Republic,** Democratic Republic of the Congo,** Denmark,** Fiji,*** France,*** Germany,*** Greece,*** Guinea-Bissau,** Honduras,** India,* Indonesia,** Italy,* Japan,*** Lesotho,* Mauritius,* Mexico,*** Morocco,** New Zealand,* Norway,** Oman,* Pakistan,* Poland,* Portugal,*** Russian Federation,** Rwanda,** Saint Lucia,* Saudi Arabia,**

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[19] By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 B (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the membership of the Economic and Social Council from 18 to 27; by an amendment dated 20 December 1971 (resolution 2847 (XXVI)), which came into force on 24 September 1973, the Assembly increased the membership of the Council to 54.

[20] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 15 (b)):

(a) Decision 54/309;

(b) Plenary meetings: A/54/PV.42 and 43.

Sierra Leone,* Sudan,*** Suriname,*** Syrian Arab Republic,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,** United States of America,* Venezuela,** and Viet Nam.*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2000.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2001.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2002.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Algeria, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Colombia, Comoros, India, Italy, Lesotho, Mauritius, New Zealand, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Saint Lucia, Sierra Leone, United States of America and Viet Nam. As stipulated in rule 146 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the members of the Economic and Social Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

The names of the States which have served as members of the Economic and Social Council are listed in annex V.

16. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections

(a) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination

In accordance with paragraph 7 of the terms of reference of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (Economic and Social Council resolution 2008 (XL), annex) (see also items 118 and 119), the Committee consists of 21 members nominated by the Economic and Social Council and elected by the General Assembly for a term of office of three years on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. At its forty-second session, the Assembly decided (decision 42/450) that the Committee for Programme and Coordination should be composed of 34 States Members of the United Nations, elected for three-year terms on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, as follows:

(a) Nine seats for African States;

(b) Seven seats for Asian States;

(c) Seven seats for Latin American and Caribbean States;

(d) Seven seats for Western European and other States;

(e) Four seats for Eastern European States.

At its fifty-fourth session,[21] the General Assembly elected 20 members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (decision 54/305). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 34 States:

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[21] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 16 (a)):
(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/54/400;
(b) Decision 54/305;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.31.

> Argentina,*** Bahamas,* Bangladesh,*** Benin,** Brazil,*** Cameroon,*** China,** Comoros,** Cuba,*** Egypt,** France,* Gabon,*** Germany,*** Indonesia,*** Iran (Islamic Republic of),*** Italy,*** Japan,** Mauritania,*** Mexico,* Pakistan,*** Peru,*** Poland,*** Portugal,*** Republic of Korea,** Republic of Moldova,*** Russian Federation,* San Marino,*** Uganda,* Ukraine,*** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,*** United States of America,* Uruguay,** Zambia* and Zimbabwe.***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2000.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2001.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2002.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Bahamas, France, Mexico, Russian Federation, Uganda, United States of America and Zambia. Members of the Committee are eligible for immediate re-election.[22]

(b) Election of seventeen members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2205 (XXI), section II, paragraph 1, as amended by paragraph 8 of resolution 3108 (XXVIII), the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (see also item 160) consists of 36 States elected by the Assembly for a term of six years.

Of the current membership, 17 members were elected by the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, in 1994, and 19 were elected at its fifty-second session (decision 52/314).[23] At present, the Commission is composed of the following States:

> Algeria,* Argentina,** (alternating with Uruguay, starting in 1998), Australia,* Austria,** Botswana,* Brazil,* Bulgaria,* Burkina Faso,** Cameroon,* China,* Colombia,** Egypt,* Fiji,** Finland,* France,* Germany,* Honduras,** Hungary,** India,** Iran (Islamic Republic of),** Italy,** Japan,* Kenya,** Lithuania,** Mexico,* Nigeria,* Paraguay,** Romania,** Russian Federation,* Singapore,* Spain,** Sudan,** Thailand,** Uganda,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United States of America** and Uruguay** (alternating with Argentina, starting in 1999).

* Term of office expires on the day before the opening of the thirty-fourth session of the Commission in 2001.

** Term of office expires on the day before the opening of the thirty-seventh session of the Commission in 2004.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly will therefore have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Algeria, Australia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon,

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[22] At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

[23] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 16 (c)):
(a) Decision 52/314;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.52.

China, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Russian Federation, Singapore and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Under the terms of resolution 2205 (XXI), in electing the members of the Commission, the General Assembly is to observe the following distribution of seats: (a) nine from African States; (b) seven from Asian States; (c) five from Eastern European States; (d) six from Latin American States; and (e) nine from Western European and other States.

The General Assembly is also to have due regard to the adequate representation of the principal economic and legal systems of the world, and of developed and developing countries.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rule of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot in the plenary and there are no nominations. The members of the Commission are elected by a simple majority.

(c) Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly adopted the statute of UNHCR (resolution 428 (V), annex) (see also item 111). In accordance with paragraph 13 of the statute, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is elected by the Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General.

At its fifty-third session,[24] the General Assembly extended the term of office of Mrs. Sadako Ogata as High Commissioner for Refugees for a period of two years, beginning on 1 January 1999 and ending on 31 December 2000 (decision 53/305).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

17. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments[1]

(a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I)), acts in an advisory capacity to the Assembly and makes recommendations to it on the United Nations budget and related matters and on the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies and IAEA. Details on the appointment, membership and functions of the Committee will be found in rules 155 to 157 of the rules of procedure.

At its fifty-fourth session,[25] the General Assembly appointed seven members of the Advisory Committee (decisions 54/312 A and B). At present, the Advisory Committee is composed of the following 16 members:

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[24] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 16 (b)):
- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/53/389;
- (b) Decision 53/305;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.20.

[25] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 17 (a)):
- (a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/54/101/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1 and A/C.5/54/5;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/54/540;
- (c) Decisions 54/312 A and B;
- (d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/54/SR.28;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/54/PV.53 and 89.

Mr. Ioan Barac (Romania),* Mr. Gérard Biraud (France),*** Mrs. Norma Goicochea Estenoz (Cuba),*** Ms. Nazareth A. Incera (Costa Rica),** Mr. Hasan Jawarneh (Jordan),* Mr. Ahmad Kamal (Pakistan),** Mr. Vladimir V. Kuznetsov (Russian Federation),*** Mr. Mahamane Amadou Maiga (Mali),* Mr. E. Besley Maycock (Barbados),* Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania),* Mr. Rajat Saha (India),** Ms. Susan M. Shearouse (United States of America),*** Mr. Juichi Takahara (Japan),** Mr. Roger Tchoungui (Cameroon),*** Mr. Nicholas A. Thorne (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)** and Mr. Giovanni Luigi Valenza (Italy).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2000.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2001.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2002.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Barac, Mr. Jawarneh, Mr. Maiga, Mr. Maycock and Mr. Mselle.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/55/101.

(b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions

The Committee on Contributions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I)), advises the Assembly concerning the apportionment, under Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter, of the expenses of the Organization among Members (see also item 124). Details on the appointment, membership and functions of the Committee will be found in rules 158 to 160 of the rules of procedure.

At its fifty-fourth session,[26] the General Assembly appointed seven members of the Committee on Contributions (decisions 54/313 A and B). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 19 members:

Mr. Pieter Johannes Bierma (Netherlands),** Mr. Uldis Blukis (Latvia),* Mr. Sergio Chaparro Ruiz (Chile),**** Mr. Paul Ekorong A Ndong (Cameroon),** Mr. Neil Hewitt Francis (Australia),** Mr. Bernardo Griever (Uruguay),***** Mr. Alvaro Gurgel de Alencar Netto (Brazil),*** Mr. Henry Hanson-Hall (Ghana),** Mr. Ihor V. Humenny (Ukraine),* Mr. Eduardo Iglesias (Argentina),****** Mr. Nathan Irumba (Uganda),* Mr. Ju Kuilin (China),*** Mr. David A. Leis (United States of America),*

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[26] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 17 (b)):

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/54/102 and Add.1 and A/C.5/54/6 and Add.1;
(b) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/54/541 and Add.1;
(c) Decisions 54/313 A and B;
(d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/54/SR.28 and 59;
(e) Plenary meetings: A/54/PV.53 and 96.

Mr. Sergei I. Mareyev (Russian Federation),*** Mr. Angel Marrón (Spain),*** Mr. Hae-yun Park (Republic of Korea),*** Mr. Ugo Sessi (Italy),*** Mr. Prakash Shah (India)* and Mr. Kazuo Watanabe (Japan).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2000.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2001.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2002.
**** Term of office from 1 January 1999 to 31 December 2000.
***** Term of office from 1 January 2000 to 31 December 2001.
****** Term of office from 1 January to 31 December 1999 and from 1 January to 31 December 2001.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Blukis, Mr. Humenny, Mr. Irumba, Mr. Leis, Mr. Shah and Mr. Watanabe.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/55/102.

(c) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors

The Board of Auditors, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 74 (I)), transmits to the Assembly the financial reports and audited financial statements (see also item 117). The members of the Board are appointed as Auditors-General, or officials of equivalent title, of their countries and not as individuals.

At its fifty-fourth session,[27] the General Assembly appointed a member of the Board of Auditors (decision 54/314). At present, the Board is composed of the following three members:

> The Chairman of the Commission of Audit of the Philippines,** the Auditor-General of the Republic of South Africa,*** and the Comptroller and Auditor-General of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.*

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* Term of office expires on 30 June 2001.
** Term of office expires on 30 June 2002.
*** Term of office expires on 30 June 2003.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancy that will arise upon the expiry of the term of office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/55/103.

(d) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee

The Investments Committee, established by the General Assembly in 1947 (resolution 155 (II)), advises the Secretary-General on the investment of the assets of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and other United Nations funds.

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[27] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 17 (c)):
(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/54/103 and A/C.5/54/7;
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/54/542;
(c) Decision 54/314;
(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/54/SR.28;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.53.

At its fifty-fourth session,[28] the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of three members of the Investments Committee (decision 54/315). At present, the Committee is composed of the following nine members:

> Mr. Ahmad Abdullatif (Saudi Arabia),* Ms. Francine J. Bovich (United States of America),*** Mr. Fernando Chico Pardo (Mexico),* Mr. Takeshi Ohta (Japan),*** Mr. Yves Oltramare (Switzerland),** Mr. Emmanuel Noi Omaboe (Ghana),** Mr. J. Y. Pillay (Singapore),* Mr. Jürgen Reimnitz (Germany)** and Mr. Peter Stormonth-Darling (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2000.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2001.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2002.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly will be asked to confirm the appointment by the Secretary-General of three members to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Abdullatif, Mr. Chico Pardo and Mr. Pillay.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/55/104.

(e) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal

The United Nations Administrative Tribunal, established by the General Assembly in 1949 (resolution 351 A (IV)), hears and passes judgement on applications alleging non-observance of contracts of employment of staff members of the United Nations and certain specialized agencies.

At its fifty-fourth session,[29] the General Assembly appointed two members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal (decisions 54/316). At present, the Tribunal is composed of the following seven members:

> Mr. Chittharanjan Felix Amerasinghe (Sri Lanka),* Mr. Julio Barboza (Argentina),*** Ms. Marsha A. Echols (United States of America),** Mr. Mayer Gabay (Israel),*** Mr. Kevin Haugh (Ireland),** Mr. Victor Yenyi Olungu (Democratic Republic of the Congo)* and Mr. Hubert Thierry (France).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2000.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2001.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2002.

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[28] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 17 (d)):
(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/54/104 and A/C.5/54/8;
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/54/543;
(c) Decision 54/315;
(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/54/SR.28;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.53.

[29] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 17 (e)):
(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/54/105 and A/C.5/54/9;
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/54/544;
(c) Decision 54/316;
(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/54/SR.28;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.53.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Amerasinghe, Mr. Olungu and Mr. Thierry.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/55/105.

(f) Appointment of members and alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee

The United Nations Staff Pension Committee, established by the General Assembly in 1948 (resolution 248 (III)), deals with the administration of pension matters insofar as they relate to the United Nations. It consists of four members and four alternate members elected by the Assembly, four members and two alternate members appointed by the Secretary-General and four members and two alternate members elected by the participants.

At its fifty-fourth session,[30] the General Assembly appointed two members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee (decisions 54/317 A and B). At present, the members and alternate members elected by the Assembly are the following:

> Mr. Kenshiro Akimoto (Japan), Mr. Gerhard Kuntzle (Germany), Mr. Nester Odaga-Jalomayo (Uganda), Mr. Philip Richard Okanda Owade (Kenya), Mr. Carlos Dante Riva (Argentina), Ms. Susan Shearouse (United States of America), Mr. Amjad Hussain B. Sial (Pakistan) and Mr. Victor V. Vislykh (Russian Federation).

Their term of office will expire on 31 December 2000.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly will need to elect four members and four alternate members of the Committee.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/55/106.

(g) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission

The International Civil Service Commission, established by the General Assembly in 1974 (resolution 3357 (XXIX)), for the regulation and coordination of the conditions of service of the United Nations common system, consists of 15 members appointed by the Assembly, of whom two, designated Chairman and Vice-Chairman, serve full-time.

At its fifty-third session,[31] the General Assembly appointed six members of the International Civil Service Commission (decisions 53/317 A and B). At present, the Commission is composed of the following 15 members:

> Mr. Mohsen Bel Hadj Amor (Tunisia),*** Chairman; Mr. Eugeniusz Wyzner (Poland),*** Vice-Chairman; Ms. Corazon Alma de Leon (Philippines),* Mr. Mario Bettati (France),** Mrs. Turkia Daddah (Mauritania),*** Mr. Alexei Fedotov (Russian Federation),* Mr. Humayun Kabir (Bangladesh),* Mr. João Augusto de Medicis

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[30] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 17 (f)):
- (a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/53/112, A/54/106 and A/C.5/54/10 and Add.1;
- (b) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/54/545 and Add.1;
- (c) Decisions 54/317 A and B;
- (d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/54/SR.28 and 58;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/54/PV.53 and 95.

[31] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 17 (f)):
- (a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/53/106 and Add.1 and A/C.5/53/10 and Add.1-3;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/53/712 and Add.1;
- (c) Decisions 53/317 A and B;
- (d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/53/SR.20 and 62;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/53/PV.81 and 101.

(Brazil),** Ms. Lucretia Myers (United States of America),** Mr. Ernest Rusita (Uganda),** Mr. José Ramón Sanchis Muñoz (Argentina),*** Mr. Alexis Stephanou (Greece),** Mr. Wolfgang Stöckl (Germany),*** Mr. Ku Tashiro (Japan)** and Mr. El Hassane Zahid (Morocco).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2000.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2001.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2002.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Ms. Alma de Leon, Mr. Fedotov, Mr. Kabir, Mr. Rusita and Mr. Zahid.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/55/107.

(h) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences

The Committee on Conferences, established in 1974 by the General Assembly (resolution 3351 (XXIX)), was retained by the Assembly at its forty-third session as a permanent subsidiary organ. The Committee's functions and composition are set out in resolution 43/222 B.

At its fifty-fourth session,[32] the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of seven members of the Committee on Conferences (decision 54/308). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 21 States:

> Algeria,** Argentina,* Austria,** Bahamas,* Belgium,* Benin,* Chile,*** Equatorial Guinea,*** France,*** Georgia,* Iran (Islamic Republic of),* Jamaica,** Japan,*** Jordan,** Kenya,** Lesotho,* Namibia,*** Nepal,** Philippines,*** Russian Federation*** and United States of America.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2000.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2001.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2002.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Argentina, Bahamas, Belgium, Benin, Georgia, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Lesotho. As stipulated in paragraph 3 of resolution 43/222 B, members of the Committee are eligible for immediate reappointment.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/55/108.

(i) Appointment of the members of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly requested the President of the Assembly to select, with due regard to regional distribution, in the first instance for a period of three years, five Member States, each of which should appoint a representative to serve on the Consultative Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women (resolution 31/133).

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[32] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 17 (g)):
(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/54/107;
(b) Decision 54/308;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.38.

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly, in establishing the United Nations Development Fund for Women as a separate and identifiable entity in autonomous association with UNDP, resolved that the President of the Assembly should designate, with due regard for the financing of the Fund from voluntary contributions and to equitable geographical distribution, five Member States to serve on the Consultative Committee for a period of three years, on the understanding that each State member of the Committee should designate a person with relevant expertise and experience in development cooperation activities, including those benefiting women, to serve on the Committee (resolution 39/125).

At its fifty-second session,[33] the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of the following States as members of the Consultative Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1998: Austria, the Bahamas, Romania, Thailand and Uganda (decision 52/319).

At the fifty-fifth session, the President of the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of the present Committee members on 31 December 2000.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/55/109.

(j) Confirmation of the appointment of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme

At its twentieth session in 1965, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2029 (XX) establishing the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in order to combine in one programme the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund. The Administrator of UNDP is appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Governing Council and his appointment is confirmed by the General Assembly, for a term of four years.

At its fifty-first session,[34] the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of Mr. James Gustave Speth as Administrator of UNDP for a further four-year term of office beginning on 16 July 1997 (decision 51/321).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/55/110.

(k) Appointment of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 48/141 of 20 December 1993, by which it decided to create the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. The High Commissioner is appointed by the Secretary-General and approved by the General Assembly, for a fixed term of four years with a possibility of one renewal for another fixed term of four years.

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[33] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 17 (h)):
  (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/52/108;
  (b) Decision 52/319;
  (c) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.71.

[34] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 18 (i)):
  (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/51/896;
  (b) Decision 51/321;
  (c) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.99.

At its fifty-first session,[35] the General Assembly approved the appointment by the Secretary-General of Mrs. Mary Robinson (Ireland) as United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights for a four-year term of office beginning at 1300 hours on 12 September 1997 to 11 September 2001 (decision 51/322).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/55/111.

18. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

At its sixteenth session, in 1961, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, consisting of 17 members (resolution 1654 (XVI)). At its seventeenth session, the Assembly enlarged the Special Committee by the addition of seven members; and at its thirty-fourth session, the Assembly increased the membership of the Special Committee from 24 to 25 (decision 34/425).

At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following 24 Member States: Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia, Chile, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Fiji, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Mali, Papua New Guinea, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

At its fifty-fourth session,[36] the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration and to carry out those actions approved by the General Assembly regarding the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism in all Territories that had not yet exercised their right to self-determination, including independence, and in particular, to continue to examine the implementation by Member States of resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions on decolonization; to develop a constructive programme of work on a case-by-case basis for the Non-Self-Governing Territories before the end of 2000 to facilitate the implementation of the mandate of the Special Committee and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, including resolutions on specific Territories; to take all necessary steps to enlist worldwide support among Governments, as well as national and international organizations, for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations; to conduct seminars, as appropriate, for the purpose of receiving and disseminating information on the work of the Special Committee, and to facilitate participation by the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in those seminars; to observe annually the Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories, beginning on 25 May; called upon the administering Powers that had not participated formally in the work of the Special Committee to do so at its session in 2000; requested the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to provide economic, social and other assistance to the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to continue to do so, as appropriate, after they exercised their right to self-determination, including independence; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with the facilities and services required for the implementation of the resolution, as well as of the other resolutions and decisions on decolonization adopted by the General Assembly and the Special Committee (resolution 54/91).

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[35] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 110):
- (a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/51/924 and Add.1;
- (b) Decision 51/322;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.102.

[36] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 18):
- (a) Reports of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/54/23); A/AC.109/1999/1 and Corr.1, A/AC.109/1999/3-A/AC.109/1999/6 and Corr.1, A/AC.109/1999/7 and Corr.1, A/AC.109/1999/8, A/AC.109/1999/9, A/AC.109/1999/11 and A/AC.109/1999/13-18;
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/54/119 (items 18 and 94), A/54/219 and A/54/337 (Western Sahara);
- (c) Reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/54/580 (items 18 and 93) and A/54/584;
- (d) Draft resolution: A/54/L.50;
- (e) Resolutions 54/84 (items 18 and 93) and 54/87 to 54/92 and decisions 54/421 (items 18 and 93) and 54/423;
- (f) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/54/SR.3-7;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.71.

At the same session, the General Assembly considered the question of Western Sahara (resolution 54/87), the question of New Caledonia (resolution 54/88), the question of Tokelau (resolution 54/89), the questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Pitcairn, St. Helena, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands (resolutions 54/90 A and B) and the question of Gibraltar (decision 54/423).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/55/23);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 46/181, 54/87 and 54/90).

19. Admission of new Members to the United Nations

The question of the admission of new Members to the United Nations is governed, *inter alia*, by Article 4 of the Charter, rules 58 to 60 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rules 134 to 138 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

In accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Charter, the admission of new Members is effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, a two-thirds majority is required for the admission of new Members.

At its fifty-fourth session,[37] the General Assembly admitted Kiribati (resolution 54/1), Nauru (resolution 54/2) and Tonga (resolution 54/3) to membership in the United Nations.

At the same session,[37] Tuvalu applied for admission to membership in the Organization.

As at 15 June 2000, no documents had been circulated under this item.

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[37] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 19):

(a) Applications for admission: A/53/926-S/1999/477, A/53/927-S/1999/478, A/53/1022-S/1999/793 and A/54/699-S/2000/5;

(b) Letters from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General: A/53/1004, A/53/1005, A/53/1029 and A/54/758;

(c) Draft resolutions: A/54/L.1 and Add.1, A/54/L.2 and Add.1 and A/54/L.3 and Add.1;

(d) Resolutions 54/1 to 54/3;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.1.

A list of the Member States, which now number 188; with an indication of the date on which they were admitted to membership in the United Nations, appears in annex VI.

20. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance[1]

(a) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

The item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of the Netherlands on behalf of the States members of the European Community (A/46/194). During that session, the Assembly adopted guiding principles and a framework for strengthening the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations system (resolution 46/182). The Assembly has considered the question annually since then and took note of the annual report of the Secretary-General on the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance, which included information on the Central Emergency Revolving Fund, as requested in paragraph 35 (i) of the annex to resolution 46/182.

At its fifty-fourth session,[38] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session, through the substantive session of 2000 of the Economic and Social Council, on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations including the implementation of and follow-up to agreed conclusions 1999/1 (resolution 54/95).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/95), A/55/95–E/2000/61.

(b) Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions[1]

International assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Nicaragua: aftermath of the war and natural disasters

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-fifth and forty-seventh to fifty-first sessions (resolutions 45/15, 47/169, 48/8, 49/16, 50/85 and 51/8).

At its fifty-third session,[39] the General Assembly, stressed the need for the international community to continue its cooperation with Nicaragua in order to supplement its national efforts and provide it with the necessary financial resources consistently and under favourable conditions, with a view to the effective promotion of its economic growth and development, the conservation of its natural resources and the strengthening of its democracy; invited creditor countries and funding institutions to continue to support Nicaragua in negotiations in order to come to an effective and equitable solution to the

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[38] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 20 (a)):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/154–E/1999/94 and Add.1;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/54/L.1/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1 and A/54/L.54 and Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 54/30 and 54/95;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.60 and 73.

[39] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 20 (b)):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/291;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/53/L.26/Rev.2 and Rev.2/Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 53/1 D;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.59.

external debt problem and to support the country so that it might join the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative as soon as possible; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council at the humanitarian affairs segment of its substantive session of 2000, on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 53/1 D).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/1 D).

Special emergency economic assistance to the Comoros

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-first session, in 1996 (resolution 51/30 F).

At its fifty-third session,[40] the General Assembly, urged the international community to respond generously to the needs for urgent assistance identified in annexes I and II to the report of the Secretary-General, and to grant to the Government of the Comoros all necessary assistance in order to enable it to cope with its budget deficit, including gifts in cash and in kind and debt forgiveness; stressed that the financial resources available remained nonetheless insufficient vis-à-vis the basic needs to ensure the recovery of the country; requested all Member States and donor bodies, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to grant to the Comoros all necessary financial, economic and technical assistance, in order to enable it to achieve national reconstruction and sustainable development; and requested the Secretary-General to mobilize the above-mentioned assistance and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 53/1 F).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/1 F).

Assistance to Mozambique

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fifth, forty-seventh, forty-ninth and fifty-first sessions (resolutions 45/227, 47/42, 49/21 D and 51/30 D).

At its fifty-third session,[41] the General Assembly stressed that Mozambique had made significant progress in mitigating the consequences of a devastating war and that continued substantial coordinated international assistance was required to assist the country in addressing its development needs; stressed also the significant progress made by the Government of Mozambique in extending essential social services and in establishing an operating environment for poverty reduction and sustainable human development; commended all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that had contributed to mine action in Mozambique, and urged those that had the capacity to do so to continue to provide the needed assistance with a view to enabling the Government of Mozambique to develop its national mine-action capacity within the framework of the ongoing mine-action programme; and requested the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the Government of Mozambique to: (a) continue his efforts to mobilize international assistance for the national reconstruction and development of Mozambique, (b) continue to coordinate the work of the United Nations system for adequate response to the development needs of Mozambique, and (c) prepare a report on the implementation of the resolution for consideration by the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 53/1 G).

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[40] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 20 (b)):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/330;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/53/L.29/ and Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 53/1 F;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.59.

[41] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 20 (b)):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/157;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/53/L.30/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 53/1 G;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.59.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/1 G).

International cooperation and coordination for the human and ecological rehabilitation and economic development of the Semipalatinsk region of Kazakhstan

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-second session (resolution 52/169 M).

At its fifty-third session,[42] the General Assembly stressed the need for greater international attention and extra efforts in solving problems with regard to the Semipalatinsk region and its population; urged the international community to provide assistance in the formulation and implementation of special programmes and projects of treatment and care for the affected population in the Semipalatinsk region; invited all States, relevant multilateral financial organizations and other entities of the international community, including non-governmental organization, to share their knowledge and experience in order to contribute to the human and ecological rehabilitation and economic development of the Semipalatinsk region; invited all Member States, in particular donor States, relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations system, including the funds and programmes, to participate in the rehabilitation of the Semipalatinsk region; invited the Secretary-General to pursue a consultative process, with the participation of interested States and relevant United Nations agencies, on modalities for mobilizing the necessary support to seek appropriate solutions to the problems and needs of the Semipalatinsk region, including those prioritized in the report of the Secretary-General; called upon the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to enhance world public awareness of the problems and needs of the Semipalatinsk region; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 53/1 H).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/1 H).

Assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fifth to fifty-second sessions (resolutions 45/232. 46/147, 47/154, 48/197, 49/21 E, 50/58 A, 51/30 B and 52/169 E).

At its fifty-third session,[43] the General Assembly called upon all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide assistance to Liberia in order to facilitate the implementation of its National Reconstruction Programme submitted at the Donors' Conference; urged the Government of Liberia to provide an enabling environment for the promotion of socio-economic development and a culture of sustained peace in the country, including a commitment to uphold the rule of law, national reconciliation and human rights; requested the Secretary-General to: (a) continue his efforts

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[42] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 20 (b)):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/424;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/53/L.32 and Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 53/1 H;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.59.

[43] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 20 (b)):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/377;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/53/L.36 and Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 53/1 I;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.59.

to mobilize all possible assistance within the United Nations system to help the Government of Liberia in its reconstruction and development, including the return and reintegration of refugees, displaced persons and demobilized soldiers; and (b) continue his collaboration with the Government of Liberia with the objective of holding, in due course, the second round-table conference of donors to consider the funding of the second phase of the National Reconstruction Programme, depending on progress in the fields of human rights, national reconciliation and the strengthening of the rule of law; also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council at the humanitarian affairs segment of its substantive session of 2000, on the implementation of the resolution; and decided to consider at its fifty-fifth session the question of international assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia (resolution 53/1 I).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/1 I).

Emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and rehabilitation in Tajikistan

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-first to fifty-third sessions (resolutions 51/30 J, 52/169 I and 53/1 K).

At its fifty-fourth session,[44] the General Assembly endorsed the observations and recommendations set out in the report of the Secretary-General; encouraged the parties to ensure the full implementation of the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan; noted that, despite progress in both the peace process and economic reform and improvements in security, significant humanitarian needs continued to exist throughout Tajikistan; encouraged Member States to continue assistance to alleviate the urgent humanitarian needs of Tajikistan and to offer support for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of its economy; recognized that comprehensive international support remained essential to ensuring that Tajikistan could continue on the path of peace and national reconciliation; called upon the Secretary-General to re-evaluate in 2000 all humanitarian assistance activities with a view to addressing longer-term developmental issues; urged the parties to ensure the security and freedom of movement of humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel; requested the Secretary-General to continue to give special attention, in the dialogue with the multilateral lending institutions, to the humanitarian implications of their adjustment programmes in Tajikistan; and also requested the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the humanitarian situation in Tajikistan and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/96 A).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/96 A).

Special assistance for the economic recovery and reconstruction of the Democratic Republic of the Congo

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-second and fifty-third sessions (resolutions 52/169 A and 53/1 L).

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[44] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 20 (b)):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/294;
(b) Draft resolution: A/54/L.49 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 54/96 A;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.73.

At its fifty-fourth session,[45] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, encouraged the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to pursue sound macroeconomic policies and to promote good governance and the rule of law, and urged the Government and the people of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to exert all efforts for economic recovery and reconstruction despite the ongoing armed conflict; renewed its urgent appeal to the executive boards of the United Nations funds and programmes to continue to keep under consideration the special needs of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and in that regard welcomed, *inter alia*, the authorization given to the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme by its Executive Board and the United Nations Population Fund to continue to approve assistance to the Democratic Republic of the Congo on a project-by-project basis; invited Governments to continue to provide support to the Democratic Republic of the Congo and to respond in a timely manner to the United Nations consolidated appeal for the Great Lakes region for 2000; and requested the Secretary-General to: (a) continue to consult urgently with regional leaders, in coordination with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), about ways to bring about a peaceful and durable solution to the conflict; (b) continue to consult with regional leaders in coordination with the Secretary-General of OAU in order to convene, when appropriate, an international conference on peace, security and development in the Great Lakes region, under the auspices of the United Nations and OAU, to address the problems of the region in a comprehensive manner; (c) keep under review the economic situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo with a view to promoting participation in and support for a programme of financial and material assistance to the country in order to enable it to address its urgent need for economic recovery and reconstruction; and (d) submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session a report on the actions taken pursuant to the resolution (resolution 54/96 B).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/96 B).

Assistance for humanitarian relief and the economic and social rehabilitation of Somalia

At its fifty-fourth session,[46] the General Assembly expressed its gratitude to all States and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that had responded to the appeals of the Secretary-General and others by extending assistance to Somalia; urged the continued implementation of Assembly resolution 47/160 in order to assist the Somali people to embark on the rehabilitation of basic social and economic services, as well as institution-building aimed at the restoration of civil administration at the local level in all those parts of the country where peace and security prevailed; appealed to all the Somali parties concerned to seek peaceful means for resolving differences and to redouble their efforts to achieve national reconciliation that allowed for transition from relief to reconstruction and development; called upon all parties, movements and factions in Somalia to respect fully the security and safety of personnel of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and of non-governmental organizations, and to guarantee their complete freedom of movement throughout the country; called upon the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize international humanitarian, rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance for Somalia; called upon the international community to provide continuing and increased assistance in response to the United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance covering the period from October 1999 to December 2000; and requested the Secretary-General, in view of the critical situation in Somalia, to take all necessary measures for the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 54/96 D).

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[45] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 20 (b)):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/278;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/54/L.53 and Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 54/96 B;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.73.

[46] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 20 (b)):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/296;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/54/L.57 and Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 54/96 D;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.73.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/96 D).

Humanitarian assistance to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

At its fifty-fourth session,[47] the General Assembly, recalling its resolution 46/182 and noting the efforts by the United Nations system to assess and report on the situation in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and stressing the importance of an adequate United Nations presence in the country, expressed deep appreciation of the humanitarian assistance, and noted the rehabilitation support rendered by a number of States, international agencies and non-governmental organizations to alleviate the humanitarian needs of the affected population; called upon those groups to continue to provide humanitarian assistance, especially during the winter months; recalled that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia had been affected by the problems caused by refugee flows from neighbouring countries and by internal displacement; stressed the need to prevent attacks on ethnic minorities, which might lead to additional humanitarian needs; urged the relevant authorities and the international community to support programmes to ensure that the humanitarian needs of refugees and internally displaced persons in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia were met and to support durable solutions to their plight, and stressed the need to create conditions conducive for their safe return; called upon the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize international humanitarian assistance for the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/96 F).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/96 F).

Economic assistance to the Eastern European States affected by the developments in the Balkans

At its fifty-fourth session,[48] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, expressed concern at the special economic problems confronting the Eastern European States affected by the developments in the Balkans, in particular their impact on regional trade and economic relations and on navigation along the Danube and on the Adriatic Sea; welcomed the support already provided by the international community, in particular by the European Union and other donors, to the affected States to assist them in coping with their special economic problems during the transition period following the lifting of the sanctions pursuant to Security Council resolution 1074 (1996), as well as in the process of economic adjustment following the developments in the Balkans; stressed the importance of the effective implementation of the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe and of its follow-up activities aimed, *inter alia*, at economic reconstruction, development and cooperation; invited all States and the relevant international organizations, both within and outside the United Nations system, in particular the international financial institutions, to continue to take into account the special needs and situations of the affected States in providing support and assistance to their efforts for economic recovery, structural adjustment and development; encouraged the affected States of the region to continue the process of multilateral regional cooperation in such fields as transport and infrastructure development, as well as to foster conditions favourable to trade and investment in all the countries of the region; invited the relevant international organizations to take appropriate steps, consistent with the principle of efficient and effective procurement and with General Assembly resolution 54/14 on procurement reform, in order to broaden access for interested local and regional vendors and to facilitate their participation in the efforts for reconstruction, recovery and development of the region; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/96 G).

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[47] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 20 (b)):
(a) Draft resolution: A/54/L.66 and Add.1;
(b) Resolution 54/96 F;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.80.

[48] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 20 (b)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/534;
(b) Draft resolution: A/54/L.67 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 54/96 G;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.80.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/96 G).

Assistance for humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and development for East Timor

This question was considered by the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session,[49] in 1999. At that session, the Assembly welcomed the establishment by the Security Council, in resolution 1272 (1999), of the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor, whose mandate included the coordination and delivery of humanitarian, rehabilitation and development assistance; emphasized the importance of close consultation and collaboration with the East Timorese people and organizations in the planning and delivery of humanitarian, rehabilitation and development assistance to East Timor; called upon Member States, United Nations agencies, other international organizations and non-governmental organizations to continue to collaborate to ensure the safe and unhindered access and provision of humanitarian, rehabilitation and development assistance to all those in need in East Timor, including internally displaced persons; called upon Member States, United Nations agencies and other international organizations to continue to collaborate, in full cooperation with the Government of Indonesia, to ensure safe and unimpeded access for humanitarian assistance to the East Timorese in western Timor and other parts of Indonesia, including those who did not wish to return to East Timor, in accordance with national and international law; called upon Member States to ensure the voluntary, safe and unimpeded return of refugees and displaced persons to East Timor, emphasized the responsibility of States to ensure the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee and displaced persons camps and settlements; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/96 H).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/96 H).

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[49] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 20 (b)):

(a) Draft resolution: A/54/L.68 and Add.1;

(b) Resolution 54/96 H;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.80.

Emergency assistance to countries affected by hurricanes Jose and Lenny

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly adopted a resolution entitled "Emergency assistance to Antigua and Barbuda, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Saint Kitts and Nevis (resolution 53/1 B).

At its fifty-fourth session,[50] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, called upon the relevant organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and other multilateral organizations to assist in the strengthening of national and regional capacity for disaster preparedness, planning, mitigation and reconstruction, including early warning systems; called upon the relevant agencies and bodies of the United Nations system as well as regional bodies to assist the States and territories of the Caribbean region in convening, when possible, a workshop for building national and regional capacity in disaster preparedness and disaster management; requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-fifth session on the collaborative effort referred to in the resolution, and on the progress made in the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts of the affected countries; and also requested that the Secretary-General include in his report to the General Assembly information on the linkages between implementation of the resolution and implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly on the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action (resolution 54/96 I).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/96 I).

Assistance to Mozambique following the devastating floods

At its fifty-fourth session,[51] the General Assembly urged the international community, the United Nations, the specialized agencies, international financial institutions and other bodies of the United Nations system as well as non-governmental organizations to respond urgently and to provide assistance to Mozambique in its relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts and programmes following the disaster; requested the relevant organs and agencies of the United Nations system and other multilateral organizations to increase their support and assistance for the strengthening of the capacity for disaster preparedness of Mozambique; requested the Secretary-General to make all necessary arrangements to continue mobilizing and coordinating humanitarian assistance from the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, with a view to supporting the efforts of the Government of Mozambique; also requested the Secretary-General to continue mobilizing and coordinating assistance for the required reconstruction and rehabilitation of the infrastructure in Mozambique and to meet other needs for the normalization of the life of citizens; encouraged the holding of an international donors' conference to assist Mozambique in its humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council at the humanitarian segment of its substantive session of 2000, on the collaborative efforts referred to in the resolution and on the progress made in the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts of Mozambique (resolution 54/96 L).

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[50] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 20 (b)):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/129/Rev.1-E/1999/73/Rev.1;
(b) Draft resolution: A/54/L.69 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 54/96 I;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.80.

[51] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 20 (b)):

(a) Draft resolution: A/54/L.79 and Add.1;
(b) Resolution 54/96 L;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.91.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/96 L).

Assistance to Madagascar following the tropical cyclones

At its fifty-fourth session,[52] the General Assembly requested all States and international organizations to provide additional emergency support to Madagascar, with a view to alleviating the economic and financial burden that the people of Madagascar would have to bear during the emergency period and in the subsequent process of rehabilitation; requested the Secretary-General to make all necessary arrangements to continue mobilizing and coordinating humanitarian assistance from the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, with a view to supporting the efforts of the Government of Madagascar; also requested the Secretary-General, acting in conjunction with the relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and in close cooperation with the government authorities, to assist the Government of Madagascar in effectively carrying out its rehabilitation efforts; and further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council at the humanitarian segment of its substantive session of 2000, on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/96 M).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/96 M).

(c) Assistance to the Palestinian people

The Economic and Social Council in its resolutions 2026 (LXI) of 4 August 1976 and 2100 (LXIII) of 3 August 1977, called upon the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to intensify, in coordination with the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, their efforts in identifying the social and economic needs of the Palestinian people. It also urged those agencies and organizations to consult and cooperate with the Palestine Liberation Organization in establishing concrete projects to improve the social and economic conditions of the Palestinian people.

The General Assembly considered this question at its thirty-third to fifty-third sessions (resolutions 33/147, 34/133, 35/111, 36/70, 37/134, 38/145, 39/224, 40/170, 41/181, 42/166, 43/178, 44/235, 45/183, 46/201, 47/170, 48/213, 49/21 N, 50/58 H, 51/150, 52/170 and 53/89).

At its fifty-fourth session,[53] the General Assembly stressed the importance of the work of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority; urged Member States, international financial institutions of the United Nations system, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and regional and interregional organizations to extend, as rapidly and as generously as possible, in accordance with Palestinian priorities set forth by the Palestinian Authority and emphasizing national execution and capacity-building, economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people; called upon the international donor community to expedite the delivery of pledged assistance to the Palestinian people to meet their urgent needs; suggested the convening in 2000 of a United Nations-sponsored seminar on the Palestinian economy; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the resolution, containing an assessment of the assistance actually received by the Palestinian people as well as of the needs still unmet and specific proposals for responding effectively to them (resolution 54/116).

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[52] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 20 (b)):
(a) Draft resolution: A/54/L.80 and Add.1;
(b) Resolution 54/96 M;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.92.

[53] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 20 (e)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/134-E/1999/85;
(b) Draft resolution: A/54/L.52 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 54/116;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.80.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/116).

(d) Emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan

The General Assembly considered this question at its fiftieth to fifty-third sessions (resolutions 50/88 A, 51/195 A, 52/211 A and 53/203 B).

At its fifty-fourth session,[54] the General Assembly called upon all relevant organizations of the United Nations system to continue to coordinate closely their humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan on the basis of the Strategic Framework for Afghanistan, and appealed to donor countries and humanitarian organizations to cooperate closely with the United Nations; called upon the leaders of all Afghan parties to place the highest priority on national reconciliation, acknowledging the desire of the Afghan people for rehabilitation, reconstruction and economic and social development; urged all Afghan parties to respect international humanitarian law and to ensure the safety, security and free movement of all United Nations and humanitarian personnel and the protection of the property of the United Nations and of humanitarian organizations; demanded that all Afghan parties cooperate fully with the United Nations and associated bodies as well as with other agencies and humanitarian organizations in their efforts to respond to the humanitarian needs of the people of Afghanistan, and urged them to ensure safe and unimpeded access for and to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance, in particular the supply of food, medicine, shelter and health care, especially in the Panjshir valley; denounced the continuing discrimination against girls and women as well as ethnic and religious groups, including minorities, and other violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in Afghanistan, notably in areas under the control of the Taliban; strongly urged all of the Afghan parties to end discriminatory policies and to recognize, protect and promote the equal rights and dignity of women and men; urgently appealed to all States, the United Nations system and international and non-governmental organizations to continue to provide, when conditions on the ground permitted, all possible financial, technical and material assistance for the Afghan population; called upon the international community to respond to the inter-agency consolidated appeal for emergency humanitarian and rehabilitation assistance to Afghanistan, launched by the Secretary-General for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2000; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session a report on the actions taken pursuant to the resolution (resolution 54/189 B).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/189 B).

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[54] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda items 20 (f) and 50):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/297;
(b) Draft resolution: A/54/L.58;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/54/671;
(d) Resolution 54/189 B;
(e) Plenary meetings: A/54/PV.78 and 84.

21. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1987, at the request of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Paraguay, Saint Lucia and Venezuela (A/42/191 and Add.1 and 2).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-second, forty-third, forty-fifth, forty-seventh, forty-ninth and fifty-first sessions (resolutions 42/11, 43/4, 45/10, 47/11, 49/5 and 51/4).

At its fifty-third session,[55] the General Assembly noted the exchange of information between the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat and the Organization of American States with respect to the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States; recognized the work being done by OAS, on the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary, in the field of regional cooperation and in connection with its task of coordination with the United Nations; recommended that a general meeting of representatives of the United Nations system and of OAS be held in 1999 for the continued review and appraisal of cooperation programmes and of other matters to be mutually decided upon; expressed its satisfaction at the exchange with OAS of information and substantive reports on the advancement in the status of women, on matters relating to youth and on the eradication of poverty; emphasized that the cooperation between the United Nations and OAS should be undertaken in accordance with their respective mandates; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 53/9).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/9).

22. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee

The item entitled "Twenty-fifth anniversary of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee" was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of 25 Member States (A/36/191 and Add.1 and 2). At that session, the Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to carry out consultations with the Secretary-General of the Committee with a view to further strengthening the cooperation between the two organizations and widening the scope of that cooperation (resolution 36/38).

The General Assembly considered this item annually at its thirty-seventh to forty-first sessions (resolutions 37/8, 38/37, 39/47, 40/60 and 41/5) and biennially since its forty-third session (resolutions 43/1, 45/4, 47/6, 49/8, 51/11 and 53/14).

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[55] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 21):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/272 and Add.1;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/53/L.10/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 53/9;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.42.

At its fifty-third session,[56] the General Assembly noted with satisfaction the continuing efforts of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee towards strengthening the role of the United Nations and its various organs, including the International Court of Justice, through programmes and initiatives undertaken by the Consultative Committee; also noted with satisfaction the commendable progress achieved towards enhancing cooperation between the United Nations and the Consultative Committee in wider areas; noted with appreciation the decision of the Consultative Committee to participate actively in the programmes of the United Nations Decade of International Law and programmes on environment and sustainable development; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session a report on cooperation between the two organizations (resolution 53/14).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/14).

23. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1994, as an additional item at the request of Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago (A/49/238). The Assembly considered the question at that session (resolution 49/141).

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-first session (resolution 51/16).

At its fifty-third session,[57] the General Assembly welcomed the signing on 27 May 1997 by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Caribbean Community of a cooperation agreement between the secretariats of the two organizations; called upon the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the Caribbean Community, to continue to assist in furthering the development and maintenance of peace and security within the Caribbean region; invited the Secretary-General to continue to promote and expand cooperation and coordination between the two organizations; urged the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to cooperate with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Caribbean Community in order to initiate, maintain and increase consultations and programmes with the Caribbean Community and its associated institutions in the attainment of their objectives, with special attention to the areas and issues, as contained in the report of the Secretary-General; recommended that the second general meeting between the representatives of the Caribbean Community and its associated institutions and of the United Nations system be hosted in 1999 in the Caribbean region in order to review and appraise progress in the implementation of the agreed areas and issues and to hold consultations on additional measures and procedures as might be required to facilitate and strengthen cooperation between the two organizations; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 53/17).

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[56] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 22):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/306;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/53/L.9 and Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 53/14;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.48.

[57] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 23):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/275 and Add.1;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/53/L.15 and Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 53/17;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.49.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/17).

24. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference

The item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference" was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of Pakistan (A/35/192).

The General Assembly considered the item at its thirty-fifth to fifty-third sessions (resolutions 35/36, 36/23, 37/4, 38/4, 39/7, 40/4, 41/3, 42/4, 43/2, 44/8, 45/9, 47/13, 47/18, 48/24, 49/15, 50/17, 51/18, 52/14 and 53/16).

At its fifty-fourth session,[58] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) to continue to cooperate in their common search for solutions to global problems; welcomed the efforts of the United Nations and OIC to strengthen cooperation between the two organizations in areas of common concern and to review the ways and means for enhancing the actual mechanisms of such cooperation; welcomed the efforts of the secretariats of the two organizations to strengthen information exchange, coordination and cooperation between them in areas of mutual interest in the political field and their ongoing consultations with a view to developing the modalities of such cooperation; welcomed also the periodic high-level meetings between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of OIC, as well as between senior secretariat officials of the two organizations, and encouraged their participation in important meetings of the two organizations; recommended that, in accordance with its resolution 50/17, a general meeting of representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations system and OIC should be held in 2000; encouraged the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to expand their cooperation with the subsidiary organs and specialized and affiliated institutions of OIC, particularly by negotiating cooperation agreements, and invited them to multiply to contacts and meetings of the focal points for cooperation in priority areas of interest to the United Nations and OIC; urged the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, especially the lead agencies, to provide increased technical and other forms of assistance to OIC and its subsidiary organs and specialized and affiliated institutions in order to enhance cooperation; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the state of cooperation between the United Nations and OIC (resolution 54/7).

Documents: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/7).

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[58] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 29):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/308;
(b) Draft resolution: A/53/L.12;
(c) Resolution 54/7;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.38.

25. Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Algeria (A/36/196). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed its resolution 477 (V), in which it requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to invite the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States (LAS) to attend sessions of the Assembly as an observer, and decided to invite the League to participate in the sessions and the work of the Assembly and of its subsidiary organs as an observer (resolution 36/24).

At its thirty-seventh to fifty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/17, 38/6, 39/9, 40/5 41/4, 42/5, 43/3, 44/7, 45/82, 46/24, 47/12, 48/21, 49/14, 50/16, 51/20, 52/5 and 53/8).

At its fifty-fourth session,[59] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and other organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and LAS and its specialized organizations; called upon the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to intensify cooperation with LAS and its specialized organizations in certain priority sectors; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in cooperation with the Secretary-General of LAS, to encourage periodic consultation between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of LAS to review and strengthen coordination mechanisms; decided that a general meeting between the United Nations system and LAS should take place once every two years, and inter-agency sectoral meetings should be organized regularly on areas of priority and wide importance in the development of the Arab States; reaffirmed the importance of holding the next general meeting on cooperation between the representatives of the secretariats of organizations of the United Nations system and of the General Secretariat of LAS and its specialized organizations during 2001; recommended that a sectoral meeting entitled "Youth and Employment" should be held between the United Nations and the League of Arab States and their specialized organizations at the headquarters of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia in Beirut in May 2000; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/9).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/9).

26. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union[1]

This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, in 1995, at the request of Senegal (A/50/141) and Corr.1 and 2 and Add. 1-3). The Assembly considered the item at that session and at its fifty-first to fifty-third sessions (resolutions 50/15, 51/7, 52/7 and 53/13).

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[59] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 26):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/180;
(b) Draft resolution: A/54/L.14 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 54/9;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.39.

At its fifty-fourth session,[60] the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the resolutions adopted and activities carried out by the Inter-Parliamentary Union during the past year in support of United Nations actions; welcomed the preparations made with the support of the Secretary-General by the Inter-Parliamentary Union to hold a conference of presiding officers of national parliaments in conjunction with the fifty-fifth session (Millennium Assembly) in the General Assembly Hall from 30 August to 1 September 2000; requested the Secretary-General to examine the possibilities of inviting the Inter-Parliamentary Union to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session (Millennium Assembly) on the outcome of the conference of presiding officers of national parliaments; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the various aspects of cooperation between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (resolution 54/12).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/12).

27. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity

The question of cooperation between the United Nations and OAU was first considered by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, in 1965 (resolution 2011 (XX)).

From the twenty-first to twenty-sixth sessions, the question of cooperation between the two organizations continued to be considered by the General Assembly, but it was focused on specific areas (resolutions 2103 (XXI), 2193 (XXII), 2505 (XXIV) and 2863 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh to fifty-third sessions, the General Assembly considered the question in the broader context of cooperation between OAU, on the one hand, and the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system on the other (resolutions 2962 (XXVII), 3066 (XXVIII), 3280 (XXIX), 3412 (XXX), 31/13, 32/19. 33/27, 34/21, 35/117, 36/80, 37/15, 38/5, 39/8, 40/20, 41/8, 42/9, 43/12, 44/17, 45/13, 46/20, 47/148, 48/25, 49/64, 50/158, 51/151, 52/20 and 53/91).

At its fifty-fourth session,[61] the General Assembly noted the contribution made by the United Nations Liaison Office with OAU; noted with appreciation the increasing participation of OAU in the work of the United Nations, its organs and the specialized agencies; expressed its appreciation for the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa, and encouraged the early implementation of the recommendations contained therein; called upon the United Nations to enhance its cooperation, coordination and exchange of information with OAU in the prevention of conflict, the peaceful settlement of disputes and maintenance of international peace and security in Africa; invited the United Nations to intensify its assistance to OAU in strengthening the institutional and operational capacity of its Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution in Africa; urged the United Nations to encourage donor countries, in consultation with OAU, to provide adequate funding and training for African countries to enhance their peacekeeping capabilities; encouraged the United Nations, through the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the impact of armed conflict on children, to assist OAU in its efforts to ensure the protection and the welfare of children affected by conflicts in Africa; noted with appreciation the assistance provided by the United Nations and its agencies to African countries towards strengthening the democratization process, and called for the continuation of that support in the areas of education for democracy, election observation, human rights, freedom and the rule of law, including technical support to the African Commission on Human and People's Rights; welcomed the priority accorded by the United Nations system to African development and stressed the need to continue and increase economic and technical assistance to African countries; urged support for the strengthening of the African Economic Community; called upon the United Nations agencies to intensify the coordination of their regional programmes in Africa in order to enhance linkages among them, harmonize their programmes with those of the African regional and subregional economic organizations and create a positive environment for investment; emphasized the urgent need to implement the recommendations arising from the mid-term review of the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s; invited the Secretary-General to encourage the closer involvement of OAU in the implementation, follow-up and evaluation of the New Agenda in the 1990s and beyond, including the conduct of the final review of the implementation of the New Agenda in 2002; called upon the international community to support and enhance the capacity of African countries to take advantage of the opportunities offered by globalization and to overcome the challenges it posed; invited the Secretary-General to develop new strategies for the implementation of the recommendations of the annual meeting of the secretariats of OAU and the United Nations, held from 6 to 8 May 1998, as agreed upon by the two organizations in their follow-up meeting held on 21 September 1999; called upon the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to ensure the effective and equitable representation of African men and women at senior and policy levels at their respective headquarters and in their regional field of operations; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/94).

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[60] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 27):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/379;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/54/L.9 and Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 54/12;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.41.

[61] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 31):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/484;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/54/L.38 and Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 54/94;
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/54/PV.72 and 73.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/94).

28. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization

The Economic Cooperation Organization was granted observer status in the General Assembly at the forty-eighth session, in 1993 (resolution 48/2). The Assembly considered the item at its fiftieth to fifty-third sessions (resolutions 50/1, 51/21, 52/19 and 53/15).

At its fifty-fourth session,[62] the General Assembly endorsed the cooperative arrangements entered into by the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) with various entities of the United Nations system for joint efforts towards the implementation of the economic projects and programmes of ECO; urged the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to continue and increase consultations and cooperation with ECO and its associated institutions in the attainment of their objectives; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/100).

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[62] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 28):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/168;
(b) Draft resolution: A/54/L.55;
(c) Resolution 54/100;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.75.

The Fifth Consultative Meeting between the executive heads of subregional organizations and ESCAP was held at Bangkok on 8 June 2000.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/100).

29. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

The item entitled "Coordination of the activities of the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe" was included as a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1992, at the request of Czechoslovakia (A/47/192). The Conference was granted observer status in the Assembly at the forty-eighth session (resolution 48/5).

At the Budapest Summit Meeting in December 1994, the participating States decided to change the name, with effect from 1 January 1995, from Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

The General Assembly considered the item at its forty-ninth to fifty-third sessions (resolutions 49/13, 50/87, 51/57, 52/20 and 53/85).

At its fifty-fourth session,[63] the General Assembly noted with appreciation the further improvement of cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and its agencies and OSCE; welcomed the participation of the Secretary-General and high-level United Nations representatives in the meetings of the Permanent Council of OSCE and the participation of the Secretary-General in the Summit of OSCE in Istanbul in November 1999; encouraged further efforts by OSCE to foster security and stability in its region through early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation, as well as through the continued promotion of democracy, the rule of law, human rights and fundamental freedoms; welcomed the adoption at the Istanbul Summit of the Charter for European Security, which reaffirmed OSCE as a primary organization for the peaceful settlement of disputes within its region and as a key instrument for early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation; welcomed also the increasingly close cooperation between OSCE and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; welcomed further the participation of the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict in the Review Conference of OSCE held at Istanbul in November 1999; acknowledged the work carried out by the Kosovo Verification Mission, prior to its withdrawal on 20 March 1999, in verifying the implementation of Security Council resolution 1199 (1998), in accordance with Council resolution 1203 (1998), and the contribution of OSCE to the implementation of Council resolution 1160 (1998); and requested the Secretary-General to continue exploring with the Chairman-in-Office and the Secretary-General of OSCE possibilities for further enhancement of cooperation between the two organizations; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fifty session a report on cooperation between the United Nations and OSCE in implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/117).

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[63] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 30):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/537 and Corr.1;
(b) Draft resolution: A/54/L.64 and Add.1;
(c) Amendment to draft resolution A/54/L.64; A/54/L.65;
(d) Resolution 54/117;
(e) Plenary meetings: A/54/PV.70 and 80.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/117).

30. Implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, including measures and recommendations agreed upon at its mid-term review

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly adopted the conclusions of the final review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, consisting of the assessment of the implementation of the Programme of Action and the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s (resolution 46/151). The Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its forty-eighth to fifty-first sessions (resolutions 48/214, 49/142, 50/160 A and B and 51/32).

At its fifty-third session,[64] the General Assembly expressed concern at the overall declining trend of resource flows to Africa, in particular in the level of official development assistance; urged all States, international and multilateral organizations, financial institutions and development funds and programmes of the United Nations system as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to take concrete and effective measures in order to implement fully the recommendations contained in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the General Assembly for the Mid-term Review of the Implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s; requested the Secretary-General to ensure the effective and timely implementation of the New Agenda; and also requested the Secretary-General, pending the final review and appraisal of the New Agenda in the year 2002, to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session a progress report on the implementation of resolution 51/32 (resolution 53/90).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/90).

31. Elimination of coercive economic measures as a means of political and economic compulsion

This item was included as a supplementary item in the agenda of the fifty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1996, at the request of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (A/51/193). At that session, the Assembly, *inter alia*, called for the immediate repeal of unilateral extraterritorial laws that imposed sanctions on companies and nationals of other States;

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[64] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 24):
(a) Progress report of the Secretary-General: A/53/390 and Add.1;
(b) Draft resolution: A/53/L.39/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
(c) Resolution 53/90;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.81.

and called upon all States not to recognize unilateral extraterritorial coercive economic measures or legislative acts imposed by any State (resolution 51/22).

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item until its fifty-third session (decision 52/413).

At its fifty-third session,[65] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, reiterated its call for the repeal of unilateral extraterritorial laws that imposed sanctions on corporations and nationals of other States; again called upon all States not to recognize or apply extraterritorial coercive economic measures or legislative enactments unilaterally imposed by any State; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 53/10).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/10).

32. United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations

The item entitled "Dialogue among civilizations" was included as an additional item in the agenda of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1998, at the request of the Islamic Republic of Iran (A/53/233).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly, welcoming the collective endeavour of the international community to enhance understanding through constructive dialogue among civilizations on the threshold of the third millennium, decided to proclaim the year 2001 as the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations; invited Governments, the United Nations system, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other relevant international and non-governmental organizations, to plan and implement appropriate cultural, educational and social programmes to promote the concept of dialogue among civilizations; and requested the Secretary-General to present a final report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 53/22).

At its fifty-fourth session,[66] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, welcomed the decision of the Secretary-General to appoint his personal representative for the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations; invited Governments, the United Nations system, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other relevant international and non-governmental organizations, to continue and further intensify planning and organizing appropriate cultural, educational and social programmes to promote the concept of dialogue among civilizations; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session a further substantive report on preparations for the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session an item entitled "United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations" (resolution 54/113).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/113).

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[65] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 51):
    (a) Draft resolution A/53/L.7/Rev.1;
    (b) Resolution 53/10;
    (c) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.43.

[66] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 34):
    (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/546;
    (b) Draft resolution: A/54/L.60 and Add.1;
    (c) Resolution 54/113;
    (d) Plenary meetings: A/54/PV.77 and 78.

33. Culture of peace

The transdisciplinary project entitled "Towards a culture of peace" was conceived within the context of the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education (1995-2004), and therefore the General Assembly, at its fiftieth and fifty-first sessions, examined this question under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolutions 50/173 and 51/101).

The item entitled "Towards a culture of peace" was included as a supplementary item in the agenda of the fifty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1997, at the request of Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Namibia, Nicaragua, Panama, the Philippines, Senegal and Venezuela (A/52/191). At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a consolidated report to it at its fifty-third session containing a draft declaration and programme of action on a culture of peace (resolution 52/13).

At its fifty-third session,[67] the General Assembly proclaimed the period 2001-2010 as the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World; invited the Secretary-General to submit, in consultation with Member States, relevant United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations, a report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session and a draft programme of action to promote the implementation of the Decade at local, national, regional and international levels, and to coordinate the activities of the Decade; invited Member States to take the necessary steps to ensure that the practice of peace and non-violence was taught at all levels in their respective societies; and called upon the relevant United Nations bodies, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, and invited non-governmental organizations, religious bodies and groups, educational institutions, artists and the media actively to support the Decade for the benefit of every child of the world; and decided to consider, at its fifty-fifth session, the questions of the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World (2001-2010), under the agenda item entitled "Culture of peace" (resolution 53/25).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/25).

Follow-up to the United Nations Year for Tolerance

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly took note of the Declaration of Principles on Tolerance and the Follow-up Plan of Action for the United Nations Year for Tolerance, adopted by UNESCO in 1995; invited Member States to observe the International Day for Tolerance annually on 16 November; requested UNESCO to make reports available to the Assembly on a biennial basis on the implementation of the Declaration and the Plan of

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[67] References for the fifty-third session (agenda items 31 and 110 (b)):

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:
  (i) Consolidated report containing a draft declaration and programme of action on a culture of peace: A/53/370 and Add.1-4;
  (ii) Report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the implementation of the Declaration of Principles on Tolerance and the Follow-up Plan of Action for the United Nations Year for Tolerance: A/53/284;

(b) Draft resolution: A/53/L.25;

(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/53/625/Add.2;

(d) Resolutions 53/25 and 53/151;

(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/53/SR.33-41, 46-51 and 53;

(f) Plenary meetings: A/53/PV.55 and 85.

Action, and decided to consider the question of the follow-up to the United Nations Year for Tolerance at its fifty-third session (resolution 51/95).

At its fifty-third session,[67] the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the implementation of the Declaration of Principles on Tolerance and the Follow-up Plan of Action for the United Nations Year for Tolerance; welcomed the role played by UNESCO in the implementation of the Follow-up Plan of Action for the United Nations Year for Tolerance; invited Member States and competent intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to contribute to the celebration of the International Day by means of educational activities and public information campaigns aimed at the realization of more tolerant societies; invited Member States to continue their efforts to achieve a wider application of the Declaration; and requested UNESCO to include in its report on a culture of peace, to be submitted to the Millennium Assembly, information on the progress made in the implementation of the Follow-up Plan of Action for the United Nations Year for Tolerance (resolution 53/151).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO (resolution 53/151).

34. Oceans and the law of the sea

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea entered into force on 16 November 1994, one year after the deposit of the sixtieth instrument of ratification or accession. As at 9 June 2000, 132 States and one entity, the European Union, had deposited their instruments of ratification or accession. The Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention entered into force on 28 July 1996. The Agreement is to be interpreted and applied together with the Convention as a single instrument. Since 1984 the General Assembly has considered developments pertaining to the Convention as well as other developments relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea under the item entitled "Law of the sea" (resolutions 39/73, 40/63, 41/34, 42/20, 43/18, 44/26, 45/145, 46/78, 47/65, 48/28, 49/28 and 50/23) and under the item entitled "Oceans and the law of the sea" (resolutions 51/34, 52/26, 53/32, 54/31 and 54/33). Since 1997 the General Assembly has also considered a number of fisheries-related issues under the item entitled "Oceans and the law of the sea" (resolutions 51/35, 51/36, 52/28, 52/29, 53/33 and 54/32).

(a) Consideration of elements relating to oceans and seas, including improvement of coordination and cooperation

At its fifty-fourth session,[68] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, called upon all States that had not done so to become parties to the Convention and the Agreement; called upon States to harmonize as a matter of priority their national legislation with the provisions of the Convention; noted with satisfaction the continued contribution of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea to the peaceful settlement of disputes in accordance with Part XV of the Convention, and underlined its important role and authority concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention and the Agreement; noted the current work of the International Seabed Authority; noted the progress in the work of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the institutional capacity of the Organization adequately responded to the needs of States, the newly established institutions under the Convention and other competent international organizations by providing timely advice, information and assistance, taking into account the special needs of developing countries; also requested the Secretary-General to continue to carry out the responsibilities entrusted to him in the Convention and related resolutions of the General Assembly, and to ensure that the performance of such activities was not adversely affected by savings as might be realized under the approved budget for the Organization; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution, including other developments and issues relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, in connection with his annual comprehensive report on oceans and the law of the sea, and to provide the report in accordance with the modalities set out in resolution 54/33 (resolution 54/31).

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[68] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda items 40 (a) and (c)):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/429 and Corr.1;
(b) Draft resolutions: A/54/L.31 and Add.1 and A/54/L.32 and Add.1;
(c) Resolutions 54/31 and 54/33;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/54/PV.60-62.

At the same session, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, endorsed the recommendations made by the Commission on Sustainable Development through the Economic and Social Council under the sectoral theme of "Oceans and seas" regarding international coordination and cooperation; decided, consistent with the legal framework provided by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the goals of chapter 17 of Agenda 21, to establish an open-ended informal consultative process in order to facilitate the annual review by the General Assembly of developments in ocean affairs by considering the Secretary-General's report on oceans and the law of the sea and by suggesting particular issues to be considered by it, with an emphasis on identifying areas where coordination and cooperation at the intergovernmental and inter-agency levels should be enhanced; decided that the meetings within the framework of the consultative process would take place for one week each year and that in 2000 they would be held from 30 May to 2 June; highlighted the importance of the participation of developing countries in the consultative process, and encouraged States and international organizations to support efforts in that regard; requested the Secretary-General to provide the consultative process with the necessary facilities for the performance of its work and to arrange for support to be provided by the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat, in cooperation with other relevant parts of the Secretariat, including the Division for Sustainable Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, as appropriate; also requested the Secretary-General, working in cooperation with the heads of relevant organizations of the United Nations, to include in his annual comprehensive report to the General Assembly on oceans and the law of the sea, suggestions on initiatives that could be undertaken to improve coordination and cooperation and achieve better integration on ocean affairs; further requested the Secretary-General to undertake measures aimed at: ensuring more effective collaboration and coordination between relevant parts of the Secretariat and the United Nations system as a whole on ocean affairs and the law of the sea, and improving the effectiveness of the Subcommittee on Oceans and Coastal Areas of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, and to include information on progress in that regard in his next report on oceans and the law of the sea; noted the importance of coordination and cooperation at the national level in order to promote an integrated approach on ocean affairs so as, *inter alia*, to facilitate the effective participation of States in the consultative process and other international forums; requested the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of heads of intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies and funds and programmes of the United Nations engaged in activities relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, and the Subcommittee on Oceans and Coastal Areas, and underlined the importance of their participation in the consultative process and of their input to the report of the Secretary-General on oceans and the law of the sea; and invited Member States, as part of their participation in relevant competent bodies of intergovernmental organizations engaged in activities relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, to encourage their participation in the consultative process and their contribution to the report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/33).

Document: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 54/31 and 54/33), A/55/61.

(b) Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing, unauthorized fishing in zones of national jurisdiction and on the high seas, fisheries by-catch and discards, and other developments

At its fifty-third session,[69] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the importance it attached to compliance with its resolutions 46/215, 49/116, 49/118 and 52/29, and urged States and other entities to enforce fully such measures; urged all authorities of members of the international community that had not done so to take greater enforcement responsibility to ensure full implementation of the global moratorium on all large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing on the high seas, including enclosed seas and semi-enclosed seas, and to impose appropriate sanctions, consistent with their obligations under international law, against acts contrary to the terms of resolution 46/215; called upon States that had not done so to take measures, including measures to deter reflagging to avoid compliance with applicable obligations, to ensure that fishing vessels entitled to fly their flags did not fish in areas under the national jurisdiction of other States unless duly authorized by the authorities of the States concerned and in accordance with the conditions set out in the authorization, and did not fish on the high seas in contravention of the applicable conservation and management rules; urged States, relevant international organizations and regional and subregional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to take action, including through assistance to developing countries, to reduce by-catches, fish discards and post-harvest losses consistent with international law and relevant international instruments, including the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session a report on further developments relating to the implementation of resolution 52/29, the status and implementation of the Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas and efforts undertaken in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, taking into account the information provided by States, relevant specialized agencies, in particular FAO, and other appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, regional and subregional organizations and arrangements and other relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations (resolution 53/33).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/33).

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[69] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 38 (b)):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/473;
(b) Draft resolution: A/53/L.45 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 53/33;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/53/PV.68 and 69.

35. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of Cuba (A/46/193).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth to fifty-third sessions (decision 46/407 and resolutions 47/19, 48/16, 49/9, 50/10, 51/17, 52/10 and 53/4).

At its fifty-fourth session,[70] the General Assembly reiterated its call on all States to refrain from promulgating and applying laws and measures of the kind referred to in the preamble to the resolution in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and international law, which, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the freedom of trade and navigation; once again urged States that had and continued to apply such laws and measures to take the necessary steps to repeal or invalidate them as soon as possible in accordance with their legal regime; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the appropriate organs and agencies of the United Nations system, to prepare a report on the implementation of the resolution in the light of the purposes and principles of the Charter and international law and to submit it to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 54/21).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/21).

36. Bethlehem 2000

In response to a decision taken by the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People at its 237th meeting, on 16 April 1998, the Permanent Representatives of Afghanistan, Cuba, Malta and Senegal to the United Nations, members of the Bureau of the Committee, addressed a letter to the Secretary-General on 15 May 1998 (A/53/141), requesting the inclusion of an item entitled "Bethlehem 2000" in the provisional agenda of the fifty-third session. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 15 September 1998, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the agenda of its fifty-third session. It discussed the item at that session (resolution 53/27).

At its fifty-fourth session,[71] the General Assembly expressed support for the Bethlehem 2000 project and commended the efforts undertaken by the Palestinian Authority in that regard; noted with appreciation the assistance given by the international community in support of the project, and called for the acceleration of assistance and engagement by the international community as a whole, including private sector participation; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize the United Nations system to increase efforts to ensure the success of the Bethlehem 2000 project (resolution 54/22).

No advance documentation is expected.

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[70] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 33):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/259;
(b) Draft resolution: A/54/L.11;
(c) Resolution 54/21;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.50.

[71] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 36):
(a) Draft resolution: A/54/L.20 and Add.1;
(b) Resolution 54/22;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.51.

37. Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the special session of the General Assembly in this regard[1]

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly decided to convene a World Summit for Social Development at the level of heads of State or Government (resolution 47/92). The Summit was held at Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995.

The item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development" was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly at the request of Denmark (A/50/192). At the same session, the Assembly decided to hold a special session of the General Assembly in the year 2000 for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the Summit and to consider further actions and initiatives (resolution 50/161).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-first to fifty-third sessions (resolutions 51/202, 52/25 and 53/28).

At its fifty-fourth session,[72] the General Assembly emphasized the urgency of placing the goals of social development, as contained in the Copenhagen Declaration and the Programme of Action, at the centre of economic policy-making, including policies influencing domestic and global market forces and the global economy; also emphasized the need for revitalized economic and social development everywhere within a framework that placed people at the centre of development and aimed to meet human needs rapidly and more effectively by, *inter alia*, enhancing positive interaction between economic and social policies, and stressed the need for strong, sustained political will at the national, regional and international levels to invest in people and their well-being in order to achieve the objectives of social development; took note of the progress of preparatory activities in connection with holding a special session of the Assembly in 2000 for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the Summit; recalled General Assembly decision 54/405, by which the special session would be entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world"; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session a report on the special session (resolution 54/23).

At its thirty-eighth session, in February and March 2000, the Commission for Social Development adopted resolution 38/1 and the agreed conclusions annexed thereto, on the overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development, and decided to transmit them to the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session, at its second session in April 2000.

Also at its fifty-fourth session,[72] the General Assembly took decisions concerning arrangements for the special session of the General Assembly on the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and Further Initiatives (decision 54/404); the title of the special session (decision 54/405); the provisional agenda for the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session (decision 54/406); and arrangements regarding participation of non-governmental organizations in the special session (decision 54/407).

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[72] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 37):

(a) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly on the Implementation of the Outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and Further Initiatives: Supplement No. 45 (A/54/45 and Corr.1 and Add.1);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/220;

(c) Draft resolution: A/54/L.16 and Add.1;

(d) Resolution 54/23 and decisions 54/404 to 54/407;

(e) Plenary meetings: A/54/PV.28, 30, 31 and 51.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development (resolution 54/23).

38. Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly in 1986, at the request of Brazil (A/41/143 and Corr.1).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-second to fifty-third sessions (resolutions 42/16, 43/23, 44/20, 45/36, 46/19, 47/74, 48/23, 49/26, 50/18, 51/19, 52/14 and 53/34).

At its fifty-fourth session,[73] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the importance of the purposes and objectives of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic as a basis for the promotion of cooperation among the countries of the region; called upon all States to cooperate in the promotion of the objectives established in the declaration of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic and to refrain from any action inconsistent with those objectives and with the Charter of the United Nations and relevant resolutions of the Organization, in particular actions that might create or aggravate situations of tension and potential conflict in the region; welcomed the progress towards the full entry into force of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco) and of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba); affirmed the importance of the South Atlantic to global maritime and commercial transactions and its determination to preserve the region for all peaceful purposes and activities protected by international law, in particular the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea; requested the relevant organizations, organs and bodies of the United Nations system to render all appropriate assistance that States members of the zone might seek in their joint efforts to implement the declaration of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the implementation of resolution 41/11 and subsequent resolutions on the matter under review and to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session, taking into account, *inter alia*, the views expressed by Member States (resolution 54/35).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/35).

39. Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies

The question of support by the United Nations system for the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies was included in the agenda of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1994, at the request of 38 Member States

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[73] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 41):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/447;
(b) Draft resolution: A/54/L.35 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 54/35;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.63.

(A/49/236 and Add.1). The item was considered at the forty-ninth to fifty-third sessions (resolutions 49/30, 50/133, 51/31, 52/18 and 53/31).

At its fifty-fourth session,[74] the General Assembly expressed its appreciation for the activities carried out by the United Nations system, and endorsed the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General; took note with satisfaction of the seminars, workshops and conferences on democratization and good governance organized in 1999, as well as those currently being planned, under the auspices of the International Conference of New or Restored Democracies; noted with satisfaction that the Fourth International Conference of New or Restored Democracies would be held at Cotonou, Benin, from 4 to 6 December 2000; stressed the importance of support by Member States, the United Nations system, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations for the holding of the Conference; invited the Secretary-General, Member States, the relevant specialized agencies and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to contribute actively to the follow-up process of the Third International Conference of New or Restored Democracies on Democracy and Development; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/36).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/36).

40. The situation in the Middle East[1]

Various aspects of the situation in the Middle East have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly by the General Assembly and the Security Council, since 1947. Following the hostilities of June 1967, the Security Council, in November 1967, set forth principles for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East (resolution 242 (1967)).

The General Assembly considered the item on the situation in the Middle East at its twenty-fifth to twenty-seventh sessions from 1970 to 1972 (resolutions 2628 (XXV), 2799 (XXVI) and 2949 (XXVII)), and at its thirtieth to fifty-third sessions, from 1975 to 1998 (resolutions 3414 (XXX), 31/61, 31/62, 32/20, 33/29, 34/70, 35/207, 36/226 A and B, 37/123 A to F, 38/180 A to E, 39/146 A to C, 40/168 A to C, 41/162 A to C, 42/209 A to D, 43/54 A to C, 44/40 A to C, 45/83 A to C, 46/82 A and B, 47/63 A and B, 48/58, 48/59 A and B, 49/87 A and B, 49/88, 50/21, 50/22 A to C, 51/27, 51/28, 51/29, 52/53, 52/54, 53/37 and 53/38).

At its fifty-fourth session,[75] the General Assembly determined that the decision of Israel to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem was illegal and therefore null and void; deplored the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem in violation of Security Council resolution 478 (1980) and their refusal to comply with the provisions of that resolution; called once more upon those States to abide by the provisions of the relevant United Nations resolutions; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/37).

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[74] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 39):
  (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/492;
  (b) Draft resolutions: A/54/L.23 and A/54/L.33 and Add.1;
  (c) Amendments to draft resolution A/54/L.23: A/54/L.46;
  (d) Resolution 54/36;
  (e) Plenary meetings: A/54/PV.64 and 87.

[75] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 43):
  (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/54/457-S/1999/1050 and A/54/495;
  (b) Draft resolutions: A/54/L.40 and Add.1, A/54/L.41 and Add.1;
  (c) Resolutions 54/37 and 54/38;
  (d) Plenary meetings: A/54/PV.66-68.

At the same session, the General Assembly, *inter alia,* declared that Israel had failed so far to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981); declared also that the Israeli decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan was null and void and had no validity whatsoever, as confirmed by the Security Council in its resolution 497 (1981), and called upon Israel to rescind it; determined once more that the continued occupation of the Syrian Golan and its de facto annexation constituted a stumbling block in the way of achieving a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the region; called upon Israel to resume the talks on the Syrian and Lebanese tracks and to respect the commitments and undertakings reached during the previous talks; demanded once more that Israel withdraw from all the occupied Syrian Golan to the line of 4 June 1967 in implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/38).

Documents: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 54/37 and 54/38).

41. Question of Palestine[1]

This item, which had been on the agenda of the second and third sessions of the General Assembly, was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session, in 1974, at the request of 55 Member States (A/9742 and Corr.1 and Add.1-4). At that session, the Assembly invited the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the representative of the Palestinian people, to participate in its deliberations on the question of Palestine in plenary meetings (resolution 3210 (XXIX)). At the same session, the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine, emphasizing that their realization was indispensable for the solution of the question of Palestine (resolution 3236 (XXIX)). The Assembly also invited the PLO to participate, in the capacity of observer, in its sessions and its work and in all international conferences convened under its auspices; and considered that the PLO was similarly entitled with regard to all international conferences convened by other organs of the United Nations (resolution 3237 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly called for the invitation of the PLO to participate on an equal footing with other parties in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the Middle East that were held under the auspices of the United Nations and to take part in the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East as well as in all other efforts for peace (resolution 3375 (XXX)). At the same session, the Assembly established the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People; requested the Committee to consider and recommend to the Assembly a programme of implementation, designed to enable the Palestinian people to exercise the rights previously recognized; and requested the Security Council to consider the question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights (resolution 3376 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first and subsequent sessions, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Committee (resolutions 31/20, 32/40 A, 33/28 A, 34/65 A, 35/169 A, 36/120 A, 37/86 A, 38/58 A, 39/49 A, 40/96 A, 41/43 A, 42/66 A, 43/175 A, 44/41 A, 45/67 A, 46/74 A, 47/64 A, 48/158 A, 49/62 A, 50/84 A, 51/23, 52/49 and 53/39).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish within the Secretariat a Special Unit on Palestinian Rights, which would prepare, under the Committee's guidance, studies and publications relating to the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and would organize, in consultation with the Committee, commencing in 1978, the annual observance of 29 November as the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People (resolution 32/40 B). The Assembly later requested that the Special Unit be redesignated as the Division for Palestinian Rights, with an expanded mandate of work.

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to convene, under the auspices of the United Nations, an International Conference on the Question of Palestine, and authorized the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to act as the Preparatory Committee for the Conference (resolution 36/120 C).

The International Conference on the Question of Palestine, held at Geneva from 29 August to 7 September 1983, called, *inter alia,* for the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of all parties to the conflict, including the PLO, as well as the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and other concerned States, on an equal footing. At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Conference (resolution 38/58 C).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly acknowledged the proclamation of the State of Palestine by the Palestine National Council on 15 November 1988; affirmed the need to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their sovereignty over their territory occupied since 1967; and decided that, effective as at 15 December 1988, the designation "Palestine" should be used in place of the designation "Palestine Liberation Organization" in the United Nations system, without prejudice to the observer status and functions of the PLO within the United Nations system, in conformity with relevant United Nations resolutions and practice (resolution 43/177).

Since its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly has welcomed the developments in the peace process, in particular the convening at Madrid, on 30 October 1991, of the Peace Conference on the Middle East (resolution 46/75) and subsequent negotiations, and the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements by Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization on 13 September 1993 (resolution 48/158 A), as well as the subsequent implementation agreements; and has reaffirmed a number of principles for the achievement of a final settlement and comprehensive peace (resolution 48/158 D).

At its fifty-fourth session,[76] the General Assembly considered that the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People could continue to make a valuable contribution to international efforts to promote the Middle East peace process and to mobilize international support for and assistance to the Palestinian people during the transitional period; authorized the Committee to continue to promote the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, to make such adjustments in its approved programme of work as it might consider appropriate and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session and thereafter; and requested the Committee to continue to extend its cooperation to Palestinian and other non-governmental organizations (resolution 54/39).

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[76] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 44):

(a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/54/35);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/457-S/1999/1050;
(c) Draft resolutions: A/54/L.42 and Add.1, A/54/L.43 and Add.1, A/54/L.44 and Add.1 and A/54/L.45 and Add.1;
(d) Resolutions 54/39 to 54/42;
(e) Plenary meetings: A/54/PV.65, 66 and 68.

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat with the necessary resources and to ensure that it continued its programme of work, in consultation with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, including the organization of meetings in various regions with the participation of all sectors of the international community, further development of the United Nations Information System on the Question of Palestine, provision of information materials, provision of assistance in completing the project on the modernization of the records of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, and the annual training programme for staff of the Palestinian Authority and arrangements for the International Day of Solidarity and an annual exhibit (resolution 54/40).

Also at its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly considered that the special information programme on the question of Palestine of the Department of Public Information was very useful; and requested the Department, in full cooperation and coordination with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, to continue the programme for the biennium 2000-2001, and to promote the Bethlehem 2000 Project (resolution 54/41).

At the same session, the General Assembly expressed its full support for the ongoing Middle East peace process, and stressed the need for the scrupulous implementation of the agreements reached; called upon the concerned parties, the co-sponsors of the peace process and other interested parties, as well as the entire international community, to exert all the necessary efforts and initiatives to ensure the success of the peace process; stressed the need for: (a) the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, primarily the right to self-determination, and (b) the withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967; also stressed the need for resolving the problem of the Palestine refugees in conformity with Assembly resolution 194 (III); urged Member States to expedite the provision of assistance to the Palestinian people; emphasized the importance for the United Nations to play a more active role in the current peace process; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts, in consultation with the Security Council, for the promotion of peace in the region and to submit progress reports on developments in that matter (resolution 54/42).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, Supplement No. 35 (A/55/35);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/42).

42. Special session of the General Assembly in 2001 for follow-up to the World Summit for Children

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1996, pursuant to Assembly resolution 51/186 of 16 December 1996, adopted under the item entitled "Operational activities for development". At that session, the Assembly continued the consideration of the item (resolution 53/193).

At its fifty-fourth session,[77] the General Assembly decided to convene the special session of the General Assembly to review the achievement of the goals of the World Summit for Children at the highest possible level; invited the participation of heads of State and Government in the special session; decided that the special session should be convened in September 2001; also decided that the special session would undertake a renewed commitment and consider future action for children in the next decade; decided to establish an open-ended preparatory committee, also open to States members of the specialized agencies, to address organizational issues; strongly encouraged the full and effective participation of Member States, and invited the heads of State and Government to consider assigning personal representatives to the preparatory committee; requested the preparatory committee to convene one organizational session on 7 and 8 February 2000 and one substantive session from 30 May to 2 June 2000 and to propose to the General Assembly its requirements for further meetings in 2001; requested the Secretary-General, with the support of the United Nations Children's Fund, to assist the preparatory committee in providing substantive input to the preparatory process and at the special session; invited all other relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system actively to participate in the preparations for the special session; requested the Secretary-General to ensure an effective and coordinated system-wide response to the preparations for the special session; invited Governments and relevant organizations, in particular UNICEF, as well as regional and subregional organizations, to undertake reviews of progress achieved since the World Summit for Children, and encouraged appropriate national, regional and international preparatory activities; reaffirmed its requests to the Secretary-General to submit to the special session, through the preparatory committee, a review of the implementation and results of the World Declaration and Plan of Action, including appropriate recommendations for further action; decided to invite States members of the specialized agencies that were not Members of the United Nations to participate in the work of the special session in the capacity of observers; stressed the importance of the full participation of the least developed countries in the special session and the preparations for the session, and invited Governments to make appropriate contributions to a trust fund to be established by the Secretary-General for that purpose; requested the Secretary-General to assist national Governments, at their request, in their assessment of and reporting on the implementation of the Plan of Action; also requested the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with UNICEF, to mount a public information programme to raise awareness of children's needs and rights and of the special session, its objectives and significance, and encouraged Governments to do the same on a national basis; and further requested the Secretary-General to submit a report during the main part of the fifty-fifth session on the state of the preparations for the special session (resolution 54/93).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly in 2001 for Follow-up to the World Summit for Children on its organizational session: A/55/43 (Part I), and on its first substantive session: A/55/43 (Part II). The final report will be issued as Supplement No. 43 (A/55/43);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/93).

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[77] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 101 (a)):

(a) Draft resolution: A/54/L.51 and Add.1;
(b) Resolution 54/93;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.72.

43. The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development[1]

The item entitled "The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives" was included in the agenda of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1983, at the request of the Government of Nicaragua (A/38/242).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-eighth to forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 38/10 and 39/4, decision 40/470, and resolutions 41/37, 42/1, 43/24, 44/10, 45/15 and 46/109 A and B).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development" (resolution 47/118). The Assembly also considered the item at its forty-eighth to fifty-third sessions (resolutions 48/161, 49/137, 50/132, 51/197, 52/176 and 53/94).

At its fifty-fourth session,[78] the General Assembly, *inter alia,* commended the efforts of the peoples and the Governments of the Central American countries to re-establish peace and democracy throughout the region and promote sustainable development by implementing the commitments adopted at the summit meetings, and supported the decision of the presidents that Central America should become a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development; requested the Secretary-General, the bodies and programmes of the United Nations system and the international community to continue to support and verify in Guatemala the implementation of all the peace agreements; recognized the importance of the Central American Integration System as the body set up to coordinate and harmonize efforts to achieve integration, a process aimed at establishing the Central American Union, and called upon the international community to extend generous and effective cooperation with a view to improving the competence and efficiency of the Central American Integration System; encouraged the Central American Governments to continue to carry out their historic responsibilities by fully implementing the commitments they had assumed under national, regional or international agreements; reiterated its deep appreciation to the Secretary-General, his special representatives, the groups of countries for the peace processes in El Salvador (Colombia, Mexico, Spain, United States of America and Venezuela), and Guatemala (Colombia, Mexico, Norway, Spain, United States of America and Venezuela), to the Support Group for Nicaragua (Canada, Mexico, Netherlands, Spain and Sweden), to the European Union and to other countries that had contributed significantly and to the international community in general for its support and solidarity in the building of peace, democracy and development in Central America; reaffirmed the importance of international cooperation in the new stage of consolidating peace and democracy in Central America; noted with appreciation the demonstrations of international solidarity and support for the region's reconstruction and transformation efforts following the severe damage caused by hurricane Mitch; reaffirmed the need to maintain sustained assistance to the region in order to create the conditions needed for balance between the challenges of reconstruction, economic growth and equitable social development that would ensure firm and lasting peace in the region; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to lend his full support to the initiatives and activities of the Central American Governments, and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/118).

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[78] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 47):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  (i) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 53/94: A/54/311;
  (ii) Renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala: A/54/355;
  (iii) Fourth report of the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala: A/54/526;
(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the tenth report on human rights of the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala: A/54/688;
(c) Draft resolutions A/54/L.24/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1 and A/54/L.27 and Add.1;
(d) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/54/651 and A/54/662;
(e) Resolutions 54/99 and 54/118;
(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/54/SR.41 and 44;
(g) Plenary meetings: A/54/PV.56, 73 and 80.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/118).

United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala

The item was included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1994 (resolution 48/267).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-eighth to fifty-third sessions (resolutions 48/267, 49/236, 49/955, 49/236 B, 50/220, 451/198 B, 52/175 and 53/93).

At its fifty-fourth session,[78] the General Assembly, *inter alia*,_/ underscored the fact that key reforms remained outstanding, including the fiscal, judicial, military and electoral reforms, and stressed the critical importance of continued compliance with the peace agreements in 2000; encouraged the Government to implement its decision to adopt a new military doctrine and disband the current Presidential Military Staff, in keeping with the peace agreements; underscored the fact that meeting the tax revenue targets set in the Agreement on Social and Economic Aspects and Agrarian Situation was essential to the sustainability of the implementation of the peace agreements; noted that, while significant achievements had been registered in the implementation of the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights, important shortcomings persisted, and called upon the Government to redouble its efforts in the promotion of human rights, taking into account the recommendations contained in the reports on human rights of the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala; called upon the Government to follow up on the recommendations of the Commission for Historical Clarification, with a view to promoting national reconciliation, upholding the right to truth and providing redress, in accordance with Guatemalan law, for the victims of human rights abuses and violence committed during the 36-year armed conflict; welcomed the commitment to the implementation of the peace agreements made by the presidential candidates of the major political parties and their support for the extension of the mandate of the Mission; encouraged the parties and all sectors of Guatemalan society to continue efforts to achieve the goals of the peace agreements; invited the international community to continue to take the implementation of the peace agreements as the framework for technical and financial assistance programmes and projects; stressed the role of the Mission as a key instrument in the consolidation of peace, promotion of the observance of human rights and building of confidence in the implementation of the peace agreements; decided to authorize the renewal of the mandate of the Mission from 1 January to 31 December 2000; and requested the Secretary-General to submit an updated report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session, with his assessment and recommendations with regard to the peace process after 31 December 2000, and to keep the Assembly fully informed of the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/99).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/99).

44. Global implications of the year 2000 date conversion problem of computers

At the fifty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1998, the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations requested, in a letter dated 15 May 1998 addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/52/910), that item 95 (c) entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions: science and technology for development", be reopened to consider the implications of the year 2000 date conversion problem of computers. The Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session an item entitled "Global implications of the year 2000 date conversion problem of computers" and to complete its action under that agenda item before the deadline of 31 December 1999 (resolution 52/233).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-third session (resolution 53/86).

At its fifty-fourth session,[79] noting that the year 2000 effects were not limited to 1 January 2000, the General Assembly requested all Member States to continue their efforts to solve the year 2000 problem; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the United Nations system monitored sources of funding to developing countries and countries with economies in transition to address the problem and disseminate funding information to Member States; urged Member States to take "best practices" measures, such as virus scanning, against the additional potential risk of malicious software and to emphasize the importance of contingency planning for service restoration in the event of service outages; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session a final report on the evaluation of the outcome of the steps taken within the United Nations system and with Member States to resolve the year 2000 problem (resolution 54/114).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/114).

45. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina[1]

Various aspects of the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina have been dealt with by the Security Council and by the General Assembly. The issue was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the Assembly, in 1991, at the request of Turkey (A/46/237). The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth to fifty-third sessions (resolutions 46/242, 47/121, 48/88, 49/10, 51/213, 52/150 and 53/35 and decision 50/492).

At its fifty-fourth session,[80] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, expressed its full support for the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which constituted the key mechanism for the achievement of a durable and just peace; welcomed the adoption of the New York Declaration, in which the Joint Presidency agreed to important steps for moving forward the process of fully implementing the Peace Agreement;

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[79] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 45):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/525;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/54/L.61 and Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 54/114;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.79.

[80] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 42):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/549;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/54/L.63/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 54/119;
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/54/PV.80 and 81.

stressed the importance of the summit meeting of heads of State and government to launch the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe in Sarajevo on 29 and 30 July 1999; endorsed the concept of "ownership" as presented by the High Representative, whereby the citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina should assume more responsibility in the process of implementation of the Peace Agreement; recognized that the role of the international community remained essential; underlined that the assistance provided by the international community remained strictly conditional upon compliance with the Peace Agreement and subsequent obligations, including cooperation with the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 and facilitation of the return of refugees and displaced persons; insisted upon the need to surrender all indictees to the International Tribunal for trial; called upon all parties to improve substantially their cooperation with the international community in order to establish the conditions necessary for the return of refugees and displaced persons; welcomed the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 18 of resolution 53/35, commended him for its thoroughness and candour and deplored the appalling magnitude of the human tragedy that occurred before and after the fall of Srebrenica and Zepa; stressed the importance of establishing, strengthening and expanding throughout all of Bosnia and Herzegovina free and pluralistic media; reaffirmed the conclusions of the Peace Implementation Council on the importance of reform of the media in Bosnia and Herzegovina and endorsed the decision of the High Representative of 30 July 1999 on the restructuring of the public broadcasting system; supported the efforts of the High Representative to counter obstructionist conduct against the Peace Agreement and reconciliation efforts, and noted the decision of the High Representative of 29 November 1999 to remove 22 Bosnian public officials; reaffirmed its support for the principle that all statements and commitments made under duress, in particular those regarding land and property, were wholly null and void, and supported the effective engagement of the Commission for Real Property Claims of Displaced Persons and Refugees, in compliance with its mandate; endorsed the package of property law reforms imposed by the High Representative on 27 October 1999; stressed the need for a more comprehensive approach to economic reform; emphasized the importance of economic revitalization and reconstruction for the successful consolidation of the peace process; noted that corruption and the lack of transparency seriously hampered the economic development of Bosnia and Herzegovina, emphasized the importance of combating corruption and welcomed the important contribution made in that regard by the Customs and Fiscal Assistance Office; supported the efforts by the High Representative and the Commander of the Stabilization Force to weaken the continued political and economic influence of remaining parallel nationalist structures obstructing the peace implementation; welcomed the final arbitration award on Brcko, expressed its support for its implementation and stressed that the obligation to cooperate fully with the Supervisor for Brcko was an essential obligation for the two entities; also welcomed the commitment made by the Joint Presidency at the summit meeting on the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe to reduce by 15 per cent the military budgets, equipment and personnel strength of the two entities, effective 31 December 1999, with a significant reduction thereafter; and stressed the need for timely information about the level of cooperation and compliance with the International Tribunal and its orders, the status and programme for the return of refugees and displaced persons to and within Bosnia and Herzegovina and the status and implementation of the Agreement on Subregional Arms Control (resolution 54/119).

No advance documentation is expected.

46. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security[1]

On 3 January 1980, a number of Member States requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security. The Council met from 5 to 9 January 1980, and on 9 January decided, in view of the lack of unanimity of its permanent members, to call for an emergency special session of the General Assembly to examine the matter (resolution 462 (1980)).

The item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of 35 Member States (A/35/144 and Add.1). At that session, the Assembly adopted a resolution on the question (resolution 35/37).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/34, 37/37, 38/29, 39/13, 40/12, 41/33, 42/15, 43/20, 44/15, 45/12 and 46/23).

At its forty-seventh and forty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly did not consider the item but decided to retain it on the agenda of those sessions (decisions 47/467 and 48/484). No decision was taken on this item at the forty-ninth session.

At its fiftieth to fifty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly considered this item in conjunction with the question of emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan (see item 20 (d) above).

At its fifty-fourth session,[81] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, stressed that the main responsibility for finding a political solution to the conflict lay with the Afghan parties; called upon all Afghan parties to cease immediately all armed hostilities, to renounce the use of force and to engage, without delay or preconditions, in a political dialogue under United Nations auspices aimed at achieving a lasting political settlement of the conflict; strongly condemned the fact that foreign military support to the Afghan parties continued unabated through 1999, and called upon all States to refrain strictly from any outside interference and to end immediately the supply of arms, ammunition, military equipment, training or any other military support to all parties to the conflict in Afghanistan; supported the intention of the Secretary-General to redouble the efforts of the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan to achieve a durable and equitable political settlement by facilitating an immediate and durable ceasefire and the resumption of a dialogue between the Afghan parties; welcomed the establishment of the Civil Affairs Unit within the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/189 A).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/189 A).

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[81] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda items 20 (f) and 50):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/54/378-S/1999/994 and A/54/536-S/1999/1145 and A/54/791-S/2000/205;
(b) Letter dated 23 November 1999 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly transmitting a summary of the report of the United Nations investigation team for Afghanistan: A/54/626;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/54/671;
(d) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/54/667;
(e) Draft resolution: A/54/L.58;
(f) Resolution 54/189 A;
(g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/54/SR.47;
(h) Plenary meetings: A/54/PV.78 and 84.

47. Assistance in mine action

The item entitled "Assistance in mine action", which was, until the fifty-third session of the General Assembly, called "Assistance in mine clearance", was first included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1993, at the request of Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the 12 States Members of the European Union) (A/48/193). The Assembly considered the item at that session (resolution 48/7) and at each subsequent session (resolutions 49/215, 50/82, 51/149, 52/173 and 53/26).

At its fifty-fourth session,[82] the General Assembly appealed to Governments, regional organizations and other donors to continue their support to mine action through further contributions; welcomed recent approaches with regard to the establishment of mine-action coordination centres, encouraged the further establishment of such centres, especially in emergency situations, and also encouraged States to support the activities of mine-action coordination centres and trust funds established to coordinate assistance in mine action under the auspices of the Mine Action Service; urged Member States, regional, governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations to continue to extend full assistance and cooperation to the Secretary-General; emphasized the importance of recording the location of mines, of retaining all such records and making them available to concerned parties upon cessation of hostilities, and welcomed the strengthening of the relevant provisions in international law; called upon Member States to provide the necessary information and technical and material assistance, and to locate, remove, destroy or otherwise render ineffective minefields, mines, booby traps and other devices in accordance with international law; urged Member States and regional intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations to provide technological assistance to mine-infested countries and to promote scientific research and development on humanitarian mine-action techniques and technology, encouraged them to continue to support ongoing activities to promote appropriate technology, as well as international operational and safety standards for humanitarian mine-action activities; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session a report on the progress achieved (resolution 54/191).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/191).

48. The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti[1]

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of Honduras (A/46/231).

The General Assembly considered the item at its forty-sixth to fifty-third sessions (resolutions 46/7, 47/20 A and B, 48/27 A and B, 49/27 A and B, 50/86 A and B, 51/196 A and B, 52/174 and 53/95).

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[82] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 35):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/445;
(b) Draft resolution: A/54/L.71;
(c) Resolution 54/191;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/54/PV.57, 58 and 84.

At its fifty-fourth session,[83] the General Assembly affirmed the will of the United Nations to continue to accompany Haiti in its democratic, economic and social development; decided, at the request of the President of Haiti, to establish the International Civilian Support Mission in Haiti to consolidate the results achieved by the International Civilian Mission in Haiti, the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti and previous United Nations missions; decided that the initial mandate of the International Civilian Support Mission in Haiti would begin at the closing of the United Nations Civilian Police Mission and continue until 6 February 2001 and that the mandate of the International Civilian Mission in Haiti would continue until the commencement of the International Civilian Support Mission in Haiti; decided, pursuant to the request of the Government of Haiti, that the International Civilian Support Mission in Haiti would have, in accordance with the recommendations of the Secretary-General, the mandate of supporting the democratization process, assisting the Haitian authorities in the reform and strengthening of the Haitian system of justice, supporting the efforts of the Government of Haiti to professionalize the Haitian National Police, supporting the efforts of the Government of Haiti aimed at the full observance of human rights, and providing technical assistance for the organization of democratic elections and collaborating with the Government of Haiti in the coordination of bilateral and multilateral assistance; underlined the importance of full coordination and transparency, including among multilateral and bilateral contributors, and decided that the Representative of the Secretary-General and head of the Mission would have overall authority over all United Nations activities in Haiti and, as appropriate, act as the focal point for coordinating the activities of the international community and facilitating its continuing dialogue with key political and social actors in Haiti; endorsed the recommendations of the Economic and Social Council contained in resolution 1999/11, *inter alia*, its request that the Secretary-General take the necessary steps, in agreement with the Government of Haiti, and making use of the appropriate United Nations presence there, to develop on a priority basis a long-term strategy and programme of support for Haiti; recommended that the United Nations Resident Coordinator continue to be the Deputy to the Representative of the Secretary-General, that continued use be made of the resident coordinator system, including completion of a Common Country Assessment, and that preparations be made for the United Nations Development Assistance Framework; requested the Secretary-General to coordinate with the Government of Haiti and interested Member States on modalities to ensure support from the international community for the electoral processes under way in Haiti, and requested the United Nations Development Programme to continue its work relating to support of the Haitian electoral processes; authorized the Secretary-General to utilize the amounts allocated in the regular budget for the International Civilian Mission in Haiti, under its current mandate, for activities undertaken by the International Civilian Support Mission in Haiti; requested the Secretary-General to establish a trust fund for the Mission, and invited Member States to make voluntary contributions; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the Mission to the Assembly every four months (resolution 54/193).

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[83] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 48):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti: (A/54/625);
(b) Letter dated 31 July 1999 from the President of the Economic and Social Council to the President of the General Assembly (A/54/274-E/1999/116);
(c) Letter dated 22 November 1999 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly transmitting the report of the needs assessment mission to Haiti (A/54/629);
(d) Letter dated 31 March 2000 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly (A/54/819);
(e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/54/665;
(f) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/54/659;
(g) Draft resolution: A/54/L.36;
(h) Resolution 54/193;
(i) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/54/SR.44 and 46;
(j) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.84.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/193), A/55/154.

49. The situation in East Timor during its transition to independence

At its fifteenth session, in 1960, the General Assembly decided that the Territories under Portuguese administration were Non-Self-Governing Territories within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter and requested the Government of Portugal to transmit to the Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XI, information on the conditions prevailing in the Territories, which included Timor (resolution 1542 (XV)).

Thereafter, the Assembly annually reviewed the question of Territories under Portuguese administration, until its thirtieth session when, under that item, it adopted a separate resolution on the question of Timor (resolution 3485 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly considered the question of Timor under the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples", and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session an item entitled "Question of East Timor" (resolution 31/53).

At its thirty-second to thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 32/34, 33/39, 34/40, 35/27 and 36/50).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to initiate consultations with all parties directly concerned, with a view to exploring avenues for achieving a comprehensive settlement of the problem; requested the Special Committee to keep the situation in the Territory under active consideration and to render all assistance to the Secretary-General with a view to facilitating the implementation of the resolution (resolution 37/30).

From the thirty-eighth to the fifty-third sessions, the General Assembly maintained the item on its agenda while deciding at each session to defer its consideration to the subsequent session (decisions 38/402, 39/402, 40/402, 41/402, 42/402, 43/402, 44/402, 45/402, 46/402, 47/402, 48/402, 49/402, 50/402, 51/402, 52/402 and 53/402).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly had before it a progress report of the Secretary-General (A/53/349), which highlighted the search for a just, comprehensive and internationally acceptable solution to the question of East Timor. At the same session, in May 1999, the Assembly considered the question of East Timor under the agenda item entitled "Programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999"; authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the initial requirements of United Nations activities related to East Timor; reaffirmed that the Fifth Committee was the appropriate Main Committee of the General Assembly entrusted with responsibilities for administrative and budgetary matters; and expressed its concern at the tendency of its substantive Committees and other intergovernmental bodies to involve themselves in administrative and budgetary matters (decision 53/472).

At its fifty-fourth session,[84] the General Assembly had before it a progress report of the Secretary-General, which described the successful conclusion of his good offices on the question of East Timor that had lasted 17 years. The report stated that those efforts had culminated in the conclusion in New York on 5 May 1999 of a set of agreements involving the Governments of Indonesia and Portugal as well as the United Nations, which was presented to the Assembly and the Security Council in a report of 5 May 1999 (A/53/951-S/1999/513). On the basis of those agreements a United Nations Mission in East Timor (UNAMET) conducted a popular consultation on 30 August 1999, by which the people of East Timor were asked whether they would accept or reject a special autonomous status proposed by Indonesia. The different phases of the popular consultation were described in the progress report, including the massive turnout at the time of voter registration despite the continuing campaign of violence, and the participation in the ballot of 98.6 per cent of those registered. It stated that 78.5 per cent voted to reject and 21.5 per cent voted to accept the proposed special autonomy with Indonesia. The report further described the deterioration of the security situation following the announcement of the result of the ballot as pro-integration militias conducted organized, coordinated operations, ransacking towns and forcibly displacing hundreds of thousands of East Timorese. It stated that there had been consistent reports, from United Nations staff, credible international observer groups and the media, of the direct involvement of the Indonesian military and police personnel in the campaign. Following the frequent discussions of the Secretary-General with the President of Indonesia, the visit of a Security Council delegation to Indonesia to relay the Council's concerns about the continuing violence, the participation of 52 Member States in an open Security Council debate to address the situation as well as the visit to the region by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the President of Indonesia invited an international peacekeeping force to cooperate with Indonesia in restoring peace and security in East Timor.

On 15 September 1999, the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, authorized the establishment of a multinational force empowered to use all necessary measures to restore peace and security in East Timor. An International Force, East Timor (INTERFET), led by Australia, began to deploy on 20 September. In his progress report, the Secretary-General stated that on 20 October, the Indonesian People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) recognized the result of the popular consultation in East Timor and revoked the law integrating the Territory with Indonesia. Indonesia transferred its authority over East Timor to the United Nations. In accordance with the agreements of 5 May 1999, the Security Council established the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET). Sergio Vieira de Mello was appointed the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Transitional Administrator for East Timor and assumed his post on 16 November. The report described the concerted international effort that was being undertaken during East Timor's transition to independence to address the massive humanitarian, human rights and reconstruction problems created by the post-ballot destruction in East Timor.

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[84] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 96):

(a) Progress report of the Secretary-General on the question of East Timor: A/54/654;

(b) Identical letters dated 31 January 2000 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly, the President of the Security Council and the Chairperson of the Commission on Human Rights transmitting the report of the International Commission of Inquiry on East Timor: A/54/726-S/2000/59;

(c) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/54/583;

(d) Draft resolution: A/54/L.73;

(e) Resolution 54/194 and decision 54/422;

(f) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/54/SR.4 and 5;

(g) Plenary meetings: A/54/PV.71 and 84.

Also at its fifty-fourth session,[84] the General Assembly welcomed the successful conduct of the popular consultation of the East Timorese people on 30 August 1999 and took note of its outcome, which began a process of transition to independence under the authority of the United Nations; and decided to conclude its consideration of the item entitled "Question of East Timor" and to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session a new item entitled "The situation in East Timor during its transition to independence" (resolution 54/194).

No advance documentation is expected.

50. Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa[1]

This item was included as an additional item in the agenda of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1998, at the request of Namibia (A/53/231).

In April 1998, at the request of the Security Council, the Secretary-General had submitted a report on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (A/52/871-S/1998/318).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly considered the item (resolution 53/92).

At its fifty-fourth session,[85] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested all Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in their respective areas and sectors to work towards the implementation of agreed conclusions 1999/2 adopted by the Economic and Social Council; requested the President of the General Assembly to establish the open-ended ad hoc working group to monitor the implementation of the recommendations made by the Secretary-General in his report to the General Assembly and the Security Council on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa, to prepare for discussions at the fifty-fifth session of the Assembly; requested that the ad hoc working group monitor the implementation of agreed conclusions 1999/2 and of Economic and Social Council decision 1999/270, as well as poverty eradication, debt relief, the human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) and support to countries in post-conflict situations; requested the President of the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session to establish the ad hoc working group, to serve as its ex officio chairman, to designate two vice-chairpersons and to convene an organizational meeting of the ad hoc working group not later than March 2000 to decide on modalities and develop arrangements for the effective functioning of the ad hoc working group; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution (resolution 54/234).

In response to General Assembly resolutions 53/92 and 54/234, the President of the General Assembly established in March 2000 an Open-ended Working Group of the General

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[85] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 46):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/54/133-E/1999/79 and A/54/796-S/1999/1008;
(b) Draft resolution: A/54/L.75 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 54/234;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/54/PV.74, 75, 87 and 89.

Assembly to monitor the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Secretary-General's report of 1998 to the Security Council and the General Assembly on Africa. Chaired by the President of the General Assembly with the Permanent Representatives of Singapore and Spain as Co-Vice-Chairmen, the Working Group will submit a report to the Assembly at the fifty-fifth session on its work. The report will contain information on the organizational aspects of the Working Group and focus on the substantive work of the Group, including its findings and recommendations.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/234).

51. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

The item entitled "Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)" was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of 20 Member States (A/37/193).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-seventh to forty-fifth sessions (resolutions 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25; and decisions 38/405, 39/404, 40/410, 41/414, 42/410, 43/409, 44/406 and 45/424).

At its forty-sixth to fifty-third sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 46/406, 47/408, 48/408, 49/408, 50/406, 51/407, 52/409 and 53/414).

At its fifty-fourth session,[86] the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session (decision 54/412).

No advance documentation is expected.

52. Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

The Security Council established the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia by its resolution 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993. Pursuant to that resolution, this item was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1994.

In accordance with article 34 of the statute of the International Tribunal, the President of the Tribunal submits an annual report to the Security Council and the General Assembly.

At its forty-ninth to fifty-third sessions, the General Assembly took note of the first, second, third, fourth and fifth annual reports of the International Tribunal (decisions 49/410, 50/408, 51/409, 52/408 and 53/416).

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[86] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 52):
(a) Decision 54/412;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.46.

At its fifty-fourth session,[87] the General Assembly took note of the sixth annual report of the International Tribunal, covering the activities of the Tribunal during the period from 28 July 1998 to 31 July 1999 (decision 54/413).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the seventh annual report of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

53. Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

The International Tribunal for Rwanda was established on 8 November 1994 by the Security Council in resolution 955 (1994), to which the statute of the Tribunal was annexed. By resolution 977 (1995), the Council decided that the seat of the Tribunal would be Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, and by resolution 989 (1995) it established the list of candidates for the position of judge of the Tribunal, for election by the General Assembly, pursuant to article 12 of the statute of the Tribunal.

At its resumed forty-ninth session in May 1995, the General Assembly elected the six judges of the two Trial Chambers of the International Tribunal for Rwanda (decision 49/324). A third Trial Chamber was established by the Security Council in resolution 1165 (1998).

This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly pursuant to Security Council resolution 955 (1994).

Under article 32 of its statute, the International Tribunal for Rwanda submits an annual report to the General Assembly. At its fifty-first to fifty-third sessions, the Assembly took note of the first, second and third annual reports of the Tribunal (decisions 51/410, 52/412 and 53/413).

At its fifty-fourth session,[88] the General Assembly took note of the fourth annual report of the International Tribunal, covering the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000 (decision 54/414).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the fifth annual report of the International Tribunal for Rwanda.

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[87] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 53):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the sixth annual report of the International Tribunal: A/54/187-S/1999/846;

(b) Decision 54/413;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.48.

[88] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 51):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the fourth annual report of the International Tribunal: A/54/315-S/1999/943;

(b) Decision 54/414;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.48.

54. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1986, at the request of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (A/41/241). At that session, the Assembly condemned the military attack perpetrated against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on 15 April 1986; called upon the Government of the United States of America to refrain from the threat or use of force in the settlement of disputes and differences with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; called upon all States to refrain from extending any assistance or facilities for perpetrating acts of aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; affirmed the right of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to receive appropriate compensation for the material and human losses inflicted upon it; requested the Security Council to remain seized of the matter; and requested the Secretary-General to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/38).

At its forty-second to fifty-third sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 42/457, 43/417, 44/417, 45/429, 46/436, 47/463, 48/435, 49/444, 50/422, 51/432, 52/430 and 53/425).

At its fifty-fourth session,[89] the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session (decision 54/424).

No advance documentation is expected.

55. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of 43 Member States (A/36/194 and Add.1 and 2).

The General Assembly considered the item at its thirty-sixth to fortieth sessions (resolutions 36/27, 37/18, 38/9, 39/14 and 40/6).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly called upon Israel urgently to place all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards in accordance with Security Council resolution 487 (1981); considered that Israel had not yet committed itself not to attack or threaten to attack nuclear facilities in Iraq or elsewhere, including facilities under Agency safeguards; reaffirmed that Iraq was entitled to compensation for the damage it had suffered as a result of the Israeli armed attack on 7 June 1981; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to continue negotiations with a view to reaching an immediate conclusion of the agreement on the prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities as a contribution to promoting and ensuring the safe development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes (resolution 41/12).

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[89] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 54):

(a) Decision 54/424;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.75.

At its forty-second and forty-third sessions, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda (decisions 42/460 and 43/459). At its forty-fourth to fifty-third sessions, the Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 44/470, 45/430, 46/442, 47/464, 48/436, 49/474, 50/444, 51/433, 52/431 and 53/426).

At its fifty-fourth session,[90] the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session (decision 54/425).

No advance documentation is expected.

56. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait

The item entitled "Iraqi aggression and the continued occupation of Kuwait in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1990, at the request of Kuwait (A/45/233). At that session, the Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of its forty-fifth session (decision 45/455).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session under the new title "Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait" (see A/46/PV.3 and 79) and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session (decision 46/475).

At its forty-seventh to forty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of those sessions (decisions 47/467, 48/484 and 49/474).

At its fiftieth to fifty-fourth[91] sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 50/445, 51/434, 52/432, 53/427 and 54/426).

No advance documentation is expected.

57. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Cyprus (A/37/245).

At its thirty-seventh to fifty-fourth sessions,[92] the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 37/457, 38/459, 39/465, 40/470, 41/470, 42/402, 43/421, 44/458, 45/454, 46/444, 47/466, 48/438, 49/474, 50/457, 51/435, 52/433, 53/428 and 54/427).

No advance documentation is expected.

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[90] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 55):
  (a) Decision 54/425;
  (b) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.75.

[91] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 56):
  (a) Decision 54/426;
  (b) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.75.

[92] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 57):
  (a) Decision 54/427;
  (b) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.75.

58. Launching of global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly decided to convene a special session of the Assembly in 1980, at a high level, in order to assess the progress made in the various forums of the United Nations system in the establishment of the new international economic order and, on the basis of that assessment, to take appropriate action for the promotion of the development of developing countries and international economic cooperation, including the adoption of the new international development strategy for the 1980s (resolution 32/174). At its thirty-fourth, eleventh special and thirty-fifth to fortieth sessions, the Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolution 34/139 and decisions S-11/24, 35/443, 35/454, 36/461, 37/438, 38/448 A and B, 39/454 A and B and 40/459).

At its forty-first to fifty-third sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 41/467, 42/458, 43/457, 44/459, 45/435, 46/443, 47/465, 48/437, 49/474, 50/468, 51/452, 52/434 and 53/429).

At its fifty-fourth session,[93] the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session (decision 54/428). At the same session, the Assembly decided to convene in 2001 a high-level intergovernmental event of political decision makers on financing for development (resolution 54/196) (see also item 103).

No advance documentation is expected.

59. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1976, at the request of Madagascar (A/31/241).

At its thirty-second to forty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 32/7, 34/69, 35/43, 36/105, 37/65, 38/13, 39/48, 40/62, 41/30, 42/17, 43/14, 44/9, 45/11, 46/9, 47/9, 48/56 and 49/18 and decision 33/435).

At its fiftieth to fifty-second sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 50/493, 51/436 and 52/435).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 53/465).

At its fifty-fourth session,[94] the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session (decision 54/439).

No advance documentation is expected.

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[93] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 58):
(a) Decision 54/428;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.75.

[94] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 62):
(a) Decision 54/439;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.84.

60. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters[2]

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Guyana, India, Maldives, Nepal, Nigeria and Sri Lanka (A/34/246). At that session, the Assembly decided to transmit to its thirty-fifth session the draft resolution submitted at the thirty-fourth session and related documents (decision 34/431).

At its thirty-fifth to forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item (decisions 35/453, 36/460, 37/450, 38/454, 39/455, 40/460, 41/469, 42/459, 43/458, 44/460, 45/421 and 46/418).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 47/62 and, in response, the Secretary-General issued a report containing comments made by Member States on a possible review of the membership of the Security Council (A/48/264 and Add.1, 2 and Add.2/Corr.1 and Add.3–10).

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly established the Open-ended Working Group on the Question of Equitable Representation on and Increase in the Membership of the Security Council and Other Matters Related to the Security Council; and requested the Working Group to submit a report on the progress of its work to the Assembly before the end of its forty-eighth session (resolution 48/26). In September 1994, September 1995, September 1996, August 1997, August 1998 and August 1999, the Open-ended Working Group submitted reports on the progress of its work (A/48/47, A/49/47, A/50/47/Rev.1, A/51/47 and Corr.1, A/52/47 and A/53/47).

The General Assembly decided at its forty-eighth to fifty-third sessions that the Open-ended Working Group should continue its work and submit a report to the Assembly before the end of the following session (decisions 48/498, 49/499, 50/489, 51/476, 52/490 and 53/487). Accordingly, the Open-ended Working Group continued its work during the years 1995 to 2000.

At its fifty-fourth session,[95] the Working Group was chaired by the President of the General Assembly, Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab (Namibia), and the Vice-Chairmen continued to be the Permanent Representatives of Sri Lanka and Sweden, Mr. John de Saram and Mr. Hans Dahlgren.

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly had determined not to adopt any resolution or decision on the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters, without the affirmative vote of at least two thirds of the Members of the General Assembly (resolution 53/30).

The Working Group will submit a report to the General Assembly before the end of its fifty-fourth session, including any agreed recommendations.

Document: Report of the Open-ended Working Group, Supplement No. 47 (A/55/47).

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[95] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 38):

(a) Report of the Open-ended Working Group on the Question of Equitable Representation on and Increase in the Membership of the Security Council and Other Matters Related to the Security Council: Supplement No. 47 (A/54/47);

(b) Plenary meetings: A/54/PV.81, 82, 85 and 86.

61. United Nations reform: measures and proposals[3]

(a) United Nations reform: measures and proposals[3]

At its fifty-first session in June 1997, in response to a letter dated 17 March 1997, which the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly concerning a wide-ranging review he had initiated of the activities of the United Nations and on several management and organizational measures undertaken as the first steps of a wide-ranging reform programme (A/51/829), the General Assembly decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-first session an additional item entitled "United Nations reform: measures proposals" (decision 51/402 B). At its fifty-first session in August 1997, the Assembly decided to include the item in the draft agenda of its fifty-second session (decision 51/473).

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly considered the Secretary-General's report entitled "Renewing the United Nations: a programme for reform" (A/51/950 and Add.1-7). The Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to submit a report at its fifty-third session on the implementation of actions undertaken under his initiative (resolution 52/12 A) and requested more detailed proposals on the Millennium Assembly and the Millennium Forum (resolution 52/12 B).

At the fifty-third session, the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly reports entitled "Status of implementation of actions described in the report of the Secretary-General entitled 'Renewing the United Nations: a programme for reform'" (A/53/676) and "Environment and human settlements" (A/53/463).

At its fifty-fourth session,[96] the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 54/465).

No advance documentation is expected.

(b) The Millennium Assembly of the United Nations[1]

In his report of 14 July 1997 entitled "Renewing the United Nations: a programme for reform", submitted to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session, the Secretary-General proposed that the General Assembly in the year 2000 could be convened as a special "Millennium Assembly" with a summit segment (A/51/950).

In a note dated 31 March 1998, the Secretary-General recommended that the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly be designated the Millennium Assembly and that a high-level segment be devoted to in-depth consideration of the theme "The United Nations in the twenty-first century". That high-level segment would be called the Millennium Summit, and its integration into the regular session of the Assembly would facilitate the participation of heads of State and/or Government while maximizing continuity in the Assembly's normal programme of work (A/52/850).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly, convinced that the year 2000 constituted a unique and symbolically compelling moment to articulate and affirm an animating vision for the United Nations in the new era, and that a Millennium Assembly would provide an opportunity to strengthen the role of the United Nations in meeting the challenges of the twenty-first century, decided to designate the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly "The Millennium Assembly of the United Nations"; also decided to convene, as an integral part of the Millennium Assembly, a Millennium Summit of the United Nations for a limited number of days; and requested the Secretary-General to propose a number of forward-looking and widely relevant topics that could help to focus the Millennium Summit within the context of an overall theme (resolution 53/202). The Secretary-General submitted his proposals in a report A/53/948 and Add.1).

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[96] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 8):
(a) Decision 54/465;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.88.

In March 1998, the Secretary-General had advised of his intention to convene a series of informal regional events with a view to eliciting innovative ideas regarding specific objectives the United Nations should strive to achieve in the decades ahead in the five core areas of its work (A/52/850). Regional hearings have been convened by the executive secretaries of the five regional commissions for a representative segment of civil society, with the participation of members of the commissions for the region of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia at Beirut on 23 and 24 May 1999 (A/54/280); the region of the Economic Commission for Africa at Addis Ababa on 24 and 25 June 1999 (A/54/281); the region of the Economic Commission for Europe at Geneva on 7 and 8 July 1999 (A/54/503); the region of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean at Santiago on 1 and 2 September 1999 (A/54/718); and the region of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific at Tokyo on 9 and 10 September 1999 (A/54/754).

At its fifty-third session in June 1999, the General Assembly decided that the Millennium Summit should begin on 6 September 2000 (resolution 53/239). On 25 August 1999, the Secretary-General addressed a letter inviting heads of State and heads of Government to participate in the Millennium Summit.

At its fifty-fourth session in March 2000,[97] the General Assembly decided that the Millennium Summit would be held from 6 to 8 September 2000 under the overall theme "The role of the United Nations in the twenty-first century", and that it would be composed of plenary meetings, and of four interactive round-table sessions, with each interactive session to be held in concurrence with a plenary meeting (resolution 54/254).

At the 94th plenary meeting, on 3 April 2000, the Secretary-General introduced his report of 27 March 2000 entitled "We the peoples: the role of the United Nations in the twenty-first century", with a view to facilitating the proceedings of the Millennium Summit and Millennium Assembly (A/54/2000).

At its fifty-fourth session in May 2000, the General Assembly decided that the Millennium Summit should consist of a total of six meetings and that it should hold four interactive round-table sessions. It also decided on the timetable of the Summit, the modalities regarding the list of speakers for the six plenary meetings, and the organization of the interactive round-tables (resolution 54/261).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General, A/54/2000.

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[97] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 49):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/2000;
(b) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:
    (i) Reports on regional hearings in preparation for the Millennium Assembly: ESCWA, A/54/280; ECA, A/54/281; ECE, A/54/503; ECLAC, A/54/718; and ESCAP, A/54/754;
    (ii) Review of the International Civil Service Commission: A/54/483;
(c) Draft resolutions: A/54/L.81/Rev.1 and A/54/L.83/Rev.1;
(d) Resolutions 54/254 and 54/261;
(e) Plenary meetings: A/54/PV.93, 94 and 96.

62. Strengthening of the United Nations system[3]

At its forty-ninth session, in 1995, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization", the General Assembly decided to establish the Open-ended High-level Working Group on the Strengthening of the United Nations system and to include the item entitled "Strengthening of the United Nations system" in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session (resolution 49/252).

The Working Group met during the fiftieth and fifty-first sessions of the General Assembly. The Assembly adopted the recommendations of the Working Group as contained in the annex to resolution 51/241 and decided that the Working Group had completed its work as mandated in resolution 49/252 (resolution 51/241).

Following the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of its decision 1996/267, by which the Council recommended that the General Assembly examine the question of participation of non-governmental organizations in all areas of the United Nations, the General Assembly, at its fifty-second session, requested the Secretary-General to prepare, for consideration and action by the Assembly at its fifty-third session, a report on arrangements and practices for the interaction of non-governmental organizations in all activities of the United Nations system (decision 52/453).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/53/170), decided to request the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States, members of specialized agencies, observers and intergovernmental organizations, as well as the views of non-governmental organizations from all regions, on his report, and to submit a further report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session, taking into account the submissions received (decision 53/452).

At its fifty-third session in June 1999, the General Assembly decided that the fifty-fourth session of the Assembly would close on Tuesday, 5 September 2000, in the morning, and that the fifty-fifth session of the Assembly would open on Tuesday, 5 September 2000, in the afternoon; and also decided that the Millennium Summit would begin on Wednesday, 6 September 2000 (resolution 53/239).

At its fifty-fourth session,[98] the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 54/465).

No advance documentation is expected.

63. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly[3]

The item, which was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, had originally been proposed for inclusion in the draft agenda of that session by the President of the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (see decision 45/461).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth to forty-eighth sessions and fifty-second session (resolutions 46/77, 47/233 and 48/264 and decision 52/479).

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[98] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda items 59 and 8):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on views of Member States, members of the specialized agencies, observers, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations from all regions on the report of the Secretary-General on arrangements and practices for the interaction of non-governmental organizations in all activities of the United Nations system (A/54/329);

(b) Decision 54/465;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.88.

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question and decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 53/465).

At its fifty-fourth session,[99] the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 54/465).

No advance documentation is expected.

64. Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields[3]

At its forty-fifth session, in 1990, the General Assembly decided to reconvene in a resumed session for an in-depth consideration and negotiations of proposals for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields (resolution 45/177). As its resumed forty-fifth session, the Assembly adopted the text contained in the annex to its resolution 45/264, including the basic principles and guidelines, goals and measures, as well as issues to be addressed in the future, for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields; and requested the Secretary-General to submit an annual progress report to the General Assembly, starting with its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the result of the restructuring and revitalization process in the economic, social and related fields (resolution 45/264).

The General Assembly also considered the item at its forty-sixth to fiftieth sessions (resolution 46/235, decision 47/467, resolution 48/162, decision 49/411 and resolution 50/227).

At its fifty-first to fifty-fourth[100] sessions, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of those sessions (decisions 51/462, 52/459, 53/465 and 54/465).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 45/264, 50/227 and 52/12 B and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1999/1 and 1999/51), A/55/180-E/2000/67 and Corr.1.

65. Question of Cyprus[3]

Various aspects of the question of Cyprus have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly by the Security Council and the General Assembly, since 1963.

In March 1964, the Security Council established the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) and instituted a mediation effort to promote an agreed settlement of the problem (resolution 186 (1964)). The mandate of the Force has subsequently been extended by the Council, usually for a period of six months. The latest report of the Secretary-General to the Council on the United Nations operation in Cyprus was issued on 26 May 2000 (S/2000/496).

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[99] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 8):
(a) Decision 54/465;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.88.

[100] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda items 61 and 8):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/115-E/1999/59;
(b) Decision 54/465;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.88.

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly called upon all States to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus and to refrain from all acts and interventions directed against it; and urged the speedy withdrawal of all foreign armed forces from Cyprus (resolution 3212 (XXIX)). Since 1975, the Security Council has periodically requested the Secretary-General to undertake missions of good offices to facilitate comprehensive negotiations and to keep it informed of the progress made.

At its thirtieth to thirty-fourth and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly considered the item (resolutions 3395 (XXX), 31/12, 32/15, 33/15, 34/30 and 37/253 and decisions 31/403, 32/404, 33/402, 34/408 and 37/455).

At its thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth and thirty-eighth to fifty-third sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the draft agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 35/428, 36/463, 38/458, 39/464, 40/481, 41/472, 42/465, 43/464, 44/471, 45/458, 46/474, 47/467, 48/476, 48/505, 49/502, 50/494, 51/479, 52/495 and 53/493).

At its fifty-fourth session,[101] the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 54/465).

No advance documentation is expected.

66. Reduction of military budgets

The question of the reduction of military budgets was included in the agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1973, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/9191). At that session, the Assembly recommended that all States permanent members of the Security Council should reduce their military budgets by 10 per cent from the 1973 level during the following financial year; appealed to those States to allot 10 per cent of the funds thus released for assistance to developing countries; and established a Special Committee on the Distribution of Funds Released as a Result of the Reduction of Military Budgets (resolution 3093 A (XXVIII)) (resolution 3093 B (XXVIII)).

The General Assembly continued to consider the question at its twenty-ninth to thirty-second, tenth special, thirty-third to thirty-sixth, twelfth special, thirty-seventh to forty-fourth, forty-sixth to forty-ninth and fifty-first sessions (resolutions 3245 (XXIX), 3463 (XXX), 31/87, 32/85, S-10/2, para. 89, 33/67, 34/83 F, 35/142 A and B, 36/82 A, S-12/24, 37/95 A and B, 38/184 B, 39/64 A and B, 40/91 A and B, 41/57, 42/36, 43/73, 44/114 A and B and 46/25, decision 47/418, and resolutions 48/62, 49/66, 51/38, 52/32, 53/72 and 54/43).

At its fifty-fourth session,[102] the General Assembly recommended the guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters to all Member States for implementation, fully taking into account specific political, military and other conditions prevailing in a region, on the basis of initiatives and with the agreement of the States of the region concerned; welcomed the continuation by the Secretary-General of consultations with relevant international bodies with a view to ascertaining the requirements for adjusting the present instrument to encourage wider participation; expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for providing Member States with a report on the outcome of those consultations, as well as for his intention to organize international and regional symposia and training seminars in the coming biennium, and noted his intention to encourage, *inter alia*, the United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament in Africa, in Asia and the Pacific, and in Latin America and the Caribbean to assist Member States in their regions in enhancing their knowledge of the standardized reporting system; called upon all Member States to report annually, by 30 April, to the Secretary-General their military expenditures for the latest fiscal year for which data were available; encouraged relevant international bodies and regional organizations to promote transparency of military expenditures and to enhance complementarity among reporting systems and to consider the possibility of an exchange of information with the United Nations; requested the Secretary-General: (a) to continue the practice of sending an annual note verbale to Member States requesting the submission of data to the reporting system, and to publish in a timely fashion in appropriate United Nations media the due date for transmitting data on military expenditures; (b) to promote international and regional symposia and training seminars to explain the purpose of the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures and to give relevant technical instructions; and (c) to circulate annually the reports on military expenditures as received from Member States; and also requested the Secretary-General to continue consultations with relevant international bodies, within existing resources, with a view to ascertaining the requirements for adjusting the present instrument to encourage wider participation (resolution 54/43).

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[101] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 8):
  (a) Decision 54/465;
  (b) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.88.

[102] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 64):
  (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/298;
  (b) Report of the First Committee: A/54/551;
  (c) Resolution 54/43;
  (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/54/PV.3-27;
  (e) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.69.

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 35/142 B and 54/43).

67. Development of good-neighbourly relations among Balkan States

The item entitled "Maintenance of international security" was included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1993, pursuant to resolution 47/60 B of 9 December 1992.

The General Assembly considered the item at its forty-eighth, fiftieth and fifty-second sessions (resolutions 48/84 A and B, decision 49/428, resolutions 50/80 A and B and 52/48).

At its fifty-second session,[103] the General Assembly noted with interest the views of some States on the development of good-neighbourly relations among Balkan States, contained in the report of the Secretary-General; emphasized the importance for all Balkan States to promote mutual cooperation in all fields and, *inter alia*, in trade and other forms of economic cooperation, transport and telecommunications, protection of the environment, advancement of democratic processes, promotion of human rights and development of cultural and sports relations; called upon all Balkan States to endeavour to promote good-neighbourly relations and continually to undertake unilateral and joint activities, including confidence-building measures as appropriate, in particular within the framework of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe; also called upon all Balkan States and interested States outside the region to participate actively in and support the negotiations foreseen in annex 1 B, article V, of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, with a view to reaching early results; called upon the relevant international organizations and competent bodies and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to support and assist the ongoing process of development of good-neighbourly relations among the Balkan States, and invited them to inform the Secretary-General of their activities and of their views on the subject; stressed that the closer engagement of Balkan States in cooperation agreements on the European continent would favourably influence the political and economic situation in the region, as well as the good-neighbourly relations among all Balkan States; urged normalization of the relations among all States of the Balkan region; affirmed the need for strict compliance with the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity or political independence, the inviolability of international borders and non-intervention in matters that were essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State; stressed the urgency of the realization of the aim of the Balkans to become a region of peace, stability, security, cooperation and sustained economic development; requested the Secretary-General to continue to seek the views of Member States, particularly those from the Balkan region, and of the relevant international organizations and competent bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, on the development of good-neighbourly relations in the region and on measures aimed at the creation of peace, stability, security, cooperation and sustained economic development in the Balkan region, and to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session, taking into account, *inter alia*, the views expressed by Member States on the subject; and decided to consider the report of the Secretary-General on the subject at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 52/48).

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[103] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 81):

(a) Report by the Secretary-General: A/52/373;
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/52/610;
(c) Resolution 52/48;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/52/PV.3-12 and 15-24;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.67.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/48).

68. Maintenance of international security:

(a) Prevention of the violent disintegration of States

(b) Stability and development of South-Eastern Europe

The item entitled "Maintenance of international security" was included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1993, pursuant to resolution 47/60 B of 9 December 1992. The Assembly considered the item at that session and at its forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions (resolution 48/84 A, decision 49/428 and resolution 50/80 A and B).

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session an item entitled "The maintenance of international security — prevention of the violent disintegration of States" (resolution 51/55).

At its fifty-third session,[104] the General Assembly called upon all States, the relevant international organizations and competent organs of the United Nations to continue to take measures in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, as appropriate, to eliminate threats to international peace and security, and to help prevent conflicts which could lead to the violent disintegration of States; stressed the importance of good-neighbourliness and the development of friendly relations among States to the solution of problems among States, to preventing the violent disintegration of States and to promoting international cooperation in accordance with the Charter; called upon all States to solve their disputes with other States by peaceful means in accordance with the Charter; affirmed the need for strict compliance with the principle of the inviolability of international borders; also affirmed the need for strict compliance with the principle of the territorial integrity of any State; stressed the importance of regional efforts aimed at preventing bilateral conflicts endangering the maintenance of international peace and security; and requested all States and the relevant international organizations to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on the maintenance of international security — prevention of the violent disintegration of States (resolution 53/71).

At its fifty-fourth session,[105] the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", adopted a resolution entitled "Maintenance of international security — stability and development of South-Eastern Europe", in which it affirmed the urgency of consolidating South-Eastern Europe as a region of peace, security, stability, democracy, cooperation, economic development, observance of human rights and good-neighbourliness, thus contributing to the maintenance of international peace and security and enhancing the prospects for sustained development and prosperity for all peoples in the region as an integral part of Europe; called upon all participants in the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe, and all concerned international organizations, to support the efforts of South-Eastern European States to overcome the negative effects of the Kosovo crisis and to enable them to pursue sustainable development and integration of their economies into the European and global economy; affirmed the need for full observance of the Charter of the United Nations and for strict compliance with the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity and inviolability of international borders of any State; urged the normalization of relations among the States of South-Eastern Europe and the strengthening of their mutual cooperation on the basis of respect of international law and agreements and within the principle of good-neighbourliness and mutual respect; stressed the importance of good-neighbourliness and the development of friendly relations among States, the solution of problems among States and the promotion of international cooperation in accordance with the Charter; called upon all States to solve their disputes with other States by peaceful means, in accordance with the Charter; called upon all States, the relevant international organizations and competent organs of the United Nations to continue to take measures in accordance with the Charter, as appropriate, to eliminate threats to international peace and security and to help to prevent conflicts which could lead to the violent disintegration of States; stressed the importance of regional efforts aimed at preventing bilateral conflicts endangering the maintenance of international peace and security, and noted with satisfaction, in that regard, the establishment of the Multinational Peace Force for South-Eastern Europe, the headquarters of which, located at Plovdiv, Bulgaria, had become operational; emphasized the importance of regional efforts in South-Eastern Europe on arms control, disarmament and confidence-building measures; stressed that closer engagement of the South-Eastern European States in furthering cooperation on the European continent would favourably influence the security, political and economic situation in the region, as well as the good-neighbourly relations among the Balkan States; called upon all States and the relevant international organizations to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on the subject of the resolution; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session an item entitled "Maintenance of international security — stability and development of South-Eastern Europe" (resolution 54/62).

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[104] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 64):
(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/53/333,
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/53/577;
(c) Resolution 53/71;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/53/PV.3-12 and 14-31;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.79.

[105] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 84):
(a) Report of the First Committee: A/54/571;
(b) Resolution 54/62;
(c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/54/PV.3-27;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.69.

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 53/71 and 54/62).

69. Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth session, in 1989, under the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" (resolution 44/118 A), and at its forty-fifth and forty-seventh to fiftieth sessions under the same item (resolutions 45/60, 47/43, 48/66, 49/67 and 50/62). At its fiftieth session, the Assembly decided that an item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament" should be included in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session (resolution 50/62). At its fifty-first and fifty-second sessions, the Assembly continued the consideration of this item (resolutions 51/39 and 52/33).

At its fifty-fourth session,[106] the General Assembly called upon Member States to promote further at multilateral levels the consideration of existing and potential threats in the field of information security; invited all Member States to continue to inform the Secretary-General of their views and assessments on the following questions: (a) general appreciation of the issues of information security; (b) definition of basic notions related to information security, including unauthorized interference with or misuse of information and telecommunications systems and information resources; and (c) advisability of developing international principles that would enhance the security of global information and telecommunications systems and help to combat information terrorism and criminality; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 54/49).

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[106] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 71):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/213;
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/54/558;
(c) Resolution 54/49;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/54/PV.3-27.
(e) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.69.

70. Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth session, 1989, under the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" (resolution 44/118 A), and at its forty-fifth and forty-seventh to fiftieth sessions under the same item (resolutions 45/60, 47/43, 48/66, 49/67 and 50/62). At its fiftieth session, the Assembly decided that an item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament" should be included in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session (resolution 50/62). At its fifty-first to fifty-third sessions, the Assembly continued the consideration of this item (resolutions 51/39, 52/33 and 53/73).

At its fifty-fourth session,[107] the General Assembly invited Member States to undertake additional efforts to apply science and technology for disarmament-related purposes and to make disarmament-related technologies available to interested States; urged Member States to undertake multilateral negotiations with the participation of all interested States in order to establish universally acceptable, non-discriminatory guidelines for international transfers of dual-use goods and technologies and high technology with military applications; took note of the report, including its addendum, submitted by the Secretary-General; and encouraged United Nations bodies to contribute, within existing mandates, to promoting the application of science and technology for peaceful purposes (resolution 54/50).

No advance documentation is expected.

71. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of Iran, later joined by Egypt (A/9693 and Add.1-3).

The General Assembly continued to consider this question at its thirtieth to thirty-second, tenth special session, and thirty-third to fifty-third sessions (resolutions 3474 (XXX), 31/71, 32/82, S-10/2, para. 63 (d), 33/64, 34/77, 35/147, 36/87 B, 37/75, 38/64, 39/54, 40/82, 41/48, 42/28, 43/65, 44/108, 45/52, 46/30, 47/48, 48/71, 49/71, 50/66, 51/41, 52/34 and 53/74).

At its fifty-fourth session,[108] the General Assembly urged all parties directly concerned to consider seriously taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and, as a means of promoting that objective, invited the countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; called upon all countries of the region that had not done so, pending the establishment of the zone, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards; took note of resolution GC(43)RES/23, adopted on 1 October 1999 by the General Conference of IAEA at its forty-third regular session, concerning the application of Agency safeguards in the Middle East; invited all countries of the region, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, to declare their support for establishing such a zone, consistent with paragraph 63 (*d*) of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council; also invited those countries, pending the establishment of the zone, not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or permit the stationing on their territories, or territories under their control, of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices; invited the nuclear-weapon States and all other States to render their assistance in the establishment of the zone and at the same time to refrain from any action that ran counter to both the letter and the spirit of the resolution; took note of the report of the Secretary-General; invited all parties to consider the appropriate means that might contribute towards the goal of general and complete disarmament and the establishment of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the region of the Middle East; requested the Secretary-General to continue to pursue consultations with the States of the region and other concerned States, in accordance with paragraph 7 of resolution 46/30 and taking into account the evolving situation in the region, and to seek from those States their views on the measures outlined in chapters III and IV of the study annexed to his report (A/45/435) or other relevant measures, in order to move towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/51).

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[107] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 72):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/167 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/54/559;
- (c) Resolution 54/50;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/54/PV.3-27;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.69.

[108] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 73):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/190 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/54/560;
- (c) Resolution 54/51;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/54/PV.3-27;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.69.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/51).

72. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States" was included in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1978, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/33/241).

The General Assembly considered the question at each session from the thirty-third to the fifty-third (resolutions 33/72 B, 34/85, 35/155, 36/95, 37/81, 38/68, 39/58, 40/86, 41/52, 42/32, 43/69, 44/111, 45/54, 46/32, 47/50, 48/73, 49/73, 50/68, 51/43, 52/36 and 53/75).

At its fifty-fourth session,[109] the General Assembly appealed to all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to work actively towards an early agreement on a common approach and, in particular, on a common formula that could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character; recommended that further intensive efforts be devoted to the search for such a common approach or common formula and that the various alternative approaches, including, in particular, those considered in the Conference on Disarmament, be further explored in order to overcome the difficulties; and recommended also that the Conference on Disarmament actively continue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective (resolution 54/52).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/55/27).

73. Prevention of an arms race in outer space

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/36/192).

The General Assembly considered the question at each session from the thirty-sixth to the fifty-third (resolutions 36/99, 37/83, 38/70, 39/59, 40/87, 41/53, 42/33, 43/70, 44/112, 45/55 A and B, 46/33, 47/51, 48/74 A, 49/74, 50/69, 51/44, 52/37 and 53/76).

At its fifty-fourth session,[110] the General Assembly emphasized the necessity of further measures with appropriate and effective provisions for verification to prevent an arms race in outer space; called upon all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and of the prevention of an arms race in outer space and to refrain from actions contrary to that objective and to the relevant existing treaties in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international cooperation; reiterated that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, had the primary role in the negotiation of a multilateral agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects; invited the Conference on Disarmament to complete the examination and updating of the mandate contained in its decision of 13 February 1992 and to establish an ad hoc committee as early as possible during the 2000 session of the Conference on Disarmament; recognized, in that respect, the growing convergence of views on the elaboration of measures designed to strengthen transparency, confidence and security in the peaceful uses of outer space; and urged States conducting activities in outer space, as well as States interested in conducting such activities, to keep the Conference on Disarmament informed of the progress of bilateral and multilateral negotiations on the matter, if any, so as to facilitate its work (resolution 54/53).

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[109] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 74):
- (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/54/27);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/54/561;
- (c) Resolution 54/52;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/54/PV.3-27;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.69.

[110] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 75):
- (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/54/27);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/54/562;
- (c) Resolution 54/53;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/54/PV.3-27;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.69.

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/55/27).

74. General and complete disarmament

(a) **Notification of nuclear tests**

(b) **Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia**

(c) **Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status**

(d) **Measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol**

(e) **Preservation of and compliance with the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems**

(f) **Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction**

(g) **Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction**

(h) **Missiles**

(i) **Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: the need for a new agenda**

(j) **Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures**

(k) **Transparency in armaments**

(l) **Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them**

(m) **Reducing nuclear danger**

(n) **Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas**

(o) **Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels**

(p) **Regional disarmament**

(q) **Nuclear disarmament**

(r) **Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons***

(s) **Illicit traffic in small arms**

(t) **Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control**

(u) **Relationship between disarmament and development**

(v) **Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament**

(w) Small arms

The item entitled "General and complete disarmament" was included in the agenda of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly, in 1959, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/4218). It has since been placed on the agenda of every session.

At its sixteenth to fifty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (see resolutions 1722(XVI), 1767 (XVII), 1884 (XVIII), 2031 (XX), 2162 (XXI), 2342 (XXII), 2454 (XXIII), 2602 (XXIV), 2661 (XXV), 2825 (XXVI), 2932 A and B (XXVII), 3184 A to C (XXVIII), 3261 A to G (XXIX), 30/84 A to E (XXX), 31/189 B, 32/87 A to G, 33/91 A to I, 34/87 A to F, 35/156 A to K, 36/97 A to L, 37/99 A to K, 38/188 A to J and decision 38/447, resolutions 39/151 A to J, 40/94 A to O, 41/59 A to O, 42/38 A to O and decision 42/407, resolutions 43/75 A to T and decision 43/422, resolutions 44/116 A to U and decision 44/432, resolutions 45/58 A to P and decisions 45/415 to 45/418, resolutions 46/36 A to L and decisions 46/412 and 46/413, resolutions 47/52 A to L and decisions 47/419 and 47/420, resolutions 48/75 A to L and 49/75 A to P and decision 49/427, resolutions 50/70 A to R and decision 50/420, resolutions 51/45 A to T and decision 51/414, resolutions 52/38 A to T and 53/77 A to Z and AA).

At its fifty-fourth session,[111] the General Assembly adopted 22 resolutions and one decision under the item (resolutions 54/54 A to V and decision 54/417).

In its first resolution, entitled "Preservation of and compliance with the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems", the General Assembly called for continued efforts to strengthen the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems and to preserve its integrity and validity so that it remained a cornerstone in maintaining global strategic stability and world peace and in promoting further strategic nuclear arms reductions; called also for renewed efforts by each of the States parties to preserve and strengthen the Treaty through full and strict compliance; called upon the parties to the Treaty to limit the deployment of anti-ballistic missile systems and refrain from the deployment of anti-ballistic missile systems for the defence of the territory of their country and not to provide a base for such a defence, and not to transfer to other States or deploy outside their national territory anti-ballistic missile systems or their components limited by the Treaty; and supported further efforts by the international community towards safeguarding the inviolability and integrity of the Treaty (resolution 54/54 A).

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[111] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 76):
- (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/54/27);
- (b) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/54/42);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control (A/54/163 and Add.1);
  - (ii) United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (A/54/226 and Corr.1 and Add.1-6);
  - (iii) Relationship between disarmament and development (A/54/254);
  - (iv) Convening of an international conference on the illicit arms trade in all its aspects (A/54/260 and Add.1);
  - (v) Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them (A/54/309);
  - (vi) Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: the need for a new agenda (A/54/372);
  - (vii) Small arms (A/54/404 and Add.1);
- (d) Notes by the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Transmitting the report of the Group of Experts on the problem of ammunition and explosives (A/54/155);
  - (ii) Transmitting the report of a consultative meeting of experts on the feasibility of undertaking a study on restricting the manufacture and trade of small arms to manufacturers and dealers authorized by States (A/54/160);
  - (iii) Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons* (A/54/161 and Add.1);
  - (iv) Transmitting the report prepared with the assistance of the Group of Governmental Experts on Small Arms (A/54/258);
  - (v) Nuclear disarmament (A/54/371);
- (e) Report of the First Committee: A/54/563;
- (f) Resolutions 54/54 A, B and E to V and decision 54/417;
- (g) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/54/PV.3-27;
- (h) Plenary meetings: A/54/PV.69 and 80.

In its second resolution, entitled "Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction", the General Assembly, *inter alia*, stressed the importance of the full and effective implementation of, and compliance with, the Convention; urged all States parties to provide the Secretary-General with complete and timely information, as required in article 7 of the Convention, in order to promote transparency and compliance with the Convention; invited all States that had not ratified the Convention or acceded to it to provide, on a voluntary basis, information to make global mine action efforts more effective; renewed its call upon all States and other relevant parties to work together to promote, support and advance the care, rehabilitation and social and economic reintegration of mine victims, mine awareness programmes, and the removal of anti-personnel mines placed throughout the world and the assurance of their destruction; invited and encouraged all interested States, the United Nations, other relevant international organizations or institutions, regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and relevant non-governmental organizations to participate in the programme of inter-sessional work established at the First Meeting of States Parties to the Convention; and requested the Secretary-General to undertake the preparations necessary to convene the Second Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention at Geneva, from 11 to 15 September 2000 (resolution 54/54 B).

In its fourth resolution, entitled "Nuclear disarmament with a view to the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons", the General Assembly, *inter alia*, underlined the vital importance of the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons for the preservation and strengthening of the regime anchored therein, and called upon all States parties to the Treaty to reaffirm the decisions and the resolution adopted at the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty and to intensify their efforts with a view to reaching an agreement on updated objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament, based on a review of the achievements since 1995 (resolution 54/54 D).

In its fifth resolution, entitled "Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction", the General Assembly, *inter alia*, urged all States parties to the Convention to meet in full and on time their obligations under the Convention and to support the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in its implementation activities; stressed the importance to the Convention that all possessors of chemical weapons, chemical weapons production facilities and chemical weapons development facilities, including previously declared possessor States, should be among the States parties to the Convention, and welcomed progress to that end; and welcomed the cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and efforts towards the prompt conclusion of a relationship agreement between the United Nations and the Organization, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention (resolution 54/54 E).

In its sixth resolution, entitled "Missiles", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of all Member States on the issue of missiles in all its aspects, and to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 54/54 F).

In its seventh resolution, entitled "Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: the need for a new agenda", the General Assembly, *inter alia*, called upon the nuclear-weapon States to make an unequivocal undertaking to accomplish the speedy and total elimination of their nuclear arsenals and to engage without delay in an accelerated process of negotiations, thus achieving nuclear disarmament, to which they were committed under article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; called upon the United States of America and the Russian Federation to bring the Treaty on Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (START II) into force without further delay and to commence negotiations on START III; called upon the nuclear-weapon States to undertake the necessary steps towards the seamless integration of all five nuclear-weapon States into the process leading to the total elimination of nuclear weapons; called upon the nuclear-weapon States to take early steps: (a) to reduce tactical nuclear weapons; (b) to examine the possibilities for and to proceed to the de-alerting and removal of nuclear warheads from delivery vehicles; (c) to examine nuclear weapons policies and postures further; (d) to demonstrate transparency; and (e) to place all fissile material for nuclear weapons declared to be in excess of military requirements under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards; called upon those three States that were nuclear weapons capable and that had not yet acceded to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to reverse the pursuit of all nuclear weapons development; called upon those States that had not yet done so to adhere unconditionally and without delay to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; called upon those States that had not yet done so to conclude full-scope safeguards agreements with IAEA and to conclude additional protocols to their safeguards agreements; called upon those States that had not yet done so to sign and ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty; called upon those States that had not yet done so to adhere to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material; called upon the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish the Ad Hoc Committee under item 1 of its agenda entitled "Cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament", of a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices; also called upon the Conference on Disarmament to establish an appropriate subsidiary body to deal with nuclear disarmament; noted that the Millennium Summit of the United Nations in 2000 would consider peace, security and disarmament; stressed the importance of the full implementation of the decisions and the resolution adopted at the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and underlined the significance of the forthcoming Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; affirmed that the development of verification arrangements would be necessary; called for the conclusion of an internationally legally binding instrument; stressed that the pursuit, extension and establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones represented a significant contribution to the goal of a nuclear-weapon-free world; affirmed that a nuclear-weapon-free world would ultimately require the underpinnings of a universal and multilaterally negotiated legally binding instrument or a framework encompassing a mutually reinforcing set of instruments; and requested the Secretary-General to compile a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/54 G).

In its eighth resolution, entitled "Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures", the General Assembly welcomed the adoption by consensus of the "Guidelines on conventional arms control/limitation and disarmament, with particular emphasis on consolidation of peace in the context of General Assembly resolution 51/45 N" at the 1999 substantive session of the Disarmament Commission; once again encouraged Member States, as well as regional arrangements and agencies, to lend their support to the implementation of recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/52/289); welcomed the activities undertaken by the group of interested States that was formed in New York in March 1998, and invited the group to continue to analyse lessons learned from previous disarmament and peace-building projects; and encouraged Member States to lend their support to the Secretary-General in responding to requests by Member States to collect and destroy small arms and light weapons in post-conflict situations (resolution 54/54 H).

In its ninth resolution, entitled "Transparency in armaments", the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Group of Governmental Experts on the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms to be convened in 2000 and taking into account the views submitted by Member States, to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on: (a) the early expansion of the scope of the Register; and (b) the elaboration of practical means for the development of the Register in order to increase transparency related to weapons of mass destruction, in particular nuclear weapons, and to transfers of equipment and technology directly related to the development and manufacture of such weapons (resolution 54/54 I).

In its tenth resolution, entitled "Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them", the General Assembly encouraged the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to curb the illicit circulation of small arms and to collect such arms in the affected States that so requested, with the support of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa and in close cooperation with the Organization of African Unity; also encouraged the setting up in the countries of the Saharo-Sahelian subregion of national commissions against the proliferation of small arms; welcomed the Declaration of a Moratorium on the Importation, Exportation and Manufacture of Small Arms and Light Weapons in West Africa, adopted by the Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States at Abuja on 31 October 1998; took note of the conclusions of the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Economic Community of West African States, held at Bamako on 24 and 25 March 1999, and welcomed the adoption at the meeting of a plan of action; expressed its full support for the appeal launched by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-fifth ordinary session for a coordinated African approach, under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity, to the problems posed by the illicit proliferation and circulation of and traffic in small arms; also expressed its full support for the convening of an international conference on the illicit arms trade in all its aspects no later than 2001; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/54 J).

In its eleventh resolution, entitled "Reducing nuclear danger", the General Assembly called for a review of nuclear doctrines and, in that context, immediate and urgent steps to reduce the risks of unintentional and accidental use of nuclear weapons; requested the five nuclear-weapon States to undertake measures towards the implementation of paragraph 1 of the resolution; called upon Member States to take the necessary measures to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons in all its aspects and to promote nuclear disarmament, with the ultimate objective of eliminating nuclear weapons; and requested the Secretary-General to seek inputs from the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters on information with regard to specific measures that would significantly reduce the risk of nuclear war and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 54/54 K).

In its twelfth resolution, entitled "Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas", the General Assembly, *inter alia*, called upon the States parties and signatories to the treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga, Bangkok and Pelindaba to explore and implement further ways and means of cooperation among themselves and their treaty agencies; and encouraged the competent authorities of nuclear-weapon-free zone treaties to provide assistance to the States parties and signatories to such treaties so as to facilitate the accomplishment of those goals (resolution 54/54 L).

In its thirteenth resolution, entitled "Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels", the General Assembly decided to give urgent consideration to the issues involved in conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels; and requested the Conference on Disarmament, as a first step, to consider the formulation of principles that could serve as a framework for regional agreements on conventional arms control, and looked forward to a report of the Conference on that subject (resolution 54/54 M).

In its fourteenth resolution, entitled "Regional disarmament", the General Assembly stressed that sustained efforts were needed, within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament and under the umbrella of the United Nations, to make progress on the entire range of disarmament issues; affirmed that global and regional approaches to disarmament complemented each other and should therefore be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security; called upon States to conclude agreements, wherever possible, for nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and confidence-building measures at the regional and subregional levels; welcomed the initiatives towards disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and security undertaken by some countries at the regional and subregional levels; and supported and encouraged efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at the regional and subregional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation measures at the regional and subregional levels (resolution 54/54 N).

In its fifteenth resolution, entitled "Transparency in armaments", the General Assembly, *inter alia*, called upon Member States, with a view to achieving universal participation, to provide the Secretary-General by 31 May annually with the requested data and information for the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, including nil reports if appropriate; invited Member States to provide additional information on procurement from national production and military holdings and to make use of the "Remarks" column in the standardized reporting form to provide additional information such as types and models; reaffirmed its decision, with a view to further development of the Register, to keep the scope of and participation in the Register under review and recalled: (a) its request to Member States to provide the Secretary-General with their views on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development and on transparency measures related to weapons of mass destruction; and (b) its request to the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of governmental experts to be convened in 2000, on the basis of equitable geographical representation, to prepare a report on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development, with a view to a decision at its fifty-fifth session; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on progress made in implementing the resolution (resolution 54/54 O).

In its sixteenth resolution, entitled "Nuclear disarmament", the General Assembly, *inter alia*, recognized that the time was now opportune for all the nuclear-weapon States to undertake effective disarmament measures; also recognized that there was a genuine need to de-emphasize the role of nuclear weapons and to review and revise nuclear doctrines accordingly; urged the nuclear-weapon States to stop immediately the qualitative improvement, development, production and stockpiling of nuclear warheads and their delivery systems; also urged the nuclear-weapon States, as an interim measure, to de-alert and deactivate immediately their nuclear weapons; called for the conclusion, as a first step, of a universal and legally binding multilateral agreement; reiterated its calls upon the nuclear-weapon States to undertake the step-by-step reduction of the nuclear threat and to carry out effective nuclear disarmament measures with a view to the total elimination of those weapons; urged the nuclear-weapon States to commence plurilateral negotiations among themselves; welcomed the establishment in the Conference on Disarmament in 1998 of the Ad Hoc Committee on the prohibition of the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices; and welcomed the establishment in 1998 of the Ad Hoc Committee on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons; expressed its regret that the Conference on Disarmament was unable to establish an ad hoc committee on nuclear disarmament at its 1999 session, as called for in General Assembly resolution 53/77 X; reiterated its call upon the Conference on Disarmament to establish, on a priority basis, an ad hoc committee on nuclear disarmament to commence negotiations early in 2000 on a phased programme of nuclear disarmament and for the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons, through a set of legal instruments, which might include a nuclear weapons convention; called for the convening of an international conference on nuclear disarmament at an early date; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/54 P).

In its seventeenth resolution, entitled "Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*", the General Assembly underlined once again the unanimous conclusion of the International Court of Justice that there existed an obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control; called once again upon all States immediately to fulfil that obligation by commencing multilateral negotiations in 2000 leading to an early conclusion of a nuclear weapons convention prohibiting the development, production, testing, deployment, stockpiling, transfer, threat or use of nuclear weapons and providing for their elimination; and requested all States to inform the Secretary-General of the efforts and measures they had taken on the implementation of the resolution and nuclear disarmament, and requested the Secretary-General to apprise the Assembly of that information at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 54/54 Q).

In its eighteenth resolution, entitled "Illicit traffic in small arms", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue his broad-based consultations and to submit to the international conference on the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects information on the magnitude and scope of illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons, measures to combat illicit trafficking in and circulation of small arms and light weapons, and the role of the United Nations in collecting, collating, sharing and disseminating information on illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons; encouraged Member States to promote regional and subregional initiatives and requested the Secretary-General, and States in a position to do so to assist States in taking such initiatives to address the illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons in affected regions; encouraged Member States in a position to do so to take appropriate national measures to destroy surplus small arms and light weapons, confiscated or collected small arms and light weapons, and to provide, on a voluntary basis, information to the Secretary-General on the types and quantities destroyed; invited Member States in a position to do so to continue to provide assistance, bilaterally, regionally and through multilateral channels, such as the United Nations, in support of measures associated with combating illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/54 R).

In its nineteenth resolution, entitled "Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control", the General Assembly, *inter alia*, reaffirmed that international disarmament forums should take fully into account the relevant environmental norms in negotiating treaties and agreements on disarmament and arms limitation; called upon States to adopt unilateral, bilateral, regional and multilateral measures so as to contribute to ensuring the application of scientific and technological progress in the framework of international security, disarmament and other related spheres, without detriment to the environment or to its effective contribution to attaining sustainable development; and invited all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General information on the measures they had adopted to promote the objectives envisaged in the resolution, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report containing that information to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 54/54 S).

In its twentieth resolution, entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development", the General Assembly welcomed the establishment of the Steering Group on Disarmament and Development; invited all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General, by 15 April 2000, their views and proposals for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, as well as any other views and proposals with a view to achieving the goals of the action programme; requested the Secretary-General to continue to take action for the implementation of the action programme; and also requested him to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 54/54 T).

In its twenty-first resolution, entitled "Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament", the General Assembly decided, subject to the emergence of a consensus on its objectives and agenda, to convene the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament; and requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of States Members of the United Nations on the objectives, agenda and timing of the special session and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 54/54 U).

In its twenty-second resolution, entitled "Small arms", the General Assembly, *inter alia*, decided to convene the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects in June/July 2001; also decided that the scope of the Conference should be the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects; further decided to establish a preparatory committee open to participation by all States, which would hold no fewer than three sessions, the first session to be held in New York from 28 February to 3 March 2000; decided that the specialized agencies, other relevant intergovernmental organizations and relevant entities should participate, as observers, in the Preparatory Committee, and requested the Committee to take a decision on the modalities of attendance of non-governmental organizations at its sessions; requested the Preparatory Committee to decide, at its first session, on the date and venue of the Conference in 2001 as well as on the dates and venue of its subsequent sessions; stressed the need to ensure the widest possible and effective participation in the Conference in 2001; requested the Preparatory Committee to make recommendations to the Conference on all relevant matters, including the objective, a draft agenda, draft rules of procedure and draft final documents, which would include a programme of action, and to decide on background documents to be made available in advance; invited all Member States, in particular those that had not yet done so, in response to the note verbale of the Secretary-General dated

20 January 1999, to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on the agenda and other relevant questions relating to the Conference; requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the report prepared with the assistance of the Group of Governmental Experts on Small Arms pursuant to General Assembly resolution 52/38 J, as well as on the implementation of the relevant recommendations contained therein; also requested the Secretary-General to implement the relevant recommendations contained in section IV of the report; further requested the Secretary-General: (a) to carry out a study on the feasibility of restricting the manufacture and trade of small arms and light weapons to the manufacturers and dealers authorized by States, which would cover the brokering activities, particularly illicit activities, relating to small arms and light weapons, including transportation agents and financial transactions; and (b) to submit the study as one of the background documents for the Conference to be held in 2001 (resolution 54/54 V).

At its fifty-fourth session,[111] the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia" (decision 54/417).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement No. 42 (A/55/42);

(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/55/27);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 42/38 C, 53/77 D and L and 54/54 F, G, I to K and O to V).

75. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

(a) Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa

(b) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa

(c) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific

(d) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

(e) United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament

(f) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

(g) United Nations Disarmament Information Programme

(h) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly approved the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session, in which the Committee recommended that the items on which the special session had not reached decisions should be taken up at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly for further consideration (decision S-12/24).

At its thirty-seventh to fifty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/100 A to J, 38/73 A to J, 39/63 A to K, 40/151 A to I, 41/60 A to J, 42/39 A to K, 43/76 A to H, 44/117 A to F, 45/59 A to E, 46/37 A to

F, and 47/53 A to F and decision 47/421, and resolutions 48/76 A to E, 49/76 A to E, 50/71 A to E, 51/46 A to F, 52/39 A to D and 53/78 A to G).

At its fifty-fourth session,[112] the General Assembly adopted six resolutions under the item (resolutions 55/55 A to F).

In the first resolution, entitled "Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa", the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to lend their support to the establishment of a subregional centre for human rights and democracy in Central Africa; requested the Secretary-General, pursuant to Security Council resolution 1197 (1998), to provide the States members of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa with the necessary support in making operational the early-warning mechanism and the Council for Peace and Security in Central Africa; appealed to Member States and to governmental and non-governmental organizations to make additional voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the implementation of the programme of work of the Standing Advisory Committee; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/55 A).

In its second resolution, entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa", the General Assembly, *inter* alia, appealed once again to all States as well as to international governmental organizations and foundations, to make voluntary contributions in order to strengthen the programmes of activities of the Regional Centre and facilitate their implementation; requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Regional Centre with all necessary support, within existing resources, for better achievements and results; also requested the Secretary-General to facilitate the establishment of close cooperation between the Regional Centre and the Organization of African Unity, in particular in the area of peace, security and development, and to continue to assist the Director of the Regional Centre in his efforts to stabilize the financial situation of the Centre and revitalize its activities; and further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/55 B).

In its third resolution, entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific", the General Assembly, *inter alia*, appealed to Member States, in particular those within the Asia-Pacific region, as well as to international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations, to make voluntary contributions to strengthen the programme of activities of the Regional Centre and the implementation thereof; requested the Secretary-General to provide the Regional Centre with all necessary support, within existing resources, in carrying out its programme of activities; invited the Secretary-General to initiate consultations with the Government of the Kingdom of Nepal as well as with other Member States concerned and interested organizations to assess the possibility of enabling the Centre to operate effectively from Kathmandu; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/55 C).

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[112] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 77):

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/54/27);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (A/54/255 and Add.1);

  (ii) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (A/54/310 and Add.1);

  (iii) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (A/54/332 and Add.1);

  (iv) Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa (A/54/364);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General on United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament (A/54/324);

(d) Report of the First Committee: A/54/564;

(e) Resolutions 54/55 A to F;

(f) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/54/PV.3-27;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.69.

In its fourth resolution, entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons", the General Assembly reiterated its request to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations, in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to report to the Assembly on the results of those negotiations (resolution 54/55 D).

In its fifth resolution, entitled "United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament", the General Assembly reaffirmed that, in order to achieve positive results, it was useful for the three regional centres to carry out dissemination and educational programmes that promoted regional peace and security; appealed to Member States in each region and those that were able to do so, as well as to international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations, to make voluntary contributions to the regional centres in their respective regions to strengthen their programmes of activities and implementation; requested the Secretary-General to provide all necessary support, within existing resources, to the regional centres in carrying out their programmes of activities; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/55 E).

In its sixth resolution, entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean", the General Assembly urged all the States of the region to make greater use of the potential of the Centre to meet the current challenges facing the international community; appealed to Member States, in particular those within the Latin American and Caribbean region, as well as to international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations, to make voluntary contributions to strengthen the programme of activities of the Regional Centre and the implementation thereof; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/55 F).

At its fifty-third session,[113] the General Assembly adopted under the item resolutions 53/78 E and G.

In its resolution 53/78 E, entitled "United Nations Disarmament Information Programme", the General Assembly, *inter alia*, recommended that the Programme focus its efforts:(a) to inform, to educate and to generate public understanding of the importance of multilateral action and support for it; (b) to facilitate unimpeded access to and an exchange of information on ideas between the public sector and public interest groups and organizations;

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[113] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 72 (a) and (b)):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/53/161 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and A/53/426;
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/53/585;
(c) Resolutions 53/78 E and G;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/53/PV.3-12 and 14-31;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.79.

and (c) to organize meetings to facilitate exchange of views and information between governmental and non-governmental sectors and between governmental and other experts; and invited all Member States to make contributions to the Fund (resolution 53/78 E).

In its resolution 53/78 G, entitled "United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services", the General Assembly, *inter alia*, reaffirmed its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly and the report of the Secretary-General approved by the Assembly in its resolution 33/71 E; expressed its appreciation to the Governments of Germany and Japan for inviting the 1997 and 1998 fellows to study selected activities in the field of disarmament, thereby contributing to the fulfilment of the overall objectives of the programme; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to implement annually the Geneva-based programme within existing resources (resolution 53/78 G).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/55/27);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 53/78 E and G and 54/55 A to F).

76. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission

(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament

(c) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters

(d) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

(e) Disarmament Week

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided that an item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session" should be included in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third and subsequent sessions (resolution S-10/2, para. 115).

At its thirty-third to fifty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/71 A to H, 34/83 A to M, 35/152 A to J, 36/92 A to M, 37/78 A to K, 38/183 A to P, 39/148 A to R, 40/18 and 40/152 A to Q, 41/86 A to R, 42/42 A to N, 43/78 A to M, 44/119 A to H, 45/62 A to G, 46/38 A to D, 47/54 A to G, 48/77 A and B, 49/77 A to D, 50/72 A to C, 51/47 A to C, 52/40 A to C and 53/79 A and B; and decisions 34/422, 39/423, 40/428, 41/421, 44/432 and 47/422).

At its fifty-fourth session,[114] the General Assembly adopted two resolutions under the item (resolutions 54/56 A and B).

In the first resolution, entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission", the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Disarmament Commission to continue its work in accordance with its mandate, as set forth in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and with paragraph 3 of Assembly resolution 37/78 H, and to that end to make every effort to achieve specific recommendations on the items of its agenda; taking into account the adopted "Ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission"; recommended that the Commission, at its 1999 organizational session, adopt the following items for consideration at its 2000 substantive session: (a) to be considered at the organizational session of the Disarmament Commission in accordance with General Assembly decision 52/492; (b) to be considered at the organizational session of the Disarmament Commission (in accordance with General Assembly decision 52/492); and requested the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding three weeks during 2000 and to submit a substantive report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 54/56 A).

In the second resolution, entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament", the General Assembly, *inter alia*, welcomed the decision of the Conference on Disarmament on 5 August 1999 to admit five new members, and noted that the Conference recognized the importance of continuing consultations on the question of the expansion of its membership; also welcomed the strong collective interest of the Conference on Disarmament in commencing substantive work as soon as possible during its 2000 session; further welcomed the undertaking by the current President of the Conference on Disarmament to conduct consultations jointly with the incoming President during the inter-sessional period to try to achieve that goal; and encouraged the Conference on Disarmament to continue the ongoing review of its agenda and methods of work (resolution 54/56 B).

Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters

At its fifty-fourth session,[114] the General Assembly decided to request the Secretary-General to adjust the language in the mandate of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters as set out in paragraph 45 of the report of the Secretary-General (decision 54/418).

Disarmament Week

This sub-item is included in the provisional agenda of the fifty-fifth session pursuant to General Assembly resolution 50/72 B of 12 December 1995.

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[114] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 78):

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/54/27);
(b) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/54/42);
(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters (A/54/218 and Corr.1);
(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on the activities of the Institute and the report of the Board of Trustees of the Institute: A/54/201;
(e) Report of the First Committee: A/54/565;
(f) Resolutions 54/56 A and B and decision 54/418;
(g) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/54/PV.3-27;
(h) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.69.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement No. 42 (A/55/42);

(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/55/27);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General: Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters (resolution 38/183 O);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (resolution 39/148 H).

77. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East

This item, previously referred to as "Israeli nuclear armament", was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Iraq (A/34/142). The Assembly considered the question at each session from the thirty-fourth to the fifty-third (resolutions 34/89, 35/157, 36/98, 37/82, 38/69, 39/147, 40/93, 41/93, 42/44, 43/80, 44/121, 45/63, 46/39, 47/55, 48/78, 49/78, 50/73, 51/48, 52/41 and 53/80).

At its fifty-fourth session,[115] the General Assembly called upon the only State in the region that was not party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to accede to the Treaty without further delay and not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons, and to renounce possession of nuclear weapons, and to place all its unsafeguarded nuclear facilities under full-scope International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards as an important confidence-building measure among all States of the region and as a step towards enhancing peace and security; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/57).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/57).

78. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

The General Assembly first considered this question at its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament" (resolution 29/32 A (XXVII)). At its twenty-eighth to fifty-third sessions, the Assembly discussed the question under agenda items relating to certain conventions; it welcomed the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, the Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I), the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III). The Convention was opened for signature on 10 April 1981 and entered into force, with the three annexed Protocols, on 2 December 1983 (resolutions 3076 (XXVIII), 3255 A and B (XXIX), 3464 (XXX), 31/64, 32/152, 33/70, 34/82, 35/153, 36/93, 37/79, 38/60, 39/56, 40/84, 41/50, 42/30 and 43/67, decision 44/430, and resolutions 45/64, 46/40, 47/56, 48/79, 49/79, 50/74, 51/49, 52/42 and 53/81).

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[115] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 79):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/459;
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/54/566;
(c) Resolution 54/57;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/54/PV.3-27;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.69.

At its fifty-fourth session,[116] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, expressed its satisfaction that the Protocol on Blinding Laser Weapons (Protocol IV) had entered into force on 30 July 1998, commended it to all States with a view to achieving the widest possible adherence to that instrument at an early date and called, in particular, upon all States parties to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects that had not yet done so to express their consent to be bound by the Protocol; welcomed the entry into force on 3 December 1998 of the amended Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II), and called, in particular, upon all States parties to the Convention that had not yet done so to express their consent to be bound by the Protocol; called upon all States parties that had not yet done so to notify the Secretary-General, in his capacity as depositary of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects and the Protocols thereto, of their consent to be bound by the Protocol on Blinding Laser Weapons (Protocol IV), and by the amended Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II); called upon all States parties to amended Protocol II to address at the Conference, *inter alia*, the issue of holding the second annual conference in 2000; recalled the decision of States parties to the Convention to convene the next review conference no later than 2001, preceded by the preparatory committee; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to inform the General Assembly periodically of ratifications and acceptances of and accessions to the Convention and the Protocols thereto (resolution 54/58).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/58).

79. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", considered that further efforts were necessary for the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation (resolution 36/102).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include the present item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/118).

At its thirty-eighth to fifty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 38/189, 39/153, 40/157, 41/89, 42/90, 43/84, 44/125, 45/79, 46/42, 47/58, 48/81, 49/81, 50/75, 51/50, 52/43 and 53/82).

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[116] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 80):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/162;
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/54/567;
(c) Resolution 54/58;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/54/PV.3-27;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.69.

At its fifty-fourth session,[117] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, called upon all States of the Mediterranean region that had not yet done so to adhere to all the multilaterally negotiated legal instruments related to the field of disarmament and non-proliferation, thus creating the necessary conditions for strengthening peace and cooperation in the region; encouraged all States of the region to favour the necessary conditions for strengthening the confidence-building measures among them by promoting genuine openness and transparency on all military matters, by participating, *inter alia*, in the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures and by providing accurate data and information to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on means to strengthen security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region (resolution 54/59).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/59).

80. Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was opened for signature at Tlatelolco, Mexico, in February 1967, was welcomed by the General Assembly at its twenty-second session (resolution 2286 (XXII)).

The item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 2286 (XXII) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)"was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the Assembly, in 1974, at the request of 18 Latin American States (A/9692).

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-ninth, thirtieth, thirty-second, tenth special, thirty-third to forty-fifth and forty-seventh to fifty-third sessions (resolutions 3262 (XXIX), 3473 (XXX), 32/76, S-10/2, para. 63 (b), 33/58, 34/71, 35/143, 36/83, 37/71, 38/61, 39/51, 40/79, 41/45, 42/25, 43/62, 44/104, 45/48, 47/61, 48/85, 49/83, 50/77, 51/52, 52/45 and 53/83).

At its fifty-fourth session,[118] the General Assembly urged the countries of the region that had not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification of the amendments to the Treaty of Tlatelolco approved by the General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean in its resolutions 267 (E-V), 268 (XII) and 290 (E-VII) (resolution 54/60).

No advance documentation is expected.

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[117] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 81):
  (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/261;
  (b) Report of the First Committee: A/54/568;
  (c) Resolution 54/59;
  (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/54/PV.3-27;
  (e) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.69.

[118] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 82):
  (a) Report of the First Committee: A/54/569;
  (b) Resolution 54/60;
  (c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/54/PV.3-27;
  (d) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.69.

81. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

Various aspects of the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons have been considered by the General Assembly at different times under several items. At the twenty-first to twenty-third sessions, from 1966 to 1968, the question was considered under the item "General and complete disarmament" (see item 74). An item entitled "Question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" was included in the agenda of the Assembly for the first time at its twenty-fourth session.

The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction entered into force on 26 March 1975.

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-fourth to fifty-third sessions (resolutions 2603 (XXIV), 2662 (XXV), 2826 (XXVI), 2933 (XXVII), 3077 (XXVIII), 3256 (XXIX), 3465 (XXX), 31/65, 32/77, 33/59 B, 34/72, 35/144 A to C, 36/96 A to C, 37/98 A, C and D, 38/187 A to C, 39/65 A to E, 40/92 A to C, 41/58 A to D, 42/37 A to C, 43/74 A to C, 44/115 A to C, 45/57 A to C, 46/35 A to C, 47/39, 48/65, 49/86, 50/79, 51/54, 52/47 and 53/84).

At its fifty-fourth session,[119] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the decision of the Fourth Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention urging the conclusion of the negotiations by the Ad Hoc Group of Governmental Experts to Identify and Examine Potential Verification Measures from a Scientific and Technical Standpoint as soon as possible before the commencement of the Fifth Review Conference and urging it to submit its report, which should be adopted by consensus, to the States parties to be considered at a special conference; noted with satisfaction the increase in the number of States parties to the Convention; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to render the necessary assistance to the depositary Governments of the Convention and to provide such services as might be required for the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the Review Conferences, as well as the decisions contained in the final report of the Special Conference, including all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Group and the special conference that was to consider the report of the Ad Hoc Group, in accordance with its mandate, as confirmed by the Fourth Review Conference (resolution 54/61).

No advance documentation is expected.

82. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

The question of the cessation of nuclear tests, independently of agreement on other disarmament measures, was discussed by the General Assembly as early as the ninth session, in 1954.

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Committee on Disarmament to take the necessary steps, including the establishment of a working group, to initiate substantive negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban treaty as a matter of highest priority at the beginning of its 1981 session and to determine the institutional and administrative steps necessary for establishing, testing and operating an international seismic monitoring network and effective verification system (resolution 35/145 B).

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[119] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 83):
(a) Report of the First Committee: A/54/570;
(b) Resolution 54/61;
(c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/54/PV.3-27;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.69.

The General Assembly continued to consider this question at its thirty-sixth through fiftieth sessions (resolutions 36/85, 37/73, 38/63, 39/53, 40/81, 41/47, 42/27, 43/64, 44/107, 45/51, 46/29, 47/47, 48/70, 49/70, 50/65 and 50/245).

At its resumed fiftieth session, on 10 September 1996, the General Assembly adopted the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, as contained in document A/50/1027. On 24 September 1996, the Secretary-General, as its depositary, opened the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty for signature at United Nations Headquarters.

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly took note of part VII of the report of the First Committee (decision 51/413).

At its fifty-second and fifty-third sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its succeeding session (decisions 52/414 and 53/422).

At its fifty-fourth session,[120] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, endorsed the Final Declaration of the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and, in particular: (a) called upon all States that had not yet signed the Treaty to sign and ratify it as soon as possible and to refrain from acts that would defeat its purpose in the meanwhile; and (b) called upon all States that had signed but not yet ratified the Treaty, in particular those whose ratification was needed for its entry into force, to accelerate their ratification processes with a view to their early successful conclusion; welcomed the contributions by States signatories to the work of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, in particular to its efforts to ensure that the Treaty's verification regime would be capable of meeting the verification requirements of the Treaty at entry into force, in accordance with article IV of the Treaty; and urged States to maintain their moratoria on nuclear weapon test explosions or any other nuclear explosions (resolution 54/63).

No advance documentation is expected.

83. Effects of atomic radiation

At its tenth session, in 1955, the General Assembly established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, consisting of 15 Member States, and requested it to assemble, study and disseminate information on observed levels of ionizing radiation and radioactivity in the environment, and on the effects of such radiation upon man and his environment (resolution 913 (X)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Scientific Committee to a maximum of 20 (resolution 3154 C (XXVIII)) and, at its forty-first session, it decided to increase the membership to a maximum of 21 (resolution 41/62 B). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 21 Member States:

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[120] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 85):

(a) Report of the First Committee: A/54/572;
(b) Resolution 54/63;
(c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/54/PV.3-27;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.69.

Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Sudan, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

Substantive scientific reports reviewing in detail the levels, doses, effects and risks of ionizing radiation were submitted by the Scientific Committee to the General Assembly at the following sessions: thirteenth (A/3838), seventeenth (A/5216), nineteenth (A/5814), twenty-first (A/6314 and Corr.1), twenty-fourth (A/7613 and Corr.1), twenty-seventh (A/8725 and Corr.1), thirty-second (A/32/40), thirty-seventh (A/37/45), forty-first (A/41/16), forty-third (A/43/45), forty-eighth (A/48/46) and forty-ninth (A/49/46). Shorter reports on progress of work were also submitted at the intervening sessions.

At its fifty-fourth session,[121] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Scientific Committee to continue its work on ionizing radiation from all sources; endorsed its plans for future scientific review activities on behalf of the Assembly; including publication of its next comprehensive report in 2000; requested the Committee to continue at its next session the review of the important problems in the field of radiation and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session; requested the United Nations Environment Programme to continue providing support for the effective conduct of the Committee's work and for the dissemination of its findings; expressed its appreciation for the assistance rendered to the Committee by Member States, the specialized agencies, IAEA and non-governmental organizations, and invited them to increase their cooperation; welcomed the readiness of Member States to provide the Committee with relevant information on the effects of atomic radiation in affected areas, and invited the Committee to analyse and give due consideration to such information, particularly in the light of its own findings; and invited Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations concerned to provide further relevant data about doses, effects and risks from various sources of radiation, to help in the preparation of future reports of the Scientific Committee to the Assembly (resolution 54/66).

Document: Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, Supplement No. 46 (A/55/46).

84. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The item relating to the peaceful uses of outer space was first included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, in 1958. At that session, the Assembly established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, composed of 18 members (resolution 1348 (XIII)).

At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly set up a permanent body, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (resolution 1472 A (XIV)), whose original membership of 24 was ultimately expanded to 61 at the forty-ninth session (resolutions 1721 E (XVI), 3182 (XXVIII), 32/196 B, 35/16 and 49/33). The Committee established a Legal

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[121] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 86):

(a) Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: Supplement No. 46 (A/54/46);
(b) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/54/573;
(c) Resolution 54/66;
(d) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/54/SR.20 and 21;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.71.

Subcommittee and a Scientific and Technical Subcommittee. At present, the Committee is composed of the following 61 Member States: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lebanon, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia.[122]

The Committee has considered the work of its subsidiary bodies and reported each year to the General Assembly. The discussions and recommendations of the Committee have led to the formulation and adoption of several important international legal instruments, including the Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space (resolution 1962 (XVIII)), the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 2222 (XXI)), the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 2345 (XXII)), the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects (resolution 2777 (XXVI)), the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 3235 (XXIX)), the Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 34/68), the Principles Governing the Use by States of Artificial Earth Satellites for International Direct Television Broadcasting (resolution 37/92), the Principles Relating to Remote Sensing of the Earth from Outer Space (resolution 41/65), Principles relevant to the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space (resolution 47/68) and the Declaration on International Cooperation in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space for the Benefit and in the Interest of All States, Taking into Particular Account the Needs of Developing Countries (resolution 51/122).

At its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly endorsed the wide-ranging recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, held in 1982, and requested the Committee to consider the implementation of those recommendations (resolutions 37/89, 37/90 and 38/80). At its thirty-ninth to fifty-first sessions, the Assembly reiterated that request (resolutions 39/96, 40/162, 41/64, 42/68, 43/56, 44/46, 45/72, 46/45, 47/67, 48/39, 49/34, 50/27, 51/123 and 52/56).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its fifty-third session (resolution 53/45).

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[122] Malaysia and Peru were also appointed as members of the Committee. They will rotate every two years, as from 1 January 1995, with the Republic of Korea and Cuba, respectively.

At its fifty-fourth session,[123] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, noting with satisfaction the successful conclusion of the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE III), held at Vienna from 19 to 30 July 1999 as a special session of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space open to all States Members of the United Nations, welcomed the new approach taken by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in composing the agendas of the Legal Subcommittee and the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee; endorsed the recommendations of the Committee concerning the agenda of the Legal Subcommittee at its thirty-ninth session and that of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee at its thirty-seventh session; agreed that the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee at its thirty-seventh session should reconvene the Working Group of the Whole to consider the future work of the Subcommittee in the light of the recommendations of UNISPACE III; agreed that the Subcommittee should reconvene its Working Group on the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space at its thirty-seventh session to conduct its work in accordance with the work plan adopted by the Subcommittee at its thirty-fifth session; agreed that the technical report on space debris submitted by the Subcommittee to the Committee should be widely distributed, that the Subcommittee should assess the effectiveness of existing space debris mitigation practices and the extent to which they were being implemented, and that efforts to model and characterize the debris environment should continue; noted with satisfaction that significant progress had been achieved in furthering the goals of the Network of Space Science and Technology Education and Research Institutions for Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe and establishing regional centres for space science and technology education in the other regions; endorsed the United Nations Programme on Space Applications for 2000, as proposed by the Expert on Space Applications; urged all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space as an essential condition for the promotion of international cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes; requested the Committee to resume its consideration, at its forty-third session, as a matter of priority, of ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session; requested the Committee to resume its consideration, at its forty-third session, of the item entitled "Spin-off benefits of space technology: review of current status", and also requested the Committee to continue its work, in accordance with the resolution, to consider, as appropriate, new projects in outer space activities and to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session, including its views on which subjects should be studied in the future (resolution 54/67).

At the same session, the General Assembly endorsed the resolution entitled "The Space Millennium: Vienna Declaration on Space and Human Development" as reflected in the report of UNISPACE III; urged Governments, organs, organizations and programmes within the United Nations system as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and industries conducting space-related activities to take the necessary action for the effective implementation of the Vienna Declaration; called upon all concerned to implement the recommendations made by UNISPACE III as reflected in its report; declared 4 to 10 October World Space Week to celebrate each year at the international level the contributions of space science and technology to the betterment of the human condition; requested the Secretary-General to invite all States to contribute voluntarily to the Trust Fund for the United Nations Programme on Space Applications and, in his letter of invitation, to identify priority project proposals, on the basis of recommendations of the Committee; agreed that the Committee and its secretariat should identify new and innovative funding sources for implementing the recommendations of UNISPACE III; requested the Secretary-General to recommend measures to ensure that the Office was provided with adequate resources to implement the actions listed in the resolution, based on the recommendations of UNISPACE III; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the recommendations of UNISPACE III (resolution 54/68).

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[123] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 87):

(a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/54/20);
(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE III) (A/CONF.184/6): A/54/476;
(c) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/54/574;
(d) Resolutions 54/67 and 54/68;
(e) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/54/SR.2 and 14-16;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.71.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/55/20);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE III) (resolution 54/68).

85. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

At its third session, in 1948, the General Assembly initiated United Nations assistance to Palestine refugees (resolution 212 (III)). At that session, the Assembly established the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, composed of France, Turkey and the United States of America (resolution 194 (III)).

At its fourth session, the General Assembly established the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (resolution 302 (IV)). Since May 1950, the Agency, which is supported by voluntary contributions, has been providing education, training, health, relief and other services to Arab refugees from Palestine. In 1967 and 1982, the functions of the Agency were widened to include humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other displaced persons in serious need of immediate assistance, as a result of the 1967 and subsequent hostilities (resolutions 2252 (ES-V) and 37/120 B). The Agency's mandate has been extended several times, most recently until 30 June 2002 (resolution 53/46).

By its resolution 302 (IV), the General Assembly established an Advisory Commission to advise and assist the Director (now Commissioner-General) of the Agency in the execution of its programme. At present, the Advisory Commission of UNRWA is composed of the following 10 Member States: Belgium, Egypt, France, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America. In the same resolution, the Director (now Commissioner-General) of the Agency was requested to submit to the Assembly an annual report on the work of the Agency and to the Secretary-General such other reports as the Agency might wish to bring to the attention of the United Nations or its appropriate organs.

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly, in view of the Agency's deteriorating financial situation, established the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations

Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to study all aspects of the financing of the Agency (resolution 2656 (XXV)). The Working Group submitted recommendations to the Assembly at its twenty-fifth session and every subsequent session, and the Assembly has annually extended the Working Group's mandate. The Working Group is composed of the following nine Member States: France, Ghana, Japan, Lebanon, Norway, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its fifty-fourth session,[124] the General Assembly adopted seven resolutions under this item (resolutions 54/69 to 54/75).

In the first resolution, entitled "Assistance to Palestine refugees", the General Assembly welcomed the increased cooperation between the Agency and international and regional organizations, States and relevant agencies and non-governmental organizations; urged all Member States to extend and expedite aid and assistance with a view to the economic and social development of the Palestinian people and the occupied territories; reiterated its deep concern regarding the persisting critical financial situation of the Agency; noted with profound concern that the continuing shortfall in the finances of the Agency had a significant negative influence on the living conditions of the Palestinian refugees most in need and that it therefore had possible consequences for the peace process; called upon all donors, as a matter of urgency, to take the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the Agency, including the remaining costs of moving the headquarters to Gaza, encouraged contributing Governments to contribute regularly and to consider increasing their contributions, and urged non-contributing Governments to contribute (resolution 54/69).

In the second resolution, entitled "Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East", the General Assembly requested the Working Group to continue its efforts, in cooperation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General, to find a solution to the financial situation of the Agency; and welcomed the new, unified budget structure for the biennium 2000-2001, which could contribute significantly to improved budgetary transparency of the Agency (resolution 54/70).

In the third resolution, entitled "Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities", the General Assembly endorsed the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the Agency to continue to provide humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to persons in the area who were currently displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities; and requested the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly before its fifty-fifth session on the progress made with regard to the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/71).

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[124] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 88):
- (a) Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Supplement No. 13 (A/54/13 and Add.1);
- (b) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA: A/54/477;
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine: A/54/338;
- (d) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues: A/54/345;
  - (ii) Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees: A/54/376;
  - (iii) Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities: A/54/377;
  - (iv) University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees: A/54/385;
- (e) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/54/575;
- (f) Resolutions 54/69 to 54/75;
- (g) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/54/SR.17-19;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.71.

In the fourth resolution, entitled "Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees", the General Assembly urged all States to respond to the appeal in its resolution 32/90 F in a manner commensurate with the needs of Palestine refugees for higher education, including vocational training; invited the relevant specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue, within their respective spheres of competence, to extend assistance for higher education to Palestine refugee students; appealed to all States, specialized agencies and the United Nations University to contribute generously to the Palestinian universities; appealed to all States, specialized agencies and other international bodies to contribute towards the establishment of vocational training centres for Palestine refugees; requested the Agency to act as the recipient and trustee for the special allocations for grants and scholarships and to award them to qualified Palestine refugee candidates; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/72).

In the fifth resolution, entitled "Operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East", the General Assembly called upon Israel to accept the *de jure* applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and to abide by Articles 100, 104 and 105 of the Charter of the United Nations and the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations with regard to the safety of the personnel of the Agency, the protection of its institutions and the safeguarding of the security of the facilities of the Agency in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem; called once again upon Israel to compensate the Agency for damages to its property and facilities resulting from actions by the Israeli side; requested the Commissioner-General of the Agency to proceed with the issuance of identification cards for Palestine refugees and their descendants in the Occupied Palestinian Territory; noted that the new context created by the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements by Israel and the PLO and subsequent implementation agreements had had major consequences for the activities of the Agency, which was thenceforth called upon, in close cooperation with the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority, the specialized agencies and the World Bank, to continue to contribute towards the development of economic and social stability in the occupied territory; noted also that the functioning of the Agency remained essential in all fields of operation; expressed concern about the remaining austerity measures, which had affected the quality and level of some services of the Agency; reiterated its request to the Commissioner-General to consider the possibility of modernizing the archives of the Agency; and urged all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to continue and to increase their contributions to the Agency so as to ease current financial constraints and to support the Agency in maintaining the provision of the most basic and effective assistance to the Palestine refugees (resolution 54/73).

In the sixth resolution, entitled "Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel, expressed its appreciation for the work done to preserve and modernize the existing records of the Commission, and requested the Secretary-General to complete the task; called once more upon Israel to render all facilities and assistance to the Secretary-General in the implementation of the resolution; called upon all the parties concerned to provide the Secretary-General with any pertinent information in their possession concerning Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel that would assist him in the implementation of the resolution; urged the Palestinian and Israeli sides, as agreed between them, to deal with the important issue of Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues in the framework of the final status negotiations of the Middle East peace process; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/74).

In the seventh resolution, entitled "University of Jerusalem 'Al-Quds' for Palestine refugees", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary measures for establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds", in accordance with Assembly resolution 35/13 B; called once more upon Israel, the occupying Power, to cooperate in the implementation of the resolution and to remove the hindrances that it had put in the way of establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds"; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/75).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Supplement No. 13 (A/55/13 and Add.1);

(b) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA (resolution 54/70);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine (resolutions 512 (VI) and 54/74);

(d) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 54/71, 54/72, 54/74 and 54/75).

86. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

At its twenty-third session, in 1968, the General Assembly established the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (resolution 2443 (XXIII)). At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following three Member States: Malaysia, Senegal and Sri Lanka.

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly renewed the mandate of the Special Committee (resolution 2727 (XXV)).

At its twenty-sixth to fifty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item on the basis of reports of the Special Committee and requested the Committee to continue its work (resolutions 2851 (XXVI), 3005 (XXVII), 3092 A and B (XXVIII), 3240 A to C (XXIX), 3525 A to D (XXX), 31/106 A to D, 32/91 A to C, 33/133 A to C, 34/90 A to C, 35/122 A to F, 36/147 A to G, 37/88 A to G, 38/79 A to H, 39/95 A to H, 40/161 A to G, 41/63 A to G, 42/160 A to G, 43/58 A to G, 44/48 A to G, 45/74 A to G, 46/47 A to G, 47/70 A to G, 48/41 A to D, 49/36 A to D, 50/29 A to D, 51/131 to 51/135, 52/64, 53/53 and 53/55).

At its fifty-fourth session,[125] the General Assembly adopted five resolutions under this item (resolutions 53/76 to 54/80).

In the first resolution, entitled "Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories", the General Assembly deplored those Israeli policies and practices which violated the human rights of the Palestinian people and other Arabs of the occupied territories; requested the Special Committee to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, to consult, as appropriate, with the International Committee of the Red Cross and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arose thereafter; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with all necessary facilities to investigate the Israeli policies and practices referred to in the resolution, and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the tasks entrusted to him (resolution 54/76).

In the second resolution, entitled "Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories", the General Assembly demanded that Israel accept the *de jure* applicability of the Convention in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, and comply scrupulously with the provisions of the Convention; called upon States parties to the Convention to exert all efforts in order to ensure respect for its provisions by Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/77).

In the third resolution, entitled "Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan", the General Assembly called upon Israel to accept the *de jure* applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and to the occupied Syrian Golan and to abide scrupulously by the provisions of the Convention, in particular article 49; demanded complete cessation of the construction of the new settlement at Jebel Abu-Ghneim and of all Israeli settlement activities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/78).

In the fourth resolution, entitled "Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem", the General Assembly determined that all measures and actions taken by Israel in violation of the relevant provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and contrary to the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, were illegal and had no validity and that such measures should cease immediately;

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[125] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 89):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/54/181, A/54/182, A/54/183, A/54/184 and A/54/185;
(b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/54/325 and A/54/73 and Add.1;
(c) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/54/576;
(d) Resolutions 54/76 to 54/80;
(e) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/54/SR.8, 9 and 19;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.71.

demanded that Israel cease all practices and actions which violated the human rights of the Palestinian people; called upon Israel to accelerate the release of all remaining Palestinians arbitrarily detained or imprisoned, in line with agreements reached; called for complete respect by Israel of all fundamental freedoms of the Palestinian people; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/79).

In the fifth resolution, entitled "The occupied Syrian Golan", the General Assembly, *inter alia*, called upon Israel to comply with the relevant resolutions on the occupied Syrian Golan, in particular Security Council resolution 497 (1981); also called upon Israel to desist from changing the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and legal status of the occupied Syrian Golan and in particular to desist from the establishment of settlements; called upon Israel to desist from imposing its citizenship and Israeli identity cards on the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan, and to desist from its repressive measures against the population of the occupied Syrian Golan; called once again upon Member States not to recognize any of the legislative or administrative measures and actions referred to above; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/80).

Documents:

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports of the Special Committee (resolution 54/76);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 54/76 to 54/80).

87. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects[3]

At its nineteenth session, in February 1965, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, which was to undertake a comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects, including ways of overcoming the financial difficulties of the United Nations (resolution 2006 (XIX)). At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following Member States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The General Assembly considered the question at its twentieth to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 2053 (XX), 2220 (XXI), 2308 (XXII), 2451 (XXIII), 2576 (XXIV), 2670 (XXV), 2835 (XXVI), 2965 (XXVII), 3091 (XXVIII), 3239 (XXIX), 3457 (XXX), 31/105, 32/106, 33/114, 34/53, 35/121, 36/37, 37/93, 38/31, 39/97, 40/163, 41/67, 42/161, 43/59 A and B, 44/49, 45/75, 46/48, 47/71, 47/72, 48/42, 48/43, 49/37, 50/30, 51/136, 52/69, 53/58 and 54/81.

At its fifty-fourth session[126] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, endorsed the proposals, recommendations and conclusions of the Special Committee in its report (A/54/87); urged Member States, the Secretariat and relevant organs of the United Nations to take all necessary steps to implement them; reiterated that Member States that became personnel contributors to United Nations peacekeeping operations in future years or participated in the Special Committee for three consecutive years as observers should, upon request in writing, become members at the following session of the Special Committee; and decided to keep the item open during the fifty-fourth session (resolution 54/81 A).

At its fifty-fourth session in May 2000,[126] the General Assembly decided that the Special Committee, in accordance with its mandate, should continue its efforts for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects and should review the implementation of its previous proposals and consider any new proposals so as to enhance the capacity of the United Nations to fulfil its responsibilities in that field; and requested the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 54/81 B).

Document: Report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (resolutions 54/81 A and B).

88. Questions relating to information

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly decided to consider at its thirty-third session an item entitled "United Nations public information policies and activities" (resolution 3535 (XXX)). At its thirty-third session, the Assembly considered the item as a sub-item under "Questions relating to information" and decided to establish a Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, consisting of 41 Member States (resolution 33/115 C).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to maintain the Committee and rename it the Committee on Information (resolution 34/182). The Assembly continued to consider the item at its thirty-fifth to fifty-third sessions (resolutions 35/201, 36/149 A and B, 37/94 A and B, 38/82 A and B, 39/98 A and B, 40/164 A and B, 41/68 A to E, 42/162 A and B, 43/60 A and B, 44/50, 45/76 A and B, 46/73 A and B, 47/73 A and B, 48/44 A and B, 49/38 A and B, 50/138 A and B, 51/138 A and B, 52/70 A and B, and 53/59 A and B). In addition, the Assembly took a number of decisions on membership of the Committee on Information during that period (decisions 43/418, 44/418, 45/422, 46/423, 47/424,

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[126] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 90):

(a) Reports of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations: A/54/87 and A/54/839;
(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
    (i) Enhancement of African peacekeeping capacity: A/54/63-S/1999/171;
    (ii) Implementation of the recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations: A/54/670;
(c) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/54/577 and Add.1;
(d) Resolutions 54/81 A and B;
(e) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/54/SR.10-13 and 25;
(f) Plenary meetings: A/54/PV.71 and 97.

47/322, 48/318, 49/416, 50/311, 50/411, 52/318 and 53/418). For the current composition of the Committee, see decision 54/318.

At its fifty-fourth session[127] the General Assembly urged all countries, organizations of the United Nations system and all others concerned, *inter alia*, to cooperate and interact with a view to reducing existing disparities in information flows by increasing assistance for the development of communication infrastructures and capabilities in developing countries; to ensure for journalists the free and effective performance of their professional tasks and condemn resolutely all attacks against them; and to provide full support for the International Programme for the Development of Communication of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (resolution 54/82 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, emphasized that the Department of Public Information should maintain and improve its activities for developing countries and others with special needs, including countries in transition; requested the Secretary-General to focus particularly on educational institutions as key partners of the United Nations efforts to inform the peoples of the world of its aims and activities; noted with appreciation the Secretary-General's efforts to strengthen the public information capacity of the Department of Public Information in peacekeeping and other field operations of the United Nations, and requested the Secretariat to continue to ensure the involvement of the Department from the planning stage of such future operations; reaffirmed the importance Member States attached to the role of United Nations information centres, in particular in developing countries and countries in transition; noted with concern that, while the co-location of United Nations information centres with field offices of the United Nations Development Programme had, to some extent, been able to enhance the United Nations image, it had frequently resulted in higher maintenance costs and leadership and staff problems, and that the integration policy had not in all cases functioned efficiently, effectively and in a cost-effective manner; requested the Secretary-General to carry out a case-by-case review and report to the Committee on Information at its twenty-second session; welcomed the requests by Croatia, Gabon, Guinea, Haiti, Jamaica and Kyrgyzstan for information centres or information components; recognized the continuing enhanced cooperation between the Department of Public Information and the University for Peace in Costa Rica as a focal point for promoting United Nations activities and disseminating United Nations information materials, and requested the Secretary-General to report on those activities; fully supported wide, accurate, equal and prompt coverage of United Nations activities through the continuation and improvement of United Nations press releases, stressed the importance of having those press releases issued in all United Nations official languages, and requested other relevant bodies of the General Assembly to give due consideration to this matter; stressed that radio was one of the most cost-effective and far-reaching media available to the Department of Public Information and an important instrument in United Nations activities, such as development and peacekeeping; underlined the continuing importance of traditional and mass media to disseminate information on the United Nations, and encouraged the Secretary-General, through the Department of Public Information, to continue to take full advantage of recent developments in information technologies in order to improve, in a cost-effective manner, the dissemination of information on the United Nations; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information at its twenty-second session and to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the activities of the Department of Public Information and on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the resolution; and requested the Committee on Information to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 54/82 B).

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[127] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 91).

(a) Report of the Committee on Information: Supplement No. 21 (A/54/21 and Add.1);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/415;
(c) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/54/578;
(d) Resolutions 54/82 A and B and decisions 54/318 and 54/420;
(e) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/54/SR.22-24;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.71.

At its fifty-fourth session,[127] the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Committee on Information from 93 to 95 members (decision 54/420) and to appoint Liberia and Mozambique as members of the Committee (decision 54/318).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Information, Supplement No. 21 (A/55/21);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/82 B).

89. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations

Under Article 73 *e* of the Charter, Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories are required to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General statistical and other information relating to conditions in the Territories for which they are responsible. The information is examined by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), is requested to take that information fully into account in considering the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned.

At its fifty-fourth session,[128] the General Assembly reaffirmed that, in the absence of a decision by the Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory had attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter with respect to that Territory; requested the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that adequate information was drawn from all available published sources in connection with the preparation of the working papers relating to the Territories concerned; and requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 54/83).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/55/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/83), A/55/77 and Add.1.

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[128] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 92):

(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/54/23 (Part II), chap. VIII, and A/54/23 (Part III), chap. XIII);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/343;

(c) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/54/579;

(d) Resolution 54/83;

(e) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/54/SR.3-7;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.71.

90. Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, decided to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-second session an item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination" (resolution 2189 (XXI)). At its twenty-second, thirty-fifth, forty-fourth and forty-sixth sessions, the Assembly decided to amend further the title of the item (resolution 2288 (XXII), A/35/250, para. 22, and decisions 44/469 and 46/402 D). At its forty-eighth session, the Assembly decided to revise the title of the item to read: "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination" (decision 48/402 C). The item appeared with that title on the draft agenda of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly (see A/BUR/53/1, paras. 45 and 47). In its first report (A/53/250, para. 47), the General Committee recommended that the item should read: "Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories", and the Assembly included the item in the agenda with the new wording (see A/53/PV.3).

Since its twenty-second session, the General Assembly has maintained the item on its agenda and at each session has adopted resolutions on the item.

At its fifty-fourth session,[129] the General Assembly urged the administering Powers concerned to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories to their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources, and requested the administering Powers to take all necessary steps to protect the property rights of the peoples of those Territories; and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 54/84).

At the same session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its strong conviction that military bases and installations in the Territories concerned could constitute an obstacle to the exercise by the people of those Territories of their right to self-determination, and reiterated its strong views that existing bases and installations, which were impeding the implementation of the Declaration, should be withdrawn; reiterated that the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories and areas adjacent thereto should not be used for nuclear testing, dumping of nuclear wastes or deployment of nuclear or other weapons of mass destruction; and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session (decision 54/421).

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[129] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda items 93 and 18):

(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/54/23 (Part II), chaps. V and VI and A/54/23 (Part III), chap. XIII);

(b) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/54/580;

(c) Resolution 54/84 and decision 54/421;

(d) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/54/SR.3-7;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.71.

Document: Relevant part of the report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/55/23).

91. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

This question has appeared as a separate item on the agenda of the General Assembly since its twenty-second session, in 1967 (resolution 2311 (XXII)).

At its fifty-fourth session,[130] the General Assembly requested the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen existing measures of support and formulate appropriate programmes of assistance to the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories, within the framework of their respective mandates, in order to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of those Territories; requested the administering Powers concerned to facilitate the participation of representatives of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the relevant meetings and conferences of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system so that the Territories might benefit from the related activities of those agencies and organizations; recommended that all Governments intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they were members to accord priority to the question of providing assistance to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories; and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 54/85).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/55/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/85), A/55/72 and Corr.1.

92. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

At its ninth session, in 1954, the General Assembly invited Member States to offer facilities to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories not only for study and training at the university level, but also for study at the post-primary level as well as technical and vocational training of an immediate and practical value, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the information of the Assembly, giving details of the offers made and the extent to which they had been taken up (resolution 845 (IX)). A similar invitation has been reiterated by the Assembly at subsequent sessions and, on each occasion, the Secretary-General has been requested to report to the subsequent session on the implementation of the relevant resolution.

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[130] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda items 94 and 12):

(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/54/23 (Part II), chap. VII, and A/54/23 (Part III), chap. XIII);

(b) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/54/3), chap. VII, sect. D;

(c) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/119;

(d) Report of the Chairman of the Special Committee: A/AC.109/1999/L.16;

(e) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/54/581;

(f) Resolution 54/85;

(g) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/54/SR.3-7;

(h) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.71.

At its fifty-fourth session,[131] the General Assembly invited all States to make or continue to make generous offers of study and training facilities to the inhabitants of those Territories that had not yet attained self-government or independence and, wherever possible, to provide travel funds to prospective students; urged the administering Powers to take effective measures to ensure the widespread and continuous dissemination in the Territories under their administration of information relating to offers of study and training facilities made by States and to provide all the necessary facilities to enable students to avail themselves of such offers; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/86).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/86), A/55/81.

93. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Madagascar (A/34/245). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed the necessity of scrupulously respecting the national entity and territorial integrity of a colonial territory at the time of its accession to independence (resolution 34/91).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly invited the Government of France to initiate with the Government of Madagascar, as a matter of urgency, the negotiations provided for in resolution 34/91, with a view to settling the question in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter; and requested the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/123).

At its thirty-sixth to fifty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 36/432, 37/424, 38/422, 39/421, 40/429, 41/416, 42/415, 43/419, 44/419, 45/402, 46/402, 47/402, 48/402, 49/402, 50/402, 51/402, 52/402, 53/402 and 54/402).

No advance documentation is expected.

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[131] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 95):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/267;
(b) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/54/582;
(c) Resolution 54/86;
(d) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/54/SR.3-7;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.71.

94. Macroeconomic policy questions[1]

(a) Trade and development

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was established on 30 December 1964 as an organ of the General Assembly (resolution 1995 (XIX)). The 190 members of the Conference are States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The principal functions of the Conference are set out in section II, paragraph 3, of resolution 1995 (XIX). The Conference held its tenth session at Bangkok from 12 to 19 February 2000.

When the Conference is not in session, the 145-member Trade and Development Board carries out the functions that fall within the competence of the Conference. The Board reports to the Conference and also reports annually on its activities to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. The Board convened its twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fourth executive sessions on 15 October 1999, 17 December 1999 and 24 March 2000, respectively. A resumed twenty-fourth executive session was convened on 12 May 2000. The forty-seventh session of the Board is scheduled to be held from 9 to 20 October 2000.

Documents: Reports of the Trade and Development Board on its twenty-third and twenty-fourth executive sessions (A/55/15 (Parts I-III)) and on its forty-seventh session (A/55/15 (Part IV)).

At its fifty-fourth session,[132] the General Assembly reaffirmed the role of UNCTAD as the focal point within the United Nations for the integrated treatment of development and related issues in the areas of trade, finance, technology, investment and sustainable development; considered that the tenth session of the Conference would provide, *inter alia*, an important opportunity for the United Nations system and the international community to engage in a collective reflection on development so as to reach a consensus on development strategies in an increasingly interdependent world; renewed its commitment to uphold and strengthen an open, rule-based, equitable, secure, non-discriminatory, transparent and predictable multilateral trade system; reiterated the importance of continued trade liberalization in developed and developing countries, including in sectors of export interest to developing countries; expressed concern about the proliferation of anti-dumping and countervailing measures; and requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the UNCTAD secretariat, to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution and the developments in the multilateral trading system (resolution 54/198).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a report prepared in conjunction with the secretariat of UNCTAD (resolution 54/198).

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[132] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 97 (c)):

(a) Reports of the Trade and Development Board on its nineteenth to twenty-second executive session (A/54/15 (Parts I to IV)) and on its forty-sixth session (A/54/15 (Part V)): Supplement No. 15 (A/54/15/Rev.1);
(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/54/304 and A/54/486;
(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared in collaboration with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries (A/54/529);
(d) Report of the Second Committee: A/54/585/Add.3 and Corr.1;
(e) Resolutions 54/198 to 54/200, and decision 54/441;
(f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/54/SR.3-10, 15, 28, 29, 33, 37, 39-42, 44 and 50;
(g) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.87.

Transit environment in the landlocked States in Central Asia and their transit developing neighbours

At its fifty-third session,[133] the General Assembly took note of the report prepared by UNCTAD on the transit environment in the landlocked States in Central Asia and their transit neighbours; invited the Secretary-General of UNCTAD and the Governments concerned, in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) and relevant regional and international organizations and in accordance with approved programme priorities and within existing financial resources, to continue elaborating a programme for improving the efficiency of the current transit environment in the newly independent and developing landlocked States in Central Asia and their transit developing neighbours; and requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, in close cooperation with the regional commissions, to prepare a report on the implementation of the resolution to be submitted to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 53/171).

Document: Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (resolution 53/171).

(b) Commodities

The General Assembly considered the question of commodities at its forty-first, forty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-seventh, forty-ninth and fifty-first sessions (resolutions 41/168, 44/218, 45/200, 47/185, 49/104 and 51/169).

At its fifty-third session,[134] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on world commodity trends and prospects (resolution 53/174).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/174).

(c) External debt crisis and development

International cooperation towards a durable solution to the external debt problems of developing countries

The General Assembly first considered this subject at its fortieth session and has addressed the issue at each subsequent session (resolutions 41/202, 42/198, 43/198, 44/205, 45/214, 46/148, 47/198, 48/182, 49/94, 50/92, 51/164, 52/185, 53/175 and decision 40/474).

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[133] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 91 (a)):
(a) Reports of the Trade and Development Board on the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth executive sessions (Parts I-III) and on its forty-fifth session (Part IV): Supplement No. 15 (A/53/15/Rev.1);
(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/53/331;
(c) Report of the Second Committee: A/53/606/Add.1;
(d) Resolution 53/171 and decision 54/438;
(e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/53/SR.3-11, 28-30, 35, 36, 38 and 40-42;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.91.

[134] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 91 (c)):
(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/53/319;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/53/606/Add.3;
(c) Resolution 53/174;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/53/SR.3-11, 15, 28-30, 36 and 42;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.91.

At its fifty-fourth session,[135] the General Assembly recognized that the Cologne debt initiative and the recent decisions of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund on the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Debt Initiative contributed to achieving durable solutions to the debt problems of developing countries; stressed the need for flexibility with regard to the Initiative's eligibility criteria and with regard to strengthening the link between debt relief and poverty eradication; also stressed the urgency of providing new and additional resources for financing debt-relief measures; invited the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to further improve debt sustainability analysis; welcomed the cancellation of bilateral debt by some creditor countries; stressed the need to strengthen the capacity of developing countries in debt management and the need for new financial flows to debtor countries from all sources in addition to debt relief; also stressed the principle that funding of any debt relief should not affect adversely the support for other development activities; called for concerted national and international action, including by private creditors, to address the debt problems of middle-income developing countries; also called for the implementation of commitments, agreements and decisions of major United Nations conferences and summits organized since the beginning of the 1990s on development, as well as of the outcomes of review processes, in particular those related to the debt problem of developing countries; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session with a report on the implementation of the resolution, including a comprehensive analysis of the external debt and debt-servicing problems of the developing countries (resolution 54/202).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/202).

(d) Science and technology for development

At its fifty-fourth session,[136] the General Assembly reaffirmed the important role that the United Nations should play in the promotion of cooperation in science and technology; recognized the role of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development in coordinating the activities of the United Nations system in the area of science and technology for development; emphasized the role of partnership and networking mechanisms for the integration of developing countries and countries with economies in transition into the world economy; reaffirmed that the substantive theme for the work of the Commission during the inter-sessional period 1999-2001 would be "National capacity-building in biotechnology"; invited the relevant bodies of the United Nations system to provide assistance and to promote cooperation in the area of partnership and networking, biotechnology, and information and communication technologies; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly for consideration at its fifty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, proposals for strengthening the coordination of mechanisms on the Commission on Science and Technology for Development within UNCTAD in order to ensure coordination of the various efforts and activities in the area of new and innovative technologies, with the objective of promoting complementarity of activities within the United Nations system; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/201).

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[135] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 97 (e)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/370;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/54/585/Add.5;
(c) Resolution 54/202;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/54/SR.3-10, 15, 28, 29, 33, 37, 39-42 and 48;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.87.

[136] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 97 (d)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/270 and Corr.1;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/54/585/Add.4;
(c) Resolution 54/201;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/54/SR.3-10, 15, 28, 29, 33, 37, 39-42 and 44;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.87.

Document: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/201), A/55/96-E/2000/84.

(e) Financing of development, including net transfer of resources between developing and developed countries

Towards a stable international financial system, responsive to the challenges of development, especially in the developing countries

The General Assembly considered the issue of global financial flows and their impact on developing countries at its fifty-second session (resolution 52/180), and the issue of the financial crisis and its impact on growth and development, especially in the developing countries, at its fifty-third session (resolution 53/172).

At its fifty-fourth session,[137] the General Assembly recognized the importance of international financial stability and of strong domestic institutions to promote growth and development, *inter alia*, through sound macroeconomic policies and policies aimed at strengthening the regulatory and supervisory systems of the financial and banking sectors; stressed the need for international cooperation in promoting financial stability and strengthening the international financial system; emphasized the need to develop further modalities to prevent, or take timely action to address, the threat of financial crisis; called for the renewal of national, regional and international efforts to promote greater involvement of the private sector in the prevention and resolution of financial crises; underscored the importance of a more equitable distribution of the cost of adjustments between the public and the private sectors and among debtors, creditors and investors, and requested UNCTAD to provide information to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session about the work it has undertaken on the matter (resolution 54/197).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/197).

95. Sectoral policy questions

(a) Industrial development cooperation

The General Assembly considered the issue of industrial development cooperation at its forty-sixth, forty-ninth and fifty-first sessions (resolutions 46/151, 49/108 and 51/170).

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[137] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 97 (b)):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/471;
(b) Note by the Secretary-General regarding a note by UNCTAD (A/54/512 and Add.1);
(c) Report of the Second Committee: A/54/585/Add.2;
(d) Resolution 54/197;
(e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/54/SR.3-10, 15, 28, 29, 33, 37, 39-42 and 49;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.87.

At its fifty-third session,[138] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), in cooperation with the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, to continue undertaking in-depth assessment, analysis and dissemination of best practices in the area of industrial policies and strategies and of lessons learned in industrial development, taking into account the financial crisis and the impact of globalization on the industrial structure of the developing countries; requested UNIDO to continue to accord priority to the needs of the least developed countries and countries in the African region; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 53/177).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/177).

(b) Business and development

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-first and forty-fifth to fiftieth sessions (resolutions 41/182, 45/188, 46/166, 47/171, 48/180 and 50/106).

At its fifty-third session,[139] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in close consultation with UNCTAD, to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on measures taken by Member States and competent international and regional organizations, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to further the implementation of the United Nations Declaration against Corruption and Bribery in International Commercial Transactions and relevant international declarations, and to ratify, where appropriate, existing instruments against corruption (resolution 53/176).

At its fifty-fourth session,[140] the General Assembly requested the international community to support the efforts of all countries aimed at strengthening institutional capacity for preventing corruption, bribery, money-laundering and the illegal transfer of funds, and requested the Secretary-General to include in the report called for in resolution 53/176, information on progress in the implementation of the resolution and recommendations, *inter alia*, with regard to repatriating illegally transferred funds to their countries of origin (resolution 54/205).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 53/176 and 54/205).

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[138] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 92 (b)):
(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization entitled "Industrial development policy: concepts and experience": A/53/254;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/53/607;
(c) Resolution 53/177;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/53/SR.3-7, 11, 17 and 40;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.91.

[139] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 92 (a)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/384;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/53/607;
(c) Resolution 53/176;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/53/SR.3-7, 11, 17 and 40;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.91.

[140] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 98 (b)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/451;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/54/586;
(c) Resolutions 54/203 to 54/205;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/54/SR.3-8, 31, 32, 39, 42 and 46-48;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.87.

96. Sustainable development and international economic cooperation[1]

Communication for development programmes in the United Nations system

The General Assembly considered this question at its fiftieth session, in 1995 (resolution 50/130).

At its fifty-first session,[141] the General Assembly recognized the importance of addressing the issue of communication for development within the intergovernmental processes of the United Nations system, and the relevance for concerned actors in development at the country level, including policy makers and decision makers at all levels, to attribute increased importance to communication for development, and encouraged them to include it as a component in the development of projects and programmes; reaffirmed the importance of resource mobilization, including financial cooperation, the transfer of technology and capacity-building for communication in development programmes and projects; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Director-General of UNESCO, to inform the Assembly at its fifty-third session on the implementation of the resolution, in accordance with the periodicity that was agreed upon (resolution 51/172).

At its fifty-third session,[142] the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO on communication for development programmes in the United Nations system (decision 53/442).

Document: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/130 and 53/24).

(a) Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade

At its eighteenth special session, in 1990, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of the Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to resolution S-18/3. At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly proclaimed the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, starting on 1 January 1991, and adopted the International Development Strategy for the Decade, as set out in the annex to resolution 45/199. At its forty-sixth to fifty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of these questions (resolutions 46/144, 47/152, 48/185, 49/92, 51/173 and 53/178).

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[141] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 96):
- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/50/126-E/1995/20 and Add.1 and A/51/314;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/51/604/Add.8;
- (c) Resolution 51/172;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/51/SR.3-8, 17, 18 and 20-27;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.86.

[142] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 93 (d)):
- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/53/296;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/53/608/Add.4;
- (c) Resolution 53/181 and decision 53/442;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/53/SR.3-7, 16-18, 26-28, 30, 31, 38 and 42;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.91.

At its fifty-fourth session,[143] the General Assembly recognized the efforts made to implement the Declaration and the Strategy in the 1990s; stressed the need to strengthen such actions in collaboration with related efforts of the United Nations pertaining to Africa and the least developed countries; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with all concerned organs and organizations of the United Nations system and other relevant international organizations, to submit to the General Assembly for consideration at its fifty-fifth session an update of the report of the Secretary-General; also requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with all concerned organs and organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the Committee for Development Policy, to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a draft text of an international development strategy for the first decade of the new millennium; and requested the President of the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session to initiate consultations with all Member States with a view to establishing the modalities for the consideration and conclusion of the proposal of the Secretary-General called for in the resolution at the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly (resolution 54/206).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/206); A/55/89-E/2000/80;

(b) Report of the Committee for Development Policy;

(c) Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council.

(b) Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-seventh to fifty-second sessions (resolutions 47/187, 48/181, 49/106 and 51/175).

At its fifty-third session,[144] the General Assembly welcomed the measures undertaken by the organizations of the United Nations system to implement General Assembly resolutions on the integration of the economies in transition into the world economy; called upon the organizations of the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions, in collaboration with relevant non-United Nations multilateral and regional institutions, to continue to conduct analytical activities and provide policy advice and technical assistance to the Governments of the countries with economies in transition in strengthening the social and political framework for economic and market reforms, thereby creating, in particular, an enabling environment for foreign investment, and in the early identification of nascent crises in order to ensure their economic and financial stability; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 53/179).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/179).

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[143] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 99 (a)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/389;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/54/587/Add.1;
(c) Resolution 54/206;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/54/SR.3-8, 15-17, 22, 23, 26, 27, 31, 38 and 46;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.87.

[144] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 93 (b)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/336;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/53/608/Add.2;
(c) Resolution 53/179;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/53/SR.3-7, 16-18, 27, 28, 30, 31, 38 and 40;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.91.

(c) Cultural development

The General Assembly first considered this question at its forty-first session (resolution 41/187). Subsequently, the question was considered at its forty-fourth to forty-sixth, forty-ninth and fifty-first to fifty-second sessions (resolutions 44/238, 45/189, 46/157, 46/158, 49/105, 51/179 and 52/197).

At its fifty-third session,[145] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, invited all States, intergovernmental bodies and organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations to implement the recommendations of the Action Plan on Cultural Policies for Development adopted by the Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies for Development; encouraged UNESCO to pursue its ongoing task of promoting throughout the United Nations system a greater awareness of the crucial relationship between culture and development, taking into account the diversity of cultures and the need to apply the recommendations of the Stockholm Conference; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Director-General of UNESCO, to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 53/184).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/184).

(d) High-level dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership

At its fifty-third session,[146] the General Assembly held the first high-level dialogue on the social and economic impact of globalization and interdependence and their policy implications.

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to hold biennially a renewal of the high-level dialogue of the General Assembly on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership to provide impetus for the promotion of international economic cooperation for development (resolution 53/181).

At its fifty-fourth session,[147] the General Assembly decided that the theme of the second high-level dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership would be "Responding to globalization: facilitating the integration of developing countries into the world economy in the twenty-first century"; also decided, without changing the biennial nature of the high-level dialogue, to defer the holding of the second two-day high-level dialogue to the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly; requested the President of the General Assembly to begin consultations with Member States so as to arrive at an early decision on the date, modalities, nature of the outcome and focus of the discussion of the second high-level dialogue; requested the Secretary-General, in close consultations with Governments, all relevant parts of the United Nations system, relevant organizations and other development agencies, to make initial preparations for the dialogue; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly a consolidated report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/213).

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[145] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 93 (g)):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/321;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/53/608/Add.7;
- (c) Resolution 53/184;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/53/SR.3-7, 16-18, 27, 28, 30, 31, 38 and 40;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.91.

[146] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 93 (d)):
- (a) Summary by the President of the General Assembly of the high-level dialogue on the theme of the social and economic impact of globalization and interdependence and their policy implications: A/53/529;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/53/608/Add.4;
- (c) Resolution 53/181;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/53/SR.3-7, 16-18, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33 and 39;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.91.

[147] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 99 (g)):
- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/54/328;
- (b) Reports of the Second Committee: A/54/585/Add.7 and A/54/587/Add.7;
- (c) Resolution 54/213 and decision 54/444;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/54/SR.3-8, 15-17, 22-24, 26, 27, 38 and 43;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.87.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/213).

(e) Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)[1]

At its thirty-second session,[148] the General Assembly established the Commission on Human Settlements and decided that the report of the work of the Commission should be submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 32/162).

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 47/180, the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) was held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 3 to 14 June 1996. Subsequently, in its resolution 51/177, the General Assembly endorsed the decisions of the Conference, including the Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements and the Habitat Agenda.

At its fifty-third session,[149] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, decided that a special session of the Assembly to review and appraise the implementation of the Habitat Agenda would be held in June 2001 and that the Commission on Human Settlements would serve as the preparatory committee for the session (resolution 53/180).

At its fifty-fourth session,[150] the General Assembly endorsed the decisions of the Commission on Human Settlements acting as the Preparatory Committee for the special session, in particular regarding its rules of procedure and the dates, venue and provisional agenda for its first substantive session (resolution 54/207).

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[148] References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 12):
- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/C.2/32/L.4;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/32/265/Add.3;
- (c) Resolution 32/162;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/32/SR.51, 52, 56, 57 and 60;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.107.

[149] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 93 (c)):
- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/53/267 and A/53/512;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/53/608/Add.3;
- (c) Resolution 53/180 and decision 53/441;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/53/SR.3-7, 16-18, 27, 28, 30, 31, 36, 40 and 41;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.91.

[150] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 99 (b)):
- (a) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its seventeenth session: Supplement No. 8 (A/54/8);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/322;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/54/587/Add.2;
- (d) Resolutions 54/207 to 54/209;
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/54/SR.3-8, 15-17, 22, 23, 25-27, 38, 42, 46 and 47;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.87.

Also at its fifty-fourth session, the Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of the seventeenth session, welcomed the progress made by the Acting Executive Director in the revitalization of the Centre, and encouraged the Executive Director to implement fully, as a matter or urgency, all administrative and financial management reforms, as part of the ongoing revitalization process (resolution 54/208).

At the same session, the General Assembly called upon all relevant United Nations organizations and specialized agencies to take initiatives and continue with their specific actions towards the implementation of the Habitat Agenda and to identify specific initiatives and actions to be undertaken in preparation for the special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda; and called upon all Member States to initiate preparations for reporting on in-country implementation of the Habitat Agenda, in line with the recommendations by the Commission on Human Settlements, with a view to contributing fully to the preparatory process for the special session of the General Assembly to be held in 2001 for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda (resolution 54/209).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements as the preparatory committee for the special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) on its first substantive session (8-12 May 2000) (resolution 54/207), A/55/121;

(b) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its eighteenth session: Supplement No. 8 (A/55/8);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/208), A/55/83-E/2000/62.

97. Environment and sustainable development

International institutional arrangements related to environment and sustainable development

At its fifty-fourth session,[151] the General Assembly reaffirmed the need, as stipulated in part IV of the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, for greater coherence in various intergovernmental organizations and processes by means of better policy coordination at the intergovernmental level, as well as for continued and more concerted efforts to enhance collaboration among the secretariats of relevant decision-making bodies, and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme and the executive secretaries of the conventions, to prepare a report on the implementation of the resolution and to submit it to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session for consideration under the item entitled "Environment and sustainable development" (resolution 54/217).

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[151] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda items 100 and 100 (b)):

(a) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its twentieth session: Supplement No. 25 (A/54/25 and Add.1);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon (A/54/135-E/1999/88); International institutional arrangements related to environment and development (A/54/468) and Successor arrangements for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (A/54/497);

(c) Reports of the Second Committee: A/54/588/Add.2 and 7;

(d) Resolutions 54/214 to 54/217 and 54/220 and decision 54/446;

(e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/54/SR.3-8, 18-22, 29, 30, 33, 34, 36, 39 and 43-46;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.87.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/217).

International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon

The General Assembly considered the question of the El Niño phenomenon at its fifty-second and fifty-third sessions (resolutions 52/200 and 53/185).

At its fifty-fourth session,[151] the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein; welcomed the 1999 retrospective report on the El Niño/Southern Oscillation prepared by the World Meteorological Organization; reiterated its invitation to Member States in paragraphs 8 and 9 of its resolution 52/200, in relation to the technical and financial assistance needed to strengthen the national capacity of developing countries to support observation and research systems at the global and regional levels to prevent, mitigate and repair the damage caused by the El Niño/Southern Oscillation; called upon the Secretary-General, the relevant United Nations organizations and the international community to take necessary measures, as appropriate, towards the establishment of the international research centre on El Niño at Guayaquil, Ecuador and invited the international community to provide financial, technical and scientific assistance and cooperation for that purpose; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to promote the full implementation of General Assembly resolutions 52/200 and 53/185 as an integral part of the agreed arrangements after the conclusion of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (resolution 54/220).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 54/214, 54/215 and 54/220), A/55/99-E/2000/86.

(a) Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21

At its forty-fourth session, in 1989, the General Assembly decided to convene a United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Brazil in June 1992 (resolution 44/228).

At its forty-seventh session, the Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development on institutional arrangements for its follow-up, particularly those on the establishment of a high-level Commission on Sustainable Development, as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 47/191).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly decided to convene the special session for the purpose of an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of Agenda 21 (resolution 50/113).

At its nineteenth special session, in 1997, the Assembly adopted the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 (resolution S-19/2, annex).

At its fifty-third session,[152] the General Assembly stressed the importance of high-quality preparations for the ten-year review of Agenda 21 and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session a report on possible ways and means of ensuring effective preparations for the review (resolution 53/188).

At its fifty-fourth session,[153] the General Assembly stressed the need to accelerate the full implementation of Agenda 21 and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the fifty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, an analytical report on the measures taken within the United Nations system to accelerate the implementation of Agenda 21 and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, including the identification of constraints, and recommendations on how to address those constraints; and invited the Secretary-General, in preparing that report, to take into account the preliminary discussions held by the Commission on Sustainable Development at its eighth session and by the Economic and Social Council, and to include proposals for the analytical reports to be prepared for the review process (resolution 54/218).

Also at its fifty-fourth session,[153] the General Assembly welcomed the Declaration adopted by the Summit of Central African Heads of State on the Conservation and Sustainable Management of Tropical Forests, held at Yaoundé from 12 to 17 March 1999. The Assembly encouraged the countries of Central Africa to implement to the fullest extent possible the undertakings set out in the Declaration, and recognized the efforts made by those countries in that respect; invited the international community to support the countries of Central Africa in those efforts, including through the provision of financial and technical assistance on a regional basis; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/214).

Documents:

(a) Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council concerning the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development (decision 54/450), Supplement No. 3 (A/55/3);

(b) Report of the sixth special session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, Supplement No. 25 (A/55/25);

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[152] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 94 (a)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/477;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/53/609/Add.1;
(c) Resolution 53/188;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/53/SR.3-7, 19, 20, 22-25, 35 and 42;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.91.

[153] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda items 12, 100 and 100 (a)):
(a) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its twentieth session: Supplement No. 25 (A/54/25 and Add.1);
(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: Measures taken in the United Nations system to accelerate progress in the implementation of Agenda 21 and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 (A/54/131-E/1999/75);
(c) Reports of the Second Committee: A/54/588/Add.1 and 7 and A/54/594;
(d) Resolutions 54/214, 54/217 and 54/218 and decision 54/447;
(e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/54/SR.3-8, 18-22, 26, 29, 30, 33, 34, 36, 39, 43-46 and 51;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.87.

(c) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting reports of the Governing Council of UNEP, the Global Environmental Facility, and of the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa (resolution 54/218), A/55/94;

(d) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 53/188, 54/214 and 54/218), A/55/78-E/2000/56, A/55/95; A/55/120.

(b) Convention on Biological Diversity

The Convention on Biological Diversity was opened for signature at the June 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and entered into force on 29 December 1993. The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-ninth to fifty-third sessions (resolutions 49/117, 50/111, 51/182, 52/201 and 53/190).

At its fifty-fourth session,[154] the General Assembly encouraged those States that had not yet ratified the Convention to do so as soon as possible; welcomed the offer of Spain to host, at Seville the first meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on article 8 (*j*) of the Convention regarding traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities; and invited the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity to report to the General Assembly on the ongoing work regarding the Convention (resolution 54/221).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity (resolution 54/221).

(c) Water supply and sanitation

At its fiftieth session,[155] in 1995, the General Assembly reviewed progress made in providing safe water and sanitation for all during the first half of the 1990s; decided to review, at its fifty-fifth session, the situation at the end of the 1990s; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session, through the Commission on Sustainable Development and the Economic and Social Council, an assessment of the water supply and sanitation situation in developing countries, including proposals for action for the ensuing decade at the national and international levels (resolution 50/126).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General on progress made in providing safe water supply and sanitation for all during the 1990s (resolution 50/126), A/55/65-E/2000/19.

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[154] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 100 (c)):
(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/54/428;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/54/588/Add.3;
(c) Resolution 54/221;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/54/SR.3-8, 18-22, 26, 30, 33 and 44;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.87.

[155] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 12):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/213-E/1995/87;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/50/615/Add.1;
(c) Resolution 50/126;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/50/SR.3-8, 15, 16, 29, 32, 40 and 42;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.96.

(d) Further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

At its twenty-second special session, in 1999, the General Assembly considered the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (resolution S/22/2).

At its fifty-fourth session,[156] the General Assembly recalled the Declaration and review document adopted at its twenty-second special session; called upon Governments, the regional commissions and organizations and other intergovernmental organizations to support the efforts of the small island developing States, and urged them to take the action necessary for the further implementation of and effective follow-up to the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States; urged all relevant organizations to finalize the work on the development of a vulnerability index, in particular for the small island developing States; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/224).

Also at its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly encouraged the further development of the integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea area in the context of sustainable development; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution, taking into account the views expressed by relevant regional organizations (resolution 54/225).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 54/224 and 54/225), A/55/185.

(e) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa

At its fifty-fourth session,[157] the General Assembly encouraged the conferences of the parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa, to examine further appropriate opportunities and measures to strengthen the complementarities and to improve scientific assessments of ecological linkages among the three conventions; also encouraged the secretariats of various environmental and environment-related conventions and other international organizations to strengthen cooperation with a view to facilitating progress in their implementation at the international, regional, subregional and national levels; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution, as well as on the outcome of the third session of the Conference of the Parties (resolution 54/223).

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[156] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 100 (f)):
(a) Report of the Second Committee: A/54/588/Add.6;
(b) Resolutions 54/224 and 54/225;
(c) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/54/SR.3-8, 18-22, 30, 33-35, 44 and 45;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.87.

[157] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 100 (e)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/96;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/54/588/Add.5;
(c) Resolutions 54/218 and 54/223;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/54/SR.3-8, 18-22, 30, 33, 34 and 46;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.87.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa (resolution 54/223).

(f) Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy, including the implementation of the World Solar Programme 1996-2005

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-third session. It endorsed the World Solar Programme 1996-2005 as a contribution to the overall sustainable development agenda and invited all States to contribute to its successful implementation (resolution 53/7).

At its fifty-fourth session,[158] the General Assembly noted the establishment of the Inter-agency Working Group on Energy with a view to ensuring the coordination of the activities of all relevant organizations of the United Nations system in the preparations for the ninth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development in 2001, and to contributing to sustainable development, taking into account the recommendations of the World Solar Programme 1996-2005; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with UNESCO and in cooperation with UNEP and other relevant organizations, to submit to the fifty-fifth session a report on concrete action being taken for the effective implementation of the World Solar Programme 1996-2005, including promotion for mobilization of resources (resolution 54/215).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/215), A/55/91.

(g) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

The item entitled "Conservation of climate as part of the common heritage of mankind" was included in the agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1988, at the request of Malta (A/43/241). At that session, the Assembly adopted a resolution on the question (resolution 43/53). At its forty-fourth to forty-sixth sessions, the Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 44/207, 45/212 and 46/169).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption, on 9 May 1992, of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (resolution 47/195).

At its forty-eighth to fifty-fourth[159] sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 48/189, 49/120, 50/115, 51/184, 52/199 and 54/222 and decision 53/444).

No advance documentation is expected.

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[158] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 100):
  (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/212;
  (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/54/588/Add.7;
  (c) Resolution 54/215;
  (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/54/SR.3-8, 21, 29, 36 and 44-46;
  (e) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.87.

[159] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 100 (d)):
  (a) Report of the Second Committee: A/54/588/Add.4;
  (b) Resolution 54/222;
  (c) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/54/SR.3-8, 18-22, 29, 30, 33 and 44;
  (d) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.87.

98. Operational activities for development[1]

Operational activities for development of the United Nations system

Document: Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 3 (A/55/3).

United Nations Development Fund for Women

At its thirty-ninth session,[160] in 1984, the General Assembly decided that the activities of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, established at its thirtieth session (A/10034), should be continued through the establishment of a separate and identifiable entity in autonomous association with UNDP (resolution 39/125).

The work of the Fund was subsequently discussed by the General Assembly at its fortieth to forty-sixth, forty-eighth, fiftieth, fifty-second and fifty-third sessions (resolution 40/104), decision 41/426 and resolutions 42/63, 43/102, 44/74, 45/128, 46/97, 48/107, 50/166, 52/94 and decision 53/447.

At its fifty-fourth session,[161] the General Assembly took note of the report of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (decision 54/448).

Document: Report of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (resolution 39/125).

99. Training and research

The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) was established in 1965, pursuant to a decision taken by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session (resolution 1934 (XVIII)). UNITAR was established as an autonomous institution within the framework of the United Nations for the purpose of enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in maintaining peace and security and promoting economic and social development through training and research programmes. The Executive Director of the Institute is appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Board of Trustees. The UNITAR statute provides that the Executive Director, in consultation with the Board of Trustees, reports through the Secretary-General to the General Assembly, to the Economic and Social Council and, as appropriate, to the other United Nations bodies.

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-ninth, fortieth and forty-second and fifty-third sessions (resolutions 39/179, 40/214, 42/197, 43/201, 44/175, 45/219, 46/180, 47/227, 48/207, 49/125, 50/121, 51/188, 52/206 and 53/195).

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[160] References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 93 (c)):
  (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/569 and Add.1;
  (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/39/702;
  (c) Resolution 39/125;
  (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/39/SR.23-33, 41, 47, 50 and 53;
  (e) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.101.

[161] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 101):
  (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/225;
  (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/54/589;
  (c) Resolutions 54/226 and 54/227 and decision 54/448;
  (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/54/SR.3-8, 13, 14, 21, 43 and 44;
  (e) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV [illegible].

At its fifty-fourth session,[162] the General Assembly reaffirmed the relevance of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, in view of the growing importance of training within the United Nations and the training requirements of States, and the relevance of research activities related to training undertaken by the Institute within its mandate; welcomed the progress made in building partnerships between the Institute and other agencies and bodies of the United Nations system with respect to their training programmes and, in this context, underlined the need to develop further and to expand the scope of those partnerships, particularly at the country level; stressed the need for continuity in the management of the Institute in order to ensure efficient and effective completion of the process of restructuring and revitalization; renewed its appeal to all Governments, in particular those of developed countries, and to private institutions that had not yet contributed financially or otherwise to the Institute to give it their generous financial and other support, and urged the States that had interrupted their voluntary contributions to consider resuming them in view of the successful restructuring and revitalization of the Institute; encouraged the Board of Trustees to consider organizing events of the Institute at additional sites, including the cities hosting regional commissions, in order to promote greater participation and to reduce costs; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Institute and with United Nations funds and programmes, to continue to explore ways and means systematically to utilize the Institute in the execution of training and capacity-building programmes; renewed its call to the Secretary-General to continue to explore all possible ways and means to provide additional facilities to the Institute for maintaining its offices and for conducting programmes and training courses that are provided at no cost to States and to their representatives accredited to the United Nations offices in New York, Nairobi, Geneva and Vienna; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/229).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Council of the United Nations University (resolution 3081 (XXVIII)), Supplement No. 31 (A/55/31);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Report on UNITAR (resolution 54/229);

  (ii) Report on the United Nations Staff College in Turin (resolution 54/228);

  (iii) Report on the United Nations University (resolution 53/194).

100. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

The Security Council, in its resolution 446 (1979) of 22 March 1979, determined that the policy and practices of Israel in establishing settlements in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 had no legal validity and constituted a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East. That position was reaffirmed by the Council in its resolution 465 (1980), in which it affirmed the applicability to those territories of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949.

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[162] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 102):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/480;
(b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/54/390 and A/54/481;
(c) Report of the Second Committee: A/54/590;
(d) Resolutions 54/228 and 54/229;
(e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/54/SR.3-8, 35, 39 and 43;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.87.

The General Assembly has considered this question at numerous sessions, including its forty-eighth to fifty-second sessions (resolutions 48/212, 49/132, 50/129, 51/190 and 52/207).

At its fifty-fourth session,[163] the General Assembly recognized the right of the Palestinian people to claim restitution as a result of any exploitation, loss or depletion of, or danger to, their natural resources, and expressed the hope that that issue would be dealt with in the framework of the final status negotiations between the Palestinian and Israeli sides; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/230).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/230), A/55/84-E/2000/16.

101. Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)

At its fiftieth session, in 1995, the General Assembly proclaimed the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006) (resolution 50/107).

At its fifty-first session, the Assembly decided that the objective of the Decade was to eradicate absolute poverty and reduce overall poverty substantially through national action and international cooperation (resolution 51/178).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly decided that the themes for the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty in 1999 and 2000 would be, respectively, "Women and the eradication of poverty" and "Globalization and the eradication of poverty" (resolution 53/198).

At its fifty-fourth session,[164] the General Assembly expressed its deep concern that efforts to reduce poverty had been severely constrained because of the slowing down of economic growth in developing countries, as a result of, *inter alia*, the 1997-1998 financial crises and declining commodity prices; welcomed the Cologne debt initiative, launched in June 1999, which called for substantial additional financing, and recognized the importance of fair burden-sharing among creditors and the recent decisions of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank on the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Debt Initiative, which should provide deeper, broader and faster debt relief that will contribute to the reduction of poverty in a sustainable manner in those countries; called upon the developing countries to promote capacity-building and to facilitate access to and transfer of technologies and corresponding knowledge, in particular to developing countries, on favourable terms, by identifying and implementing practical steps to ensure the achievement of progress in this regard and to assist developing countries in their efforts to eradicate poverty in an era influenced in large measure by technology; requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-fifty session on the progress made in the implementation of measures, recommendations and activities related to the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty, including a thorough examination of the impact of globalization on the eradication of poverty, recommendations for possible action and initiatives for the eradication of poverty and proposals for better coordination of action taken by the United Nations system, as well as on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/232).

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[163] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 103):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/54/152-E/1999/92;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/54/591;
(c) Resolution 54/230;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/54/SR.3–8, 35, 36, 39 and 43;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.87.

[164] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 105):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/316;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/54/593;
(c) Resolution 54/232;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/54/SR.3-8, 11, 12, 15 and 48;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.87.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/232).

102. Globalization and interdependence

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-third session. Recognizing the challenges and opportunities of globalization, the Assembly expressed its concern over the serious risks of marginalization of a large number of developing countries from the globalization process, including in the finance and trade sectors; and recalled the widely shared desire expressed during the high-level dialogue of the General Assembly, held on 17 and 18 September 1998, to continue discussions with a view to developing a coherent and effective response to the opportunities and challenges of globalization and interdependence (resolution 53/169).

At its fifty-fourth session,[165] the General Assembly expressed its grave concern over the generally widening technological gap between the developed and developing countries, particularly in the area of information and communication technology, which is shaping the contours of globalization; requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in close collaboration with UNCTAD, a comprehensive report containing action-oriented recommendations on promoting further the role of the United Nations system in the transfer of information and communication technology to developing countries and also on its role in promoting policy coherence, complementarity and coordination on economic, financial, trade, technology and development issues at the global level in order to optimize the benefits of globalization; also requested the Secretary-General to convene a meeting of a high-level panel of experts on information and communication technology to prepare a report containing recommendations on the role of the United Nations in enhancing the integration of developing countries in the emerging global information network, facilitating access for developing countries to information and communication technology, and promoting the participation of developing countries in knowledge-intensive sectors of the global economy (resolution 54/231). That meeting was held at United Nations Headquarters from 17 to 20 April 2000.

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[165] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 104):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/358;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/54/592;
(c) Resolution 54/231;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/54/SR.3-8, 23-25, 29 and 51;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.87.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/231);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the high-level panel of experts on information and communication technology (resolution 54/231).

103. High-level international intergovernmental consideration of financing for development[1]

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-sixth to forty-eighth, fiftieth, fifty-second and fifty-third sessions (resolutions 46/205, 48/187, 50/93, 52/179 and 53/173, and decision 47/436).

At its fifty-fourth session,[166] the General Assembly took note of the report of its Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Financing for Development; decided to convene in 2001 a high-level intergovernmental event of political decision makers on financing for development; also decided that the event would address national, international and systemic issues relating to financing for development in a holistic manner in the context of globalization and interdependence, and, by so doing, would also address development through the perspective of finance; stipulated that, within this overall context, the event should also address the mobilization of financial resources for the full implementation of the outcome of the major conferences and summits organized by the United Nations during the 1990s and the implementation of the Agenda for Development, in particular with regard to poverty eradication; further decided to establish an intergovernmental Preparatory Committee and to constitute a Bureau of the Committee which would consist of 15 representatives of Member States to the United Nations, and would be presided over by two co-chairmen; reiterated that both the preparatory process and the high-level intergovernmental event should involve the participation of all relevant stakeholders and requested the Secretary-General to assist the Bureau and the Preparatory Committee in arriving at appropriate modalities for their participation; invited Member States to consider sending experts to participate in the preparatory process; called upon the relevant entities of the United Nations system to provide inputs for consideration during the preparatory process and assist countries in preparing for the discussions; requested the Secretary-General to provide a secretariat for the process commensurate with the level of the event and to explore the possibility of utilizing staff from among the stakeholders; also stipulated a number of questions that the Preparatory Committee should consider in its organizational sessions and that the first substantive session should be held in May 2000; requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifty session on the implementation of the resolution and on the overall work undertaken with regard to the high-level international intergovernmental consideration of financing for development (resolution 54/196).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/196).

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[166] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 97 (a)):

(a) Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the General Assembly on Financing for Development: Supplement No. 28 (A/54/28);

(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/54/585/Add.1;

(c) Resolutions 54/196 and 54/279;

(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/54/SR.3-10, 15, 28, 29, 33, 37, 39-42 and 51;

(e) Plenary meetings: A/54/PV.87 and 98.

104. Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly decided to convene the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries at a high level in 2001 (resolution 52/187).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly welcomed and accepted the generous offer of the European Union to host the Conference, which it decided to convene in the first semester of 2001 for a duration of seven days, at a venue and time to be determined by the Secretary-General of the Conference in consultation with the European Union (resolution 53/182).

At its fifty-fourth session,[167] the General Assembly recalled that the Third United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries would convene in 2001, welcomed the offer of the European Union to host the Conference in Brussels, and decided to accept the offer; decided that the meeting of the intergovernmental preparatory committee envisaged in paragraph 4 of its resolution 53/182 would be organized in New York in two parts, in the third quarter of 2000 and the first quarter of 2001, each for five working days: requested the Secretary-General of the Conference to organize regional-level preparatory events in collaboration with the regional commissions and other relevant regional and subregional organizations, as appropriate; reiterated its requests to the Secretary-General of the Conference, in consultation with Member States and in cooperation with relevant organizations and agencies, to organize well-focused sectoral, thematic and country-specific round-table meetings, as appropriate, during the Conference to contribute to its work; noted with appreciation the initiative of the European Union to assist the least developed countries in their preparations at the country level through the assistance of their representatives in those countries, invited the World Bank, UNDP and all other relevant bodies and agencies of the United Nations system to provide support to country-level preparations through their field offices in the least developed countries, and called upon the development partners to support the preparatory process; called upon the least developed countries, together with their development partners, in particular UNDP and the World Bank, as appropriate, to link the forthcoming round-table and consultative group meetings to the country-level preparatory process for the Conference and to ensure that those meetings make substantive contributions to the Conference; requested the Administrator of UNDP, in his capacity as convener of the United Nations Development Group, to ensure the full involvement of United Nations resident coordinators and country teams in the least developed countries in the preparations for the Conference, in particular at the country level; invited the Secretary-General of the Conference to make arrangements, on the basis of consultations with Member States, to facilitate the broad-based involvement of civil society, including non-governmental organizations and the private sector, in the preparatory process and in the Conference and its follow-up; decided to defray the cost of the participation of two government representatives from each least developed country in the meetings of the preparatory committee and the Conference itself through the use of extrabudgetary resources, and, in the event that those resources prove to be insufficient, requested the Secretary-General to consider all other options, including the use of unspent balances from the regular budget for the biennium 1996-1997, as an exceptional measure; called upon donor countries to provide financial support for the participation of the least developed countries in both the preparatory process and the Conference itself, and welcomed efforts already made to that effect; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the state of preparations for the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, taking into account the consideration of the matter at the forty-seventh session of the Trade and Development Board; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to give high priority to the implementation of the present and future programmes of action for the least developed countries on a system-wide basis and in the context of the follow-up to all major United Nations conferences and summits as well as all forthcoming events, including the tenth session of UNCTAD, and the high-level international intergovernmental consideration of financing for development and the Millennium Assembly (resolution 54/235).

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[167] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 99 (f)):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/54/269 and Corr.1 and A/54/271;
(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/54/L.73 (A/54/675);
(c) Report of the Second Committee: A/54/587/Add.6;
(d) Report of the Fifth Committee (A/54/693);
(e) Resolution 54/235 and decision 54/453;
(f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/54/SR.3-8, 15-17, 22, 23, 26, 27, 38, 42 and 49;
(g) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.87.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/235).

105. Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family[1]

World social situation

At its first regular session of 1985, the Economic and Social Council endorsed the recommendation of the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-ninth session that the report on the world social situation should be prepared at intervals of four years (Council resolution 1985/21).

Accordingly, the General Assembly, at its fortieth session, in 1985, requested the Secretary-General to submit the next full report on the world social situation in 1989, for consideration at its forty-fourth session (resolution 40/100).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue monitoring the world social situation in depth on a regular basis, and decided to consider the next full report at its forty-eighth session (resolution 44/56).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its forty-fifth to fiftieth sessions (resolutions 45/87, 46/95, 47/92 and 48/100 and decisions 48/428, 49/445, 49/446 and 50/442).

At its fifty-third session,[168] the General Assembly took note of the decision of the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly on the Implementation of the Outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and Further

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[168] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 37):

(a) *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development: A/53/211;

  (ii) Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006): A/53/329;

  (iii) The role of microcredit in the eradication of poverty: A/53/223 and Add.1;

(c) Draft resolution A/53/L.34 and Add.1;

(d) Resolution 53/28;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.62.

Initiatives, in which the Committee had requested the Secretary-General to provide the Committee and the special session with an up-to-date comprehensive assessment of global trends, through the *Report on the World Social Situation*, to be issued in time for the second substantive session of the Preparatory Committee in 2000 (resolution 53/28). Accordingly, the report will be available to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth rather than at its fifty-sixth session.

Document: *Report on the World Social Situation 2000* (resolutions 44/56 and 53/28).

106. Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons

At its fifty-fourth session,[169] the General Assembly decided to entrust the Commission for Social Development with the revision of the International Plan of Action on Ageing and the elaboration of a long-term strategy on ageing, based on new developments since 1982 and on the experience of the International Year of Older Persons in 1999, with a view to adopting a revised plan of action and a long-term strategy on ageing in 2002; requested the Commission for Social Development, at its thirty-eighth session, to adopt a recommendation on the desirability and feasibility of convening a second World Assembly on Ageing in 2002 to review the outcome of the First World Assembly and to consider a long-term strategy on ageing in the context of a society for all ages, and to report to the Assembly on this issue at its fifty-fourth session; and took note with appreciation of the offer of the Government of Spain to host a second World Assembly on Ageing in 2002 (resolution 54/24).

At its resumed fifty-fourth session in May 2000,[169] the General Assembly decided to convene the Second World Assembly on Ageing in 2002, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the Vienna World Assembly on Ageing, to be devoted to the overall review of the outcome of the First World Assembly and to the adoption of a revised plan of action and a long-term strategy on ageing, encompassing its periodic reviews, in the context of a society for all ages; accepted the offer of the Government of Spain to host the Assembly and decided that it would be held in April 2002; decided that the Commission for Social Development should serve as the preparatory committee for the Assembly and, as such, should be open to the participation of all Member States of the United Nations, members of the specialized agencies and observers, in accordance with the established practice of the General Assembly; requested the Secretary-General to consult Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to elicit their views on progress in and obstacles to the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing as well as on priority issues to be addressed in a revised plan of action and a long-term strategy on ageing; invited the Secretary-General to establish a technical committee, funded through voluntary contributions, to assist him in the formulation of proposals to be submitted during the preparatory process to the Commission for Social Development; encouraged Member States and other actors to support the preparatory activities of the Secretariat so as to ensure the quality of the outcome of the Assembly and to provide voluntary contributions to the

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[169] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 106):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/268;
(b) Draft resolutions: A/54/L.6/Rev.1 and Add.1 and A/54/L.85;
(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/54/595;
(d) Resolutions 54/24 and 54/262;
(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/54/SR.3-6;
(f) Plenary meetings: A/54/PV.23-26, 51 and 97.

United Nations Trust Fund for Ageing in support of preparatory activities of the Assembly, including the participation of least developed countries (resolution 54/262).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 54/24 and 54/262), A/55/167.

107. Crime prevention and criminal justice

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to make arrangements to transfer the functions of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission to the United Nations. Among the functions assumed by the United Nations was the convening every five years of an international congress on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, similar to those previously organized by the Commission (resolution 415 (V)).

The First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders was held in Geneva in 1955, the Second Congress in London in 1960, the Third Congress in Stockholm in 1965, the Fourth Congress in Kyoto in 1970, the Fifth Congress in Geneva in 1975, the Sixth Congress in Caracas in 1980, the Seventh Congress in Milan in 1985, the Eighth Congress in Havana in 1990, the Ninth Congress in Cairo in 1995 and the Tenth Congress in Vienna in 2000.

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly acknowledged the work of the Ministerial Meeting on the Creation of an Effective United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, held in Paris from 21 to 23 November 1991, and approved the statement of principles and a programme of action recommending the establishment of a United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme (resolution 46/152).

At its forty-seventh to fifty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 47/87, 47/89, 47/91, 48/101 to 48/103, 49/156 to 49/159, 50/145 to 50/147, 51/59 to 51/63, 52/85 to 52/91 and 53/110 to 53/114).

At its fifty-fourth session,[170] the General Assembly invited all States to support, through voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, the operational activities of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme; requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to assist the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as the principal policy-making body in this field, in performing its activities; reaffirmed the high priority attached to the elaboration of a comprehensive convention against transnational organized crime and additional international instruments addressing trafficking in persons, especially women and children, combating the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, and smuggling of migrants by land, air and sea, and called upon Member States to make all possible efforts to ensure the rapid development and conclusion of the convention and the protocols thereto; welcomed the decision of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to mainstream a gender perspective into its activities; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 54/131).

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[170] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 107):

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/54/3/Rev.1);
(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  (i) Crime prevention and criminal justice: A/54/289;
  (ii) African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders: A/54/340;
(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/54/596;
(d) Resolutions 54/125 to 54/131, and decision 54/431;
(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/54/SR.13-18, 20, 24, 29, 35, 48 and 50;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.83.

The General Assembly took note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its eighth session; decided that the additional international instrument being prepared by the Ad Hoc Committee addressing trafficking in women and children should address trafficking in all persons, but especially women and children, and requested the Ad Hoc Committee to make any corresponding changes to the draft instrument; requested the Ad Hoc Committee to continue its work, in accordance with resolutions 53/111 and 53/114 of 9 December 1998, and to intensify its work in order to complete it in 2000; decided that the Ad Hoc Committee should submit the final text of the Convention and the protocols thereto the General Assembly for early adoption prior to a high-level signing conference; and requested the Ad Hoc Committee to submit a report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its ninth session on the progress achieved in its work (resolution 54/126).

The General Assembly encouraged the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime to continue the negotiation of an international legal instrument dealing with the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition; requested the Secretary-General, from within existing or extrabudgetary resources, to convene an expert group of no more than 20 members, with equitable geographical representation, to prepare a study on the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in explosives by criminals and their use for criminal purposes, taking fully into consideration the issues listed in paragraph 2 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1998/17; requested the Secretary-General to report, as early as possible, to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on the results of the study; and directed the Ad Hoc Committee, following the completion of the study, to consider the possible elaboration of an international instrument on the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in explosives (resolution 54/127).

The General Assembly directed the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime to incorporate into the draft Convention measures against corruption linked to organized crime, including provisions regarding the sanctioning of acts of corruption involving public officials; requested the Ad Hoc Committee, using such time as its schedule permits and with extrabudgetary resources provided for that purpose, to explore the desirability of an international instrument against corruption, either ancillary to or independent of the Convention, to be developed after the finalization of the Convention and the three additional instruments referred to in Assembly resolution 53/111, and to present its views to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice; requested the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice no later than at its tenth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution and the steps taken by Member States to combat corruption and its proceeds; and requested the Secretary-General to undertake, within existing or extrabudgetary resources, technical cooperation activities to combat corruption (resolution 54/128).

The General Assembly accepted with appreciation the offer of the Government of Italy to host a high-level political signing conference in Palermo for the purpose of signing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention) and the protocols thereto; decided to convene the Conference in Palermo; requested the Secretary-General to schedule the Conference for a period of up to one week before the end of the Millennium Assembly in 2000; and invited all States to be represented at the Conference at the highest possible level of government (resolution 54/129).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/131), A/55/119.

Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

The General Assembly requested the Tenth Congress to submit, through the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Economic and Social Council, its declaration to the Millennium Assembly for consideration and action; requested the Commission to give priority attention at its ninth session to the conclusions and recommendations of the Tenth Congress, with a view to recommending, through the Economic and Social Council, appropriate follow-up by the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session; and decided to consider this question at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 54/125).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the recommendations of the Commission (resolution 54/125).

African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

The General Assembly reiterated the need to strengthen further the capacity of the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders to support national mechanisms for crime prevention and criminal justice in African countries; urged the States members of the Institute to make every possible effort to meet their obligations to the Institute; called upon all Member States and non-governmental organizations to adopt concrete practical measures to support the Institute in the development of the requisite capacity to implement its programmes and activities aimed at strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice systems in Africa; requested the Secretary-General to intensify efforts to mobilize all relevant entities of the United Nations system to provide the necessary financial and technical support to the Institute to enable it to fulfil its mandate; requested the Secretary-General to deploy his efforts to mobilize the financial resources necessary to provide the Institute with the core professional staff required to enable it to function effectively in the fulfilment of its mandated obligations; and requested the Secretary-General to make concrete proposals, including the provision of additional core professional staff, in order to strengthen the programmes and activities of the Institute and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/130).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/130), A/55/156.

108. International drug control

At its fifty-fourth session,[171] the General Assembly requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, with the support of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, to continue its work expeditiously, within the established time-frames, on the elaboration of guidelines to facilitate biennial reporting by Governments on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action and on progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets for 2003 and 2008, as set out in the Political Declaration adopted at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, and to encourage the efficient collection of reliable data, an increase in the number of Governments that report updated information on a regular basis and an improvement in the quality of their responses, as well as the avoidance of duplication of activities; called upon States in which cultivation of illicit drug crops occurred to establish or reinforce national mechanisms to monitor and verify illicit cultivation; requested the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-third session, in March 2000, on the follow-up to the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development; adopted the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction; and requested the Executive Director to report to the Commission at its forty-third session on the follow-up to the Action Plan (resolution 54/132).

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[171] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 108):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly and on resolution 53/115: A/54/186;
(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/54/597;
(c) Resolution 54/132;
(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/54/SR.13-18, 24 and 26;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.83.

At its forty-second regular session, in March 1999, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs considered the request of the General Assembly concerning the elaboration of guidelines for reporting on the follow-up to the special session, initiated by Assembly resolution 53/115. The inter-sessional working group, established by the Commission pursuant to its resolution 42/4, presented guidelines for the consideration of the Commission at its reconvened forty-second session, in December 1999. Pursuant to the recommendations of the inter-sessional working group, the Commission adopted resolution 42/11, entitled "Guidelines for reporting on the follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly", in which the Commission, stressing the need to facilitate its analysis of biennial reports through the adoption of a concise, simple and streamlined method of reporting that would enable Governments to provide clear, objective and concise information on the progress made in implementing the action plans and measures adopted at the special session, with a view to intensifying national, regional and international cooperation in addressing the world drug problem.

Pursuant to its resolution 42/11, the Commission adopted a unified single questionnaire. The Commission requested Member States to transmit to the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, by 30 June 2000, their replies to the first biennial questionnaire, and requested the Executive Director to prepare a single biennial report covering the difficulties encountered in meeting the objectives and targets agreed upon at the twentieth special session, on the basis of questionnaires provided by Member States. The biennial reports should be examined by the Commission in 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007 and 2008. The Commission could consider, at its reconvened session in 2003, whether that timetable remained appropriate. The Commission also called upon the Executive Director to submit to Member States his biennial report no later than three months prior to its review by the Commission. The Executive Director was requested to inform the Commission on the action of the Programme and the United Nations system in assisting Member States to meet the objectives and target dates set out in the Political Declaration adopted at the twentieth special session and to meet the mandates addressed to the Programme and the United Nations system. It decided to evaluate the biennial report of the Executive Director and to present recommendations on national, regional and international action and cooperation. The Commission decided to submit a report to the Assembly in 2003 and 2008 on the progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration. The Executive Director has transmitted the questionnaire to Governments.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session, including the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (resolution 54/132), A/55/126.

109. Advancement of women

Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women

At its thirty-fourth session in 1979, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (resolution 34/180). The Convention entered into force on 3 September 1981. As at 15 April 2000, 165 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention, 21 States parties to the Convention had ratified or acceded to the amendment of article 20, paragraph 1, of the Convention, and 35 had signed the Optional Protocol to the Convention.

In accordance with article 17 of the Convention, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women consists of 23 experts. Members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election.

In accordance with article 21 of the Convention, the Committee shall, through the Economic and Social Council, report annually to the General Assembly on its activities and may make suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from the States parties.

The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women held its twenty-second and twenty-third sessions in New York, from 17 January to 4 February and from 12 to 30 June 2000 respectively.

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-fifth to forty-fifth, forty-seventh and forty-ninth to fifty-third sessions (resolutions 35/140, 36/131, 37/64, 38/109, 39/130, 40/39, 41/108, 42/60, 43/100, 44/73, 45/124, 47/94, 49/164, 50/202, 51/68 and 53/118).

At its fifty-fourth session,[172] the General Assembly noted with appreciation the adoption of the Optional Protocol to the Convention; commended the Committee on its contribution to the effective implementation of the Convention; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session a report on the status of the Convention and the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/137).

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[172] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 109):

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its twentieth and twenty-first sessions: Supplement No. 38 (A/54/38/Rev.1);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General on:

  (i) The status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women: A/54/224 and Corr.1;

  (ii) The activities of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women: A/54/352;

  (iii) The improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat: A/54/405;

  (iv) The new structure and working method of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women: A/54/500;

(c) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "An evaluation of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women": A/54/156-E/1999/102, and the comments thereon: A/54/156/Add.1-E/1999/102/Add.1;

(d) Report of the Third Committee: A/54/598 and Corr.1 and 2;

(e) Draft resolution A/54/L.4;

(f) Resolutions 54/4 and 54/133 to 54/140;

(g) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/54/SR.7-12, 17, 18, 20, 24, 26, 29-31, 50 and 51;

(h) Plenary meetings: A/54/PV.28 and 83.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: Supplement No. 38 (A/55/38/Rev.1);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention (resolutions 45/124, 54/4 and 54/137).

Status of women in the Secretariat

The General Assembly considers this question every year, on the basis of a report by the Secretary-General, in the context of the work of its Third Committee. In even-numbered years only, the issue is also considered in the Fifth Committee.

At its fifty-fourth session,[172] the General Assembly reaffirmed the urgent goal of achieving 50/50 gender distribution in all categories of posts within the United Nations system; regretted that the goal would not be met by 2000; called upon the Secretary-General to implement fully and to monitor the strategic plan of action for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (1995-2000); requested him to ensure that individual managers were held accountable for implementing the strategic plan within their areas of responsibility; also requested the Secretary-General to continue to create a gender-sensitive work environment; strongly encouraged Member States to support the efforts of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to achieve the goal of 50/50 gender distribution by identifying and regularly submitting more women candidates; and requested him to report on the implementation of the resolution, including by providing statistics on the number and percentage of women in all organizational units and at all levels throughout the United Nations system and on the implementation of departmental action plans, to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 54/139).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/139).

Traffic in women and girls

The General Assembly first considered this question at its forty-ninth session, in 1994 (resolution 49/166), and subsequently at its fiftieth to fifty-second sessions (resolutions 50/167, 51/66 and 52/98).

At its fifty-third session,[173] the General Assembly urged Governments to continue their efforts to implement the provisions on trafficking in women and girls contained in the Beijing Platform for Action and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action; encouraged Member States to conclude bilateral, subregional, regional and international cooperation agreements to address the problem; called upon all Governments to criminalize trafficking in women and girls in all its forms; urged Governments to support and allocate resources for programmes to strengthen preventive action; encouraged Governments to develop systematic data-collection methods; invited various United Nations bodies to address this question; and requested the Secretary-General to compile, as reference and guidance, successful interventions and strategies in addressing the problem and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 53/116).

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[173] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 103):

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its eighteenth and nineteenth sessions: Supplement No. 38 (A/53/38/Rev.1);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/409;
(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/53/618;
(d) Resolutions 53/116 to 53/119;
(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/53/SR.12-17, 22 and 29;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.85.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/116).

International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

Pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 45/175 and 46/140, the Assembly considers this question in the Third Committee biennially in odd-numbered years. It considered this question at its forty-sixth, forty-eighth, forty-ninth, fiftieth and fifty-second sessions (resolutions 46/99, 48/105, 49/163, 50/163 and 52/95).

At its fifty-fourth session,[172] the General Assembly took note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/54 and endorsed the decision of Member States to engage in the revitalization of the Institute; took note with appreciation of the proposal for a new working method of the Institute through the establishment of an electronic Gender Awareness Information and Networking System (GAINS) and expressed its satisfaction with the establishment of a new staffing structure for the Institute; requested the Director of the Institute to ensure the preparation of a feasibility study of GAINS, including the work plan and budget for 2000-2001; and requested the Secretary-General to correct the administrative anomalies noted in the report of the Joint Inspection Unit, to continue to provide support to the Institute and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/140).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/140).

United Nations Development Fund for Women

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly decided that the activities of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, established at its thirtieth session (A/10034), should be continued through the establishment of a separate and identifiable entity in autonomous association with the United Nations Development Programme (resolution 39/125).

The work of the Fund was subsequently discussed by the General Assembly at its fortieth to forty-sixth, forty-eighth, fiftieth and fifty-second sessions (resolutions 40/104, 42/63, 43/102, 44/74, 45/128, 46/97, 48/107, 50/166 and 52/94 and decision 41/426).

At its fifty-fourth session,[172] the General Assembly commended the Fund for its leadership role in convening the United Nations inter-agency campaign and videoconference to end violence against women; recognized the progress achieved by the Fund in increasing its Trust Fund in Support of Action to Eliminate Violence against Women; requested the Fund to continue its activities regarding women in situations of armed conflict and to continue its efforts to mainstream a gender perspective in United Nations operational activities; commended the Fund and its collaborating partners for developing innovative mechanisms to expand the gender expertise available to United Nations resident coordinators (resolution 54/136).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (resolution 39/125).

110. Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century"[1]

This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly in 1995. At that session, the Assembly endorsed the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action as adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women on 15 September 1995 (resolution 50/42). The Assembly also considered the item at its fifty-first to fifty-third sessions (resolutions 50/203, 51/69, 52/100, 52/231 and 53/120).

At its fifty-fourth session,[174] the General Assembly welcomed the initiatives and actions taken by Governments, the United Nations system and civil society towards the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action; commended the work of the Commission on the Status of Women acting as the preparatory committee for the special session; welcomed the replies from Governments to the questionnaire on the implementation of the Platform for Action; reaffirmed that the implementation of the Platform for Action would require adequate mobilization of resources; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session a report on its special session entitled "Women 2000: gender, equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century" (resolution 54/141).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/141);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century" (resolution 54/141).

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[174] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 110):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action: A/54/264;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Commission on the Status of Women acting as the preparatory committee for the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century" on its second and resumed second session: A/54/354;

(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/54/599 and Corr.1;

(d) Draft decisions A/54/L.77 and A/54/L.78;

(e) Resolutions 54/141 and 54/142 and decisions 54/466 and 54/467;

(f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/54/SR.7-12 and 41;

(g) Plenary meetings: A/54/PV.83 and 93.

111. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

New international humanitarian order

At its fifty-third session,[175] the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his continuing support for the efforts to promote a new international humanitarian order; called upon Governments and other actors to promote national and international legislation responsive to actual and potential humanitarian problems; invited Governments to make available to the Secretary-General information and expertise on humanitarian problems of special concern to them in order to identify opportunities for future action; and requested the Secretary-General to remain in contact with Governments and non-governmental organizations concerned and report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 53/124).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/124).

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly adopted the statute of the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (resolution 428 (V), annex). In accordance with paragraph 1 of the statute, the High Commissioner reports annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

At its fifty-fourth session,[176] the General Assembly reaffirmed its support for the work of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; identified a number of priority concerns with regard to protection, the security of refugees and humanitarian staff and the need for durable solutions and capacity-building initiatives as part of a comprehensive approach; made specific reference to actions required for the benefit of certain categories, notably refugee women, children and adolescents, and the elderly; and called upon Governments and other donors to demonstrate international solidarity and burden-sharing with countries of asylum and to support the High Commissioner's unified programme budget (resolution 54/146).

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[175] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 105):

- (a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 12 (A/53/12);
- (b) Report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner on the work of its forty-ninth session: Supplement No. 12A (A/53/12/Add.1);
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General on a new international humanitarian order: A/53/486;
- (d) Report of the Third Committee: A/53/620;
- (e) Resolutions 53/121 to 53/126;
- (f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/53/SR.42-50;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.85.

[176] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 111):

- (a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 12 (A/54/12);
- (b) Report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner on the work of its fiftieth session: Supplement No. 12A (A/54/12/Add.1);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General on:
    - (i) Follow-up to the Regional Conference to Address the Problems of Refugees, Displaced Persons, Other Forms of Involuntary Displacement and Returnees in the Countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States and Relevant Neighbouring States: A/54/286;
    - (ii) Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa: A/54/414;
- (d) Report of the Third Committee: A/54/600;
- (e) Resolutions 54/143 to 54/147;
- (f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/54/SR.44-50 and 52-54;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.83.

Documents: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplements No. 12 and 12A (A/54/12 and Add.1).

Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa

This question was considered by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth to fifty-third sessions (resolutions 46/108, 47/107, 48/118, 49/174, 50/149, 51/71, 52/101 and 53/126).

At its fifty-fourth session,[176] the General Assembly noted with concern the many aspects of the complex problems posed by refugees and displaced persons in Africa, including the root causes of their flight; welcomed the efforts being made in numerous quarters, including those of the countries of asylum, as well as the attention given to these issues by the Organization of African Unity; called upon African States, the international community and United Nations organizations to take action to meet the needs of refugees, returnees and displaced persons; urged the international community to continue to fund the refugee programmes of the Office of the High Commissioner; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 54/147).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (A/54/414).

Follow-up to the Regional Conference to Address the Problems of Refugees, Displaced Persons, Other Forms of Involuntary Displacement and Returnees in the Countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States and Relevant Neighbouring States

The comprehensive consideration and review of the problems of refugees, returnees, displaced persons and related migratory movements was considered by the General Assembly at its forty-eighth to fifty-third sessions (resolutions 48/113, 49/173, 50/151, 51/70, 52/102 and 53/123).

At its fifty-fourth session,[176] the General Assembly welcomed the results achieved in implementing the Programme of Action adopted by the Regional Conference, notably the progress made in building civil society, especially in the field of human rights; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the progress achieved in the follow-up to the Conference (resolution 54/144).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/144).

112. Promotion and protection of the rights of children

Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

At its forty-fourth session, in 1989, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child (resolution 44/25). The Convention entered into force on 2 September 1990.

In accordance with article 43 of the Convention, the Committee on the Rights of the Child is composed of 10 experts, who are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. On 12 December 1995, the Conference of States Parties to the Convention adopted an amendment to article 43 increasing the membership of the Committee to 18 experts. This amendment, which was further approved by the General Assembly on 21 December

1995 (resolution 50/155), will enter into force when it has been accepted by a two-thirds majority of the States parties. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

> Jacob Egbert Doek (Netherlands),** Amina Hamza El-Guindi (Egypt),** Lily Rilantono (Indonesia),* Esther Margaret Queen Mokhuane (South Africa),** Awa N'Dieye Ouedraogo (Burkina Faso),** Ghassan Salim Rabah (Lebanon),* Marilia Sardenberg (Brazil)* and Elisabeth Tigerstedt-Tähtelä (Finland).**

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* Term of office expires on 28 February 2001.

** Term of office expires on 28 February 2003.

At its fifty-fourth session,[177] the General Assembly called upon States parties to implement fully the Convention and to cooperate closely with the Committee; called upon States parties to take appropriate measures so that acceptance of the amendment to the Convention by a two-thirds majority of States parties could be reached as soon as possible; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session a report on the rights of the child, containing information on the status of the Convention and the problems addressed in the resolution (resolution 54/149).

At the same session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention (decision 54/432).

As at 20 May 2000, the Convention had been ratified or acceded to by 191 States. In addition, one other State had signed the Convention.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/149).

Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child

In accordance with article 44, paragraph 5, of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Committee submits to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on its activities every two years.

Document: Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, Supplement No. 41 (A/55/41).

The girl child

At its fifty-fourth session,[177] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the needs and the rights of the girl child were integrated into the preparatory work for the special session of the Assembly on the follow-up to the World Summit for Children in 2001 by providing the Assembly with a comprehensive report drawing on the experiences and outcomes of the five-year reviews of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Fourth World Conference on Women, the World Summit for Social Development and the World Education Forum (resolution 54/148).

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[177] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 112):

(a) Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child: Supplement No. 41 (A/54/41);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child: (A/54/265);

(c) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:
  (i) Report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography: A/54/411;
  (ii) Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict on the protection of children affected by armed conflict: A/54/430;

(d) Report of the Third Committee: A/54/601;

(e) Resolutions 54/148 and 149 and decision 54/432;

(f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/54/SR.23-28, 35, 41 and 43;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.83.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/148).

Protection of children affected by armed conflict

At its fifty-fourth session,[177] the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and expressed its support for his work for the protection of children affected by armed conflict; recommended that the Secretary-General extend his mandate for a further period of three years; and called upon States, relevant United Nations bodies, agencies and regional organizations to integrate the rights of the child into all activities in conflict and post-conflict situations (resolution 54/149, sect. III).

At its fifty-sixth session, the Commission on Human Rights welcomed the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly and his oral report to the Commission at its fifty-sixth session (Commission resolution 2000/85).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Representative (resolution 54/149, sect. III).

Prevention and eradication of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

At its fifty-fourth session,[177] the General Assembly welcomed the interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the necessary human and financial assistance to enable her to discharge her mandate fully (resolution 54/149, sect. II).

At its fifty-sixth session, the Commission on Human Rights welcomed the report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography; expressed its support for her work; and called upon States to cooperate closely with and assist her and to furnish all information requested, including by inviting her to visit their countries (Commission resolution 2000/85).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (resolution 54/149, sect. II).

113. Programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, following a recommendation by the World Conference on Human Rights, the General Assembly proclaimed the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (1995-2004) (resolution 48/163).

The General Assembly considered this item at its forty-ninth to fifty-third sessions (resolutions 49/214, 50/156, 50/157, 51/78, 52/108 and 53/129).

At its fifty-fourth session,[178] the General Assembly requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to submit to it through the Secretary-General, an annual report on the implementation of the programme of activities of the Decade (resolution 54/150).

The Secretary-General administers the Voluntary Fund for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People in accordance with resolution 48/163 for the purpose of funding projects and programmes during the Decade. A summary of activities assisted by the Voluntary Fund is to be contained in the report of the Secretary-General.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/150).

Pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 40/131, 50/156 and 53/130, the Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations provides financial assistance to enable representatives of indigenous communities and organizations to participate in the deliberations of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and of the open-ended inter-sessional working groups established by resolutions 1995/32 and 1998/20 of the Commission on Human Rights.

At its thirteenth session, held in Geneva from 10 to 12 April 2000, the Board of Trustees of the Fund adopted recommendations on travel grants, which were approved by the High Commissioner for Human Rights on behalf of the Secretary-General. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/131, the Secretary-General submits a biennial report to the Assembly on the activities undertaken with the resources of the Fund, showing income and expenditure, assets and liabilities as well as pledges and payments received for the Fund.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/131).

114. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination[1]

Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly adopted the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it reports concerning the state of ratifications of the Convention, which would be considered by the Assembly at its future sessions (resolution 2106 A (XX)). The Convention entered into force on 4 January 1969.

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[178] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 113):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/487 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/54/602;
- (c) Resolution 54/150;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/54/SR.28, 33 and 39;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.83.

At its fifty-third session,[179] the General Assembly urged those States that had not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede thereto, and decided to consider at its fifty-fifth session the report of the Secretary-General concerning the status of the Convention (resolution 53/131, sect. III).

As at 1 May 2000, 156 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/131, sect. III).

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

In accordance with article 8 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination consists of 18 experts.

Members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

> Mahmoud Aboul-Nasr (Egypt),* Michael Parker Banton (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),* Marc Bossuyt (Belgium),** Brun-Otto Bryde (Germany)*, Ion Diaconu (Romania),** François L. Fall (Guinea),** Régis de Gouttes (France),* Patricia N. January-Bardill (South Africa),** Carlos Lechuga Hevia (Cuba),* Gay McDougall (United States of America),* Peter Nobel (Sweden),* Yuri A. Rechetov (Russian Federation),** Raghavan Pillai (India),** Agha Shahi (Pakistan),* Michael E. Sherifis (Cyprus),* Luis Valencia Rodriguez (Ecuador),** Mario Jorge Yutzis (Argentina)** and Deci Zou (China).**

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* Term of office expires on 19 January 2002.

** Term of office expires on 19 January 2004.

Under article 9 of the Convention, the Committee reports annually, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly on its activities and may make suggestions and recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from States parties to the Convention.

At its fifty-third session,[179] the General Assembly decided to consider the report of the Committee further at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 53/131).

Document: Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh sessions: Supplement No. 18 (A/55/18).

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[179] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 108):

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/53/3 and Corr.1 and Add.1);

(b) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: Supplement No. 18 (A/53/18);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Financial situation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: A/53/255;

  (ii) Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: A/53/256;

  (iii) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: A/53/305;

(d) Report of the Third Committee: A/53/623;

(e) Resolutions 53/131 to 53/133;

(f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/53/SR.23-26, 36, 46 and 47;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.85.

Financial situation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

At its fifty-third session,[179] the General Assembly strongly urged States parties to the Convention to accelerate their domestic ratification procedures with regard to the amendment to the Convention concerning the financing of the Committee and to notify the Secretary-General expeditiously in writing of their agreement to the amendment; strongly appealed to all States parties that were in arrears to fulfil their outstanding financial obligations under article 8, paragraph 6, of the Convention; requested the Secretary-General to invite those States parties which were in arrears to pay the amounts in arrears and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session; and decided to consider at its fifty-fifth session, under the item entitled "Elimination of racism and racial discrimination", the reports of the Secretary-General and of the Committee on the financial situation of the Committee (resolution 53/131, sects. II and III).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/131, sect. II).

World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly decided to convene a World Conference against Racism and Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance not later than 2001 and defined objectives and guidelines for the preparatory process of the World Conference (resolution 52/111).

At its fifty-third session,[179] the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at both its fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth sessions a comprehensive report on the progress achieved in the preparatory process (resolution 53/132, sect. II).

At its fifty-fourth session,[180] the Assembly recommended that the Preparatory Committee give consideration to the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance; requested the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that adequate financial resources were made available for the preparatory process for the World Conference; requested the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner for Human Rights to make every effort to ensure the mobilization of resources for the voluntary fund for the Conference; called upon the High Commissioner to help States and regional organizations to convene national and regional meetings or to undertake other initiatives, including activities at the expert level, to prepare for the Conference; requested the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies and the regional commissions to provide financial and technical assistance for the organization of the regional preparatory meetings; decided that the Conference and the sessions of the Preparatory Committee should be open to the participation of all States Members of the United Nations, representatives of organizations that had received a standing invitation from the Assembly to participate as observers, specialized agencies, secretariats of the regional commissions and all United Nations bodies and programmes, representatives of all United Nations mechanisms in the field of human rights, other interested governmental organizations and interested non-governmental organizations (resolution 54/154).

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[180] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 114):

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: Supplement No. 18 (A/54/18);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and the preparatory process for the World Conference: A/54/299;

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance: A/54/347;

(d) Report of the Third Committee: A/54/603;

(e) Resolutions 54/153 and 54/154 and decision 54/433;

(f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/54/SR.19-22, 37, 39, 41, 48 and 56;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.83.

At its fifty-sixth session, the Commission on Human Rights welcomed the offer by South Africa to host the World Conference against Racism in 2001; decided to appoint an 11-member Bureau for the two sessions of the Preparatory Committee of the World Conference, comprising two representatives per regional group and a representative of the host country as an ex officio member; invited Governments to promote the participation of national institutions and local non-governmental organizations in the preparations and in regional meetings; and encouraged all parliaments to participate actively in the preparation of the World Conference through the relevant international organizations (Commission resolution 2000/14, sect. V).

The Preparatory Committee for the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance held its first session in Geneva, from 1 to 5 May 2000. The Preparatory Committee decided to accept the invitation of the Government of South Africa to host the World Conference; to hold the Conference from 31 August to 7 September 2001; adopted the following slogan for the Conference: "United to Combat Racism: Equality, Justice, Dignity"; adopted provisional rules of procedure for the Conference; adopted themes to be included in the provisional agenda for the Conference; decided to recommend that the General Assembly authorize the establishment of an inter-sessional open-ended working group to meet in Geneva for five days in January 2001 and that the Assembly authorize it to extend its second session in Geneva for up to five additional working days; decided to recommend that the Assembly reiterate its appeal for contributions from extrabudgetary resources to meet the cost of participation of least developed countries in the preparatory process and at the Conference itself; invited the High Commissioner for Human Rights to draw up a draft declaration and programme of action for the Conference and to transmit it to the meeting of the inter-sessional open-ended working group for its consideration; and adopted three decisions concerning participation in the preparatory process and the World Conference itself.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/132);

(b) Report of the Preparatory Committee of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance.

Measures to combat contemporary forms of racism and racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-ninth to fifty-third sessions (resolutions 49/147, 50/135, 51/79, 52/109 and 53/133).

At its fifty-fourth session,[180] the General Assembly expressed its full support and appreciation for the work of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, encouraged its continuation and took note with appreciation of his report; expressed its profound concern about and unequivocal condemnation of all forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, in particular all racist violence, including related acts of random and indiscriminate violence; also expressed its profound concern about and unequivocal condemnation of all forms of racism and racial discrimination, including propaganda, activities and organizations based on doctrines of superiority of one race or group of persons that attempt to justify or promote racism and racial discrimination in any form; expressed its profound concern about and condemnation of manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance against as well as stereotyping of migrant workers and members of their families, persons belonging to minorities and members of vulnerable groups in many societies; expressed deep concern about the increase in racial and xenophobic violence in many parts of the world, as well as the increasing number of associations established on the basis of racist and xenophobic platforms and charters, as reflected in the report of the Special Rapporteur; encouraged all States to include in their educational curricula and social programmes at all levels, as appropriate, knowledge of and tolerance and respect for foreign cultures, peoples and countries; encouraged Governments to take appropriate measures to eradicate all forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance; condemned the misuse of print, audio-visual and electronic media and new communication technologies, including the Internet, to incite violence motivated by racial hatred; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the necessary human and financial assistance to carry out his mandate efficiently, effectively and expeditiously and to enable him to submit an interim report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 54/153).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on measures to combat contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (resolution 54/153).

115. Right of peoples to self-determination

At its fifty-fourth session,[181] the General Assembly reaffirmed that the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries were causes for grave concern to all States; urged all States to take the necessary steps and to exercise the utmost vigilance against the menace posed by the activities of mercenaries; called upon all States that had not yet done so to consider taking the necessary action to sign or to ratify the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries; urged all States to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the question of the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination in the fulfilment of his mandate; and requested the Special Rapporteur to report his findings on the use of mercenaries to undermine the right of peoples to self-determination to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 54/151).

At the same session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that the universal realization of the rights of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination was a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights; requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation; and requested the Secretary-General to report on this question to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 54/155).

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[181] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 115):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination: A/54/327;
(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the question of the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination: A/54/326;
(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/54/604 and Corr.1;
(d) Report of the Fifth Committee on programme budget implications: A/54/672;
(e) Resolutions 54/151, 54/152 and 54/155;
(f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/54/SR.19-22, 24, 26, 28, 29, 33 and 48;
(g) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.83.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/155), A/55/176;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the use of mercenaries (resolution 54/151).

116. Human rights questions[1]

(a) Implementation of human rights instruments

United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery

The General Assembly, by its resolution 46/122, established the Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery as a general trust fund for humanitarian purposes to assist representatives of non-governmental organizations from different regions dealing with issues of contemporary forms of slavery to participate in the deliberations of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery by providing them with financial assistance and to extend, through established channels of assistance, humanitarian, legal and financial aid to individuals whose human rights had been severely violated as a result of contemporary forms of slavery. The Fund is administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations by the Secretary-General, with the advice of a Board of Trustees. The Fund can receive voluntary contributions from Governments, non-governmental organizations and other private or public entities.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (resolution 46/122).

Status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide

At its third session, in 1948, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature and ratification the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (resolution 260 A (III)). The Convention entered into force on 12 January 1951. In accordance with the programme of work of the Third Committee, the Assembly considers the status of the Convention on a biennial basis, in even-numbered years.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (decision 52/428).

Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights

At its thirty-eighth session, in 1983, the General Assembly considered problems relating to the reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations conventions on human rights and requested the Secretary-General to consider the possibility of convening a meeting of the chairmen of the bodies entrusted with the consideration of reports submitted under the relevant human rights instruments (resolution 38/117).

The General Assembly considered the question annually from its thirty-ninth to fifty-first sessions (resolutions 39/138, 40/117, 41/121, 42/105, 43/135, 44/135, 45/85, 46/111, 47/111, 48/120, 49/178, 50/170 and 51/87) and biennially thereafter.

At its fifty-third session,[182] the General Assembly welcomed the submission of the reports of the chairpersons of the human rights treaty bodies on their ninth and tenth meetings, held at Geneva from 25 to 27 February and 14 to 18 September 1998 respectively, and took note of their conclusions and recommendations; emphasized the need to ensure financing and adequate staff and information resources for the operations of the human rights treaty bodies; welcomed the submission to the Commission on Human Rights of the final report of the independent expert on enhancing the long-term effectiveness of the United Nations human rights treaty monitoring system and of the report of the Secretary-General containing the comments and observations of Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations and interested persons on the report of the independent expert, as well as his views on the legal, administrative and other implications of the recommendations made in the report, taking into account further developments; invited the Secretary-General to continue to solicit the views of Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations and interested persons on the final report of the independent expert and to submit a further report thereon, taking into account further developments; took note with appreciation of the efforts of the chairpersons, at their ninth and tenth meetings, to propose reforms of the reporting system with a view to reducing the reporting burden on States parties while maintaining the quality of reporting, and encouraged them to continue those efforts, including through the continued examination of the benefits of reports focused on a limited range of issues and of opportunities for harmonizing the general guidelines regarding the form and content of reports, the timing of consideration of reports and the methods of work of the treaty bodies; called upon the Secretary-General to complete as soon as possible the detailed analytical study comparing the provisions of the United Nations human rights instruments that was being prepared with a view to identifying duplication of reporting required under those instruments; requested the Secretary-General to compile in a single volume all the general guidelines regarding the form and content of reports to be submitted by States parties that had been issued by the human rights treaty-monitoring bodies; invited the Chairperson of the periodic meetings of chairpersons to submit the reports of the meetings to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on measures taken to implement the present resolution, on obstacles to its implementation and on measures taken or planned to ensure financing and adequate staff and information resources for the effective operation of the human rights treaty bodies (resolution 53/138).

At its fifty-sixth session, the Commission on Human Rights considered the effective functioning of human rights mechanisms, including the treaty bodies (Commission resolution 2000/75). In accordance with Commission resolution 1998/27, the Secretary-General submitted to the Commission a report containing comments and observations on the report of the independent expert on enhancing the long-term effectiveness of the United Nations human rights treaty monitoring system received from Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations and interested persons (E/CN.4/2000/98 and Add.1).

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[182] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 110 (a)):

(a) Report of the Human Rights Committee: Supplement No. 40 (A/53/40);
(b) Report of the Committee against Torture: Supplement No. 44 (A/53/44);
(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights: A/53/469;
(d) Reports of the persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies on their ninth and tenth meetings: A/53/125, annex, and A/53/432, annex;
(e) Report of the Third Committee: A/53/625/Add.1;
(f) Resolutions 53/137 to 53/139;
(g) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/53/SR.28, 29, 36, 46 and 49;
(h) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.85.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/138);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the eleventh meeting of chairpersons of the human rights treaty bodies (A/54/805, annex);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the twelfth meeting of chairpersons of the human rights treaty bodies (resolution 53/138);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the compilation of guidelines regarding the form and content of reports to be submitted by States parties to the international human rights treaties (resolution 53/138).

Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (resolution 39/46, annex), and called upon all Governments to consider signing and ratifying the Convention as a matter of priority (resolution 39/46). The Convention entered into force on 26 June 1987, on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.

At its fifty-fourth session,[183] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session a report on the status of the Convention (resolution 54/156).

As at 15 May 2000, 119 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/156).

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[183] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 116 (a)):

(a) Report of the Human Rights Committee: Supplement No. 40 (A/54/40);

(b) Report of the Committee against Torture: Supplement No. 44 (A/54/44);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General on:

  (i) The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture: A/54/177;

  (ii) The status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment: A/54/189 and Corr.1;

  (iii) The status of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families: A/54/346;

(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the question of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment: A/54/426, annex;

(e) Report of the Third Committee: A/54/605/Add.1 and Corr.1;

(f) Resolutions 54/156 to 54/158;

(g) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/54/SR.29-31, 35, 39, 41, 43 and 50;

(h) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.83.

Report of the Committee against Torture

In accordance with article 17 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Committee against Torture is composed of 10 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

> Peter Thomas Burns (Canada),** Guibril Camara (Senegal),** Sayed Kassem El Masry (Egypt),* Felice Gaer (United States of America),** Alejandro González Poblete (Chile),** Andreas Mavrommatis (Cyprus),** Antonio Silva Henriques Gaspar (Portugal),* Ole Vedel Rasmussen (Denmark),* Alexander M. Yakovlev (Russian Federation)* and Yu Mengjia (China).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2001.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2003.

The Committee held its twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions in Geneva from 8 to 19 November 1999 and from 1 to 19 May 2000 respectively. In accordance with article 24 of the Convention, the Committee submits an annual report on its activities to the States parties and to the General Assembly.

At its fifty-fourth session,[183] the General Assembly urged all States that had not yet done so to become parties to the Convention as a matter of priority; invited all States parties ratifying or acceding to the Convention and those States which were parties to the Convention and which had not yet done so to make the declarations provided for in articles 21 and 22 of the Convention and to consider the possibility of withdrawing their reservations to article 20; and urged all States parties to notify the Secretary-General of their acceptance of the amendments to articles 17 and 18 of the Convention as soon as possible (resolution 54/156).

Document: Report of the Committee against Torture: Supplement No. 44 (A/55/44).

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

By its resolution 36/151, the General Assembly established the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture as a general trust fund for humanitarian and relief purposes to receive voluntary contributions and provide direct assistance, through established channels, as humanitarian, legal and financial aid to victims of torture and their relatives. The Fund is administered, in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, by the Secretary-General, with the advice of a Board of Trustees. The Assembly authorized the Board of Trustees to promote and solicit contributions and pledges and requested the Secretary-General to give to the Board all the assistance it might require. The Assembly appealed to all Governments to respond favourably to requests for contributions to the Fund. In accordance with the arrangements adopted by the Assembly, the Secretary-General reports to it annually on the administration of the Fund.

At its fifty-fourth session,[183] the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Governments that contributed to the Fund; appealed to all Governments to contribute annually to the Fund, if possible with a substantial increase in the level of contributions, so that consideration might be given to the ever-increasing demand for assistance; requested the Secretary-General to transmit to all Governments the appeals of the Assembly for contributions; and further requested the Secretary-General to use all existing possibilities, including the preparation, production and dissemination of information materials, to make better known the existence of the Fund (resolution 54/156).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/156), A/55/178.

Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

At its fifty-fourth session,[183] the General Assembly, recalling article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and its resolution 39/46 of 10 December 1984, by which it adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and all its subsequent relevant resolutions, called upon all Governments to cooperate with and to assist the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the question of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in the performance of his task, in particular by supplying all necessary information requested by him, to react appropriately and expeditiously to his urgent appeals and to give serious consideration to his requests to visit their countries and to the follow-up of his recommendations; and decided to consider the interim report of the Special Rapporteur at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 54/156).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 54/156).

Report of the Human Rights Committee

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol thereto (resolution 2200 A (XXI)). The Covenant and the Optional Protocol entered into force on 23 March 1976.

In accordance with article 28 of the Covenant, the Human Rights Committee is composed of 18 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present the Committee is composed of the following members:

> Abdelfattah Amor (Tunisia),** Nisuke Ando (Japan),** Prafullachandra Narwarhal Bhagwati (India),** Christine Chanet (France),** Lord Colville (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),* Elizabeth Evatt (Australia),* Pilar Gaitán de Pombo (Colombia),* Louis Henkins (United States of America),** Eckart Klein (Germany),** David Kretzmer (Israel),** Rajsoomer Lallah (Mauritius),* Cecilia Medina Quiroga (Chile),** Fausto Pocar (Italy),* Martin Scheinin (Finland),* Hipolito Solari Yrigoyen (Argentina),** Roman Wieruszewski (Poland),* Maxwell Yalden (Canada)* and Abdallah Zakhia (Lebanon).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2000.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2002.

As at 1 May 2000, 144 States had ratified or acceded to the Covenant, 95 States had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol, and 44 States had ratified or acceded to the Second Optional Protocol Aiming at the Abolition of the Death Penalty.

In accordance with article 45 of the Covenant, the Committee submits to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, an annual report on its activities.

At its fifty-fourth session,[183] the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the annual report of the Human Rights Committee submitted to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 54/157).

Document: Report of the Human Rights Committee: Supplement No. 40 (A/55/40).

Status of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

At its fifty-fourth session,[183] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General and requested him to submit an updated report on the status of the Convention at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 54/158).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/158).

(b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

At its fifty-third session,[184] the General Assembly strongly condemned all the extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions that continued to take place throughout the world; demanded that all Governments ensure that the practice of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions be brought to an end and that they take effective action to combat and eliminate the phenomenon in all its forms; reaffirmed Economic and Social Council decision 1998/265 endorsing the decision of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1998/68 to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions for three years; strongly urged Governments to respond to the communications transmitted by the Special Rapporteur and to cooperate with and assist her so that she may carry out her mandate effectively; and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the situation worldwide in regard to extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and her recommendations for more effective action to combat that phenomenon (resolution 53/147).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions (resolution 53/147).

Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights

At its fifty-third session,[184] the General Assembly, reaffirming that regional arrangements play a fundamental role in promoting and protecting human rights and should reinforce universal human rights standards, as contained in international human rights instruments, requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue to pay special attention to the most appropriate ways of assisting, at their request, countries of the different regions under the programme of technical cooperation and to make, where necessary, relevant recommendations; welcomed the recent adoption by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the establishment of the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session a report on the state of regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights and to include therein the results of action taken in pursuance of the resolution (resolution 53/148).

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[184] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 110 (b)):
- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General on:
    - (i) The question of enforced or involuntary disappearances: A/53/304;
    - (ii) The strengthening of the rule of law: A/53/309;
    - (iii) Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights: A/53/324;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions: A/53/337;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/53/625/Add.2;
- (d) Resolutions 53/142, 53/146, 53/147, 53/148 and 53/150;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/53/SR.33-41, 46-51 and 53;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.85.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/148).

Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances

At its fifty-third session,[184] the General Assembly reiterated its invitation to all Governments to take appropriate legislative or other steps to prevent and suppress the practice of enforced disappearances, in keeping with the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and to take action at the national and regional levels and in cooperation with the United Nations to that end; requested the Secretary-General to keep it informed of the steps he takes to secure the widespread dissemination and promotion of the Declaration and to submit to it at its fifty-fifth session a report on the steps taken to implement the resolution; and decided to consider the question of enforced disappearances, and in particular the implementation of the Declaration, at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 53/150).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/150).

Strengthening of the rule of law

At its fifty-third session,[184] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to it at its fifty-fifth session on the results of contacts established in accordance with the resolution as well as on any other developments pertaining to the implementation of the recommendation of the World Conference on Human Rights that a comprehensive programme be established within the United Nations with a view to helping States in the task of building and strengthening national structures that have a direct impact on the overall observance of human rights and the maintenance of the rule of law (resolution 53/142).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/142).

Human rights and extreme poverty

At its fifty-third session,[184] the General Assembly invited the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, within the framework of the implementation of the United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty, to continue to give appropriate attention to the question of human rights and extreme poverty; invited States, United Nations bodies, in particular the Office of the High Commissioner and the United Nations Development Programme, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to give appropriate attention to the links between human rights and extreme poverty; and decided to consider the question further at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 53/146).

No advance documentation is expected.

Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

At its fifty-fourth session,[185] the General Assembly urged States to ensure that their constitutional and legal systems provided effective guarantees of freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief, including the provision of effective remedies in cases where the right to freedom of religion or belief was violated; also urged States to ensure that, in the course of their official duties, members of law enforcement bodies, civil servants, educators and other public officials respected different religions and beliefs and did not discriminate against persons professing other religions or beliefs; called upon all States to recognize, as provided in the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, the right of all persons to worship or assembly in connection with a religion or belief and to establish and maintain places for those purposes; expressed its grave concern at any attack upon religious places, sites and shrines, and called upon all States, in accordance with their national legislation and in conformity with international human rights standards, to exert the utmost efforts to ensure that such places, sites and shrines were fully respected and protected; encouraged the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights to contribute effectively to the preparatory process for the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance to be held in 2001 by transmitting to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights his recommendations on religious intolerance that had a bearing on the Conference; and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 54/159).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 54/159).

Human rights and cultural diversity

At its fifty-fourth session,[185] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on human rights and cultural diversity, taking into account the views of Member States, relevant United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations, and to submit it to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 54/160).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/160).

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[185] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 116 (b)):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General on:
  (i) Strengthening United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity: A/54/216;
  (ii) Human rights and unilateral coercive measures: A/54/222 and Add.1;
  (iii) The right to development: A/54/319;
  (iv) Situation of human rights in Cambodia: A/54/353;
  (v) United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education, 1995-2004, and public information activities in the field of human rights: A/54/399 and Add.1;
(b) Notes by the Secretary-General:
  (i) Transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the elimination of all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief (A/54/386);
  (ii) On the report of the independent expert on the right to development: A/54/401;
(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/54/605/Add.2;
(d) Resolutions 54/159 to 54/176 and 54/180 to 54/185;
(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/53/SR.32-43, 45, 46, 48, 50 and 52-56;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.83.

United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education and public information activities in the field of human rights

The General Assembly considered the question of a decade for human rights education at its forty-eighth session, in 1993 (resolution 48/127). At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly proclaimed the 10-year period beginning on 1 January 1995 the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education (1995-2004) and welcomed the Plan of Action as contained in the report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/184). The Assembly also considered the question at its fiftieth to fifty-third sessions (resolutions 50/177, 51/104, 52/127 and 53/153).

At its fifty-fourth session,[185] the General Assembly urged all Governments to contribute further to the implementation of the Plan of Action for the Decade by establishing broadly representative national committees for human rights education responsible for the development of comprehensive, effective and sustainable national plans of action for human rights education and information, taking into consideration the guidelines developed by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; urged Governments to encourage, support and involve national and local non-governmental organizations in the implementation of such plans; called upon Governments, in accordance with their national conditions, to accord priority to the dissemination in their relevant national and local languages of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights and other human rights instruments, human rights materials and training manuals, as well as reports of States parties under the human rights treaties, and to provide information and education in those languages on the practical ways in which national and international institutions and procedures might be utilized to ensure the effective implementation of those instruments; encouraged Governments to support the education and public information efforts undertaken by the Office to contribute to the further development of the web site of the Office and of its publications and external relations programmes; requested the High Commissioner to continue to coordinate and harmonize human rights education and information strategies within the United Nations system, including the implementation of the Plan of Action; stressed the need for close collaboration between the Office and the Department of Public Information in the implementation of the Plan of Action for the Decade and the World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights and the need to harmonize their activities with those of other international organizations such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Committee of the Red Cross and relevant non-governmental organizations; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session the mid-term global evaluation report of progress made towards the achievement of the objectives of the Decade (resolution 54/161).

At its fifty-sixth session, the Commission on Human Rights considered the question of the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education (Commission resolution 2000/71).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/161).

Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights

At its fifty-fourth session,[185] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, taking into account the different views of Member States, to submit a comprehensive report on globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 54/165).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/165).

Protection of migrants

At its fifty-fourth session,[185] the General Assembly strongly condemned all forms of racial discrimination and xenophobia with regard to access to employment, vocational training, housing, schooling, health services and social services, as well as services intended for use by the public, and welcomed the active role played by governmental and non-governmental organizations in combating racism and assisting individual victims of racist acts, including migrant victims; welcomed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to appoint a special rapporteur on the human rights of migrants; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/166).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/166).

Respect for the right to universal freedom of travel and the vital importance of family reunification

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-ninth to fifty-third sessions (resolutions 49/182, 50/175, 51/89, 52/121 and 53/143).

At its fifty-fourth session,[185] the General Assembly once again called upon all States to guarantee the universally recognized freedom of travel to all foreign nationals legally residing in their territory and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 54/169).

No advance documentation is expected.

Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-third session, at which it adopted the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (resolution 53/144).

At its fifty-fourth session,[185] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it a report on measures to implement the Declaration and decided to consider the question at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 54/170).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/170).

Situation of human rights in Cambodia

The General Assembly considered this question at its fort-eighth to fifty-third sessions (resolutions 48/154, 49/199, 50/178, 51/98, 52/135 and 53/145).

At its fifty-fourth session,[185] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, through his special representative for human rights in Cambodia, in collaboration with the office in Cambodia of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to assist the Government of Cambodia in ensuring the protection of the human rights of all people in Cambodia and to ensure adequate resources for the continued functioning in Cambodia of the Office of the High Commissioner and to enable the Special Representative to continue to fulfil his tasks expeditiously; encouraged the Government of Cambodia to continue to work with non-governmental organizations in efforts to strengthen and uphold human rights in Cambodia; noted with interest the activities undertaken by the governmental Cambodian Human Rights Committee, the National Assembly Commission on Human Rights and Reception of Complaints and the Senate Commission on Human Rights and Reception of Complaints, and welcomed preliminary efforts to establish an independent national human rights commission; expressed grave concern at the devastating consequences and destabilizing effects of the use of anti-personnel landmines on Cambodian society and encouraged the Government of Cambodia to continue its support and efforts for their removal; welcomed the ratification by Cambodia of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the role and achievements of the Office of the High Commissioner in assisting the Government and the people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights and on the recommendations made by the Special Representative on matters within his mandate; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 54/171).

At its fifty-sixth session, the Commission on Human Rights appealed strongly to the Government of Cambodia to ensure that those most responsible for the most serious violations of human rights were brought to account in accordance with international standards of justice, fairness and due process of law (Commission resolution 2000/79).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/171).

Human rights and unilateral coercive measures

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-first to fifty-third sessions (resolutions 51/103, 52/120 and 53/141).

At its fifty-fourth session,[185] the General Assembly urged the Commission on Human Rights to take fully into account the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures in its task concerning the implementation of the right to development; requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, bearing in mind the continuing impact of unilateral coercive measures on the population of developing countries, to give priority to the resolution in her annual report; requested the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of all Member States, to continue to collect their views and information on the implications and negative effects of unilateral coercive measures on their populations, highlighting the practical and preventive measures in this respect, and to submit an analytical report thereon at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 54/172).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/172);

(b) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (resolution 54/172).

Strengthening of United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fifth to fifty-third sessions (resolutions 45/163, 46/129, 47/131, 48/125, 49/181, 50/174, 51/105, 52/131 and 53/149).

At its fifty-fourth session,[185] the General Assembly reiterated that all peoples had the right freely to determine, without external interference, their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development, and that every State had the duty to respect that right within the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, including respect for territorial integrity; and requested the Secretary-General to ask Member States to present practical proposals and ideas that should contribute to the strengthening of United Nations action in the field of human rights, including the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity, and to submit a comprehensive report on the question to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 54/174).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/174).

The right to development

The General Assembly has considered this question annually since its forty-first session, in 1986, at which it adopted the Declaration on the Right to Development (resolutions 41/128, 42/117, 43/127, 44/62, 45/97, 46/123, 47/123, 48/130, 49/183, 50/184, 51/99, 52/136 and 53/155).

At its fifty-fourth session,[185] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-fifth session a comprehensive report on the right to development, including obstacles identified in the realization of the right (resolution 54/175).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/175).

Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-first to fifty-third sessions (resolutions 51/100, 52/134 and 53/154).

At its fifty-fourth session,[185] the General Assembly called upon Member States, specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations to continue to carry out a constructive dialogue and consultations for the enhancement of understanding and the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and encouraged non-governmental organizations to contribute actively to that endeavour; welcomed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to continue to consider the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights at its fifty-sixth session; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 54/181).

No advance documentation is expected.

(c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives[1]

Situation of human rights in Haiti

The General Assembly has considered this question annually since its forty-sixth session, in 1991 (resolutions 46/138, 47/143, 48/151, 49/201, 50/196, 51/110, 52/138 and 53/159).

At its fifty-fourth session,[186] the General Assembly decided to continue its consideration of the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Haiti at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 54/187).

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[186] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 116 (c)):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/54/499;
(b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/54/359, A/54/361, A/54/365, A/54/366, A/54/396-S/1999/1000 and A/54/396/Add.1-S/1999/1000/Add.1, A/54/422, A/54/440, A/54/466 and A/54/467;
(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/54/605/Add.3;
(d) Resolutions 54/177 to 54/179 and 54/182 to 54/188;
(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/54/SR.32-43, 46, 48, 50-52 and 54-56;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.83.

At its fifty-sixth session, the Commission on Human Rights invited the independent expert on Haiti to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session and to the Commission at its fifty-seventh session on developments in the human rights situation in Haiti (Commission resolution 2000/78).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the independent expert (Commission resolution 2000/78).

The situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

At its fortieth session, in 1984, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Chairman to appoint a Special Representative of the Commission whose mandate would be to establish contacts with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and to make a thorough study of the human rights situation in that country and to submit conclusions and appropriate suggestions to the Commission at its forty-first session (Commission resolution 1984/54). The mandate of the Special Representative has been renewed annually since then.

At its fifty-fourth session,[186] the General Assembly welcomed the interim report of the Special Representative; welcomed the progress in democracy achieved by the holding of local elections in the Islamic Republic of Iran; expressed its serious concern at the continuing violations of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran; and decided to continue the examination of the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the situation of minority groups such as the Baha'is at its fifty-fifth session, in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 54/177).

At its fifty-sixth session, the Commission on Human Rights welcomed the report of the Special Representative; decided to extend the mandate of the Special Representative for a further year and requested the Secretary-General to continue to give all necessary assistance to him; and requested the Special Representative to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (Commission resolution 2000/28).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Representative (Commission resolution 2000/28).

The situation of human rights in Iraq

At its forty-seventh session, 1991, the Commission on Human Rights requested its Chairman to appoint a Special Rapporteur to make a thorough study of the violations of human rights committed by the Government of Iraq and to submit an interim report thereon to the General Assembly (Commission resolution 1991/74). The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then.

At its fifty-fourth session,[186] the General Assembly called upon the Government of Iraq to abide by its freely undertaken obligations under international human rights treaties and international humanitarian law; to cooperate with United Nations human rights mechanisms, in particular by receiving a return visit by the Special Rapporteur to Iraq and allowing the stationing of human rights monitors throughout Iraq; to abrogate all decrees that prescribe cruel and inhuman punishment or treatment; to abrogate all laws and procedures that penalize free expression and to ensure that the genuine will of the people should be the basis of the authority of the State; to respect the rights of all ethnic and religious groups; to cooperate with the Tripartite Commission to establish the whereabouts and resolve the fate of the remaining several hundred missing persons and to cooperate with the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances of the Commission on Human Rights for that purpose; to cooperate fully with international aid agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide humanitarian assistance and monitoring in the northern and southern areas of the country; to continue to cooperate in the implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions so as to ensure fully the equitable distribution to the Iraqi population of the humanitarian supplies purchased under the oil-for-food programme without discrimination, including to remote areas; and decided to continue the examination of the situation of human rights in Iraq at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 54/178).

At its fifty-sixth session, the Commission on Human Rights decided to extend for a further year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur and requested him to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session an interim report on human rights in Iraq and to report to the Commission at its fifty-seventh session, and also to keep a gender perspective in mind when seeking and analysing information; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur to enable him to discharge his mandate fully and to approve the allocation of sufficient human and material resources for the sending of human rights monitors to such locations as would facilitate improved information flow and assessment and help in the independent verification of reports on the situation of human rights in Iraq (Commission resolution 2000/17).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 2000/17).

Situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

At its fiftieth session, in 1994, the Commission on Human Rights invited its Chairman to appoint a Special Rapporteur mandated to establish direct contact with the authorities and the people of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and to gather information on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including information supplied by non-governmental organizations. The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then.

At its fifty-fourth session,[186] the General Assembly called upon the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to comply with its obligations under international human rights law and to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms throughout its entire territory and to uphold its commitment to reform and restore the judicial system and in particular to reform military justice in conformity with the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; urged all parties to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to work for the full and timely implementation of the provisions of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement, to re-establish the authority of the Government, to ensure the safety, security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel within the country and to protect human rights and respect international humanitarian law; and requested the Special Rapporteur to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 54/179).

At its fifty-sixth session, the Commission on Human Rights expressed its concern at the preoccupying situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, particularly in the eastern parts of the country, and at the continuing violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, in particular the continued perpetration of massacres in the course of the conflicts and the conflicts between the Hema and the Lendu ethnic groups; welcomed the visit of the Special Rapporteur to the Democratic Republic of the Congo at the invitation of the Government, the cooperation of the Government and the report of the Special Rapporteur; decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a further year; and requested him to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session (Commission resolution 2000/15).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur: (resolution 54/179).

Situation of human rights in the Sudan

The General Assembly has considered this question annually since its forty-seventh session, in 1992 (resolutions 47/142, 48/147, 49/198, 50/197, 51/112 and 52/140 and decision 53/433).

At its fifty-fourth session,[186] the General Assembly welcomed the interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the Sudan; welcomed the cooperation extended by the Government of the Sudan with regard to the Special Rapporteur's first visit to the country, the visit by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, the needs assessment mission of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the fact-finding mission by the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression and the inter-agency humanitarian needs assessment mission to the Nuba Mountains; welcomed the creation of the Committee for the Eradication of Abduction of Women and Children; expressed its deep concern at the impact of the armed conflict on the situation of human rights and the plight of civilians; urged all parties to respect international humanitarian law; called upon the Government of the Sudan to comply fully with its obligations under international human rights instruments and to continue its efforts to bring its national legislation into conformity with them; encouraged both the Government of the Sudan and the Office of the High Commissioner to continue to pursue their dialogue with a view to establishing permanent representation of the High Commissioner; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 54/182).

At its fifty-sixth session, the Commission on Human Rights welcomed the interim report of the Special Rapporteur as well as the cooperation extended by the Government of the Sudan in connection with the visit of the Special Rapporteur; expressed concern at the impact of the conflict on the situation of human rights and its adverse effect on the civilian population and at serious violations of human rights, fundamental freedoms and international humanitarian law by all parties to the conflict; urged all parties to respect and protect human rights and international humanitarian law; encouraged the Government of the Sudan to continue its dialogue with the Office of the High Commissioner; noted with appreciation the signature of the accord between the Government and the Office of the High Commissioner on 29 March 2000 and the commitment of the Government to implement it; decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a further year; and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session (Commission resolution 2000/27).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 2000/27).

The situation of human rights in Kosovo

The General Assembly has considered this question annually since its forty-ninth session, in 1994 (resolutions 49/204, 50/190, 51/111, 52/139 and 53/164).

At its fifty-fourth session,[186] the General Assembly underlined the obligation of the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to abide by the terms of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the general principles on the political solution to the Kosovo crisis annexed to that resolution; welcomed the establishment of the United Nations Interim Administration in Kosovo and the Kosovo

Force, and called upon all parties in Kosovo and the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to cooperate fully with the Mission and the Force in the fulfilment of their respective mandates; called upon all authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the local Serb leaders in Kosovo and the leaders of the Kosovo Albanian community to condemn all acts of terrorism, sequestration or kidnapping, forced evictions from homes or places of work of any resident of Kosovo, whatever the victim's ethnic background and whoever the perpetrators, to refrain from all acts of violence and to use their influence and leadership to cooperate with the Force and the Mission in stopping those incidents and in bringing the perpetrators to justice; demanded that the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia provide an updated list of all persons detained and transferred from Kosovo to other parts of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, specifying the charge, if any, under which each individual is detained, and that it guarantee their families and non-governmental organizations and international observers unimpeded and regular access to those who remain in detention and release all individuals detained and transferred from Kosovo prior to July 1999 in violation of international humanitarian and human rights standards; stressed the responsibility of all parties to create a secure environment in Kosovo that will allow refugees and displaced persons to return and allow all those who wish to remain in Kosovo a genuine possibility to do so, irrespective of ethnic origin; and requested the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to continue to monitor closely the situation of human rights in Kosovo, to pay special attention to Kosovo in his reporting and to report his findings to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-sixth session and to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 54/183).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/183).

Situation of human rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)

At its substantive session of 1992, the Economic and Social Council endorsed resolution 1992/S-1/1, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its first special session, in which it requested its Chairman to appoint a Special Rapporteur to investigate first-hand the human rights situation in the territory of the former Yugoslavia and requested the Special Rapporteur to report on an urgent basis to the members of the Commission and to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session (Council decision 1992/305). The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then.

At its fifty-fourth session,[186] the General Assembly reiterated its call for the full and consistent implementation of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the annexes thereto and the Basic Agreement on the Region of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium by all parties to those agreements; stressed the need to direct international human rights efforts in the region to the core issues of the lack of full respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all individuals without distinction, the rule of law and effective administration of justice at all levels of government, the freedom and independence of the media, freedom of expression, freedom of association, including with respect to political parties, freedom of religion and freedom of movement; noted the progress made in Bosnia and Herzegovina with regard to political pluralism and freedom of expression, through the participation of all groups and individuals, which represented another step towards democracy in Bosnia and Herzegovina, but remained concerned that freedom of speech and the media were still curtailed by political influence, notably through the selective and intimidating application of slander laws; reiterated its demand that all parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina immediately create conditions conducive to the voluntary return, in safety and with dignity, of refugees and internally displaced persons to their homes, with equal emphasis on persons belonging to minorities, that they pass immediately and enforce legislation on property rights in conformity with recommendations made by the Office of the High Representative, and that they end discrimination on ethnic or political grounds; noted with interest the initiatives taken by the Republic of Croatia to improve the legislative and economic framework for the return of refugees, in particular steps to eliminate discriminatory provisions of Croatian laws; noted that the Government of Croatia had continued its efforts to codify democratic norms, including the independence of its judiciary and freedom of association and assembly, while also noting that the Government's application of those laws and principles had lagged behind its stated intentions; expressed deep concern about the fact that government commitments to improve the freedom of the press had remained unfulfilled, and reaffirmed the need for free and independent media and the need to provide to all political parties equal access to all forms of media during the forthcoming electoral campaign; condemned the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) for its gross violations of the human rights of the ethnic Albanians of Kosovo and its violent campaign to expel or deport ethnic Albanian Kosovars from their homes and communities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; called upon the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and all authorities and representatives of ethnic groups in Kosovo to implement Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and consequently to cooperate fully and support the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo in fulfilling its mandate; demanded that the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia hand over to the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia all government officials of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia indicted as war criminals and repudiate the leadership of anyone so indicted as a first step towards establishing a democratic government and becoming a full and respected member of the international community, and reminded the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of its obligations to cooperate fully with the Tribunal; demanded that the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia institutionalize democratic norms by holding free and fair elections at all levels of government, respecting the rule of law and the administration of justice and fully respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms; demanded that the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia promote and protect free and independent media and that the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia repeal any law that hinders the full and free exercise of the democratic rights of the citizens of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, cease any harassment and hindrance of journalists, and repeal repressive laws on universities and the media that suppress any and all internal dissent or expression of independent views, and concomitantly respect the right of free speech; called upon States to consider making additional voluntary contributions to meet the pressing human rights and humanitarian needs in the area, and underlined the need for continued coordination among States, international organizations and non-governmental organizations of initiatives and programmes with the aim of avoiding duplication, overlap and working at cross-purposes; and decided to continue its examination of this question at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 54/184).

At its fifty-sixth session, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Special Rapporteur to report to the Commission at its fifty-seventh session and to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session, paying particular attention to areas that remained a source of grave concern, including the deteriorating human rights situation in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Commission resolution 2000/26).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 2000/26).

Situation of human rights in Afghanistan

The General Assembly has considered this question annually since its fortieth session, in 1985 (resolutions 40/137, 41/158, 42/135, 43/139, 44/161, 45/174, 46/136, 47/141, 48/152, 49/207, 50/189, 51/108, 52/145 and 53/165).

At its fifty-fourth session,[186] the General Assembly urged all the Afghan parties to respect fully all human rights and fundamental freedoms, regardless of gender, ethnicity or religion, to cease hostilities immediately, and to work and cooperate fully with the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan and the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan; urged all the Afghan parties to extend their cooperation to the Commission on Human Rights and its Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan and to all those special rapporteurs who were seeking invitations; also urged all the Afghan parties, in particular the Taliban, to bring to an end without delay all human rights violations against women and girls; urged all States to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan and to refrain from interfering in its internal affairs; appealed to all States, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, specialized agencies and other international organizations to provide humanitarian assistance to all in need as soon as the situation on the ground permitted; and decided to keep the situation of human rights in Afghanistan under consideration at its fifty-fifth session, in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 54/185).

At its fifty-sixth session, the Commission on Human Rights invited the Secretary-General to ensure that the ongoing deployment of civilian affairs observers in Afghanistan took place as soon as possible, security conditions permitting, and that gender issues would be fully incorporated into their mission; invited the Secretary-General to exert efforts to ensure a gender perspective in the selection of the staff of the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan in order to enhance the role of women in preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peacekeeping; decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for one year; and requested the Special Rapporteur to report on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session and to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-seventh session (Commission resolution 2000/18).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 2000/18).

Situation of human rights in Rwanda

At its third special session, in 1994, the Commission on Human Rights requested its Chairman to appoint a Special Rapporteur, for an initial period of one year, to investigate first-hand the human rights situation and to receive relevant, credible information on human rights there, and requested the Special Rapporteur to visit Rwanda forthwith and to report on an urgent basis to the members of the Commission on the situation of human rights in the country, including his recommendations for bringing violations and abuses to an end and preventing future violations and abuses (Commission resolution S-3/1).

At its fifty-fourth session,[186] the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Rwanda; reiterated its strong condemnation of the crime of genocide and the crimes against humanity committed in Rwanda in 1994; expressed concern that most of the perpetrators continued to evade justice; also expressed concern that despite the imposition by the Security Council of an arms embargo, the *Interahamwe* militias and the former members of the Rwandan armed forces continued to receive military, financial and logistical support, and called upon the international community to take urgent measures to enable the disarmament of those groups; reiterated its request that all States cooperate fully with the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda in ensuring that all those responsible are brought to justice; noted improvements in the situation of human rights in Rwanda since the fifty-third session of the Assembly; reiterated its appeal to the international community to provide financial and technical assistance to the Government of Rwanda to strengthen the protection of genocide survivors and witnesses and the administration of justice; noted that in July 1999 the transitional Government's mandate was extended for a further four years, commended the Government for holding elections in a peaceful and successful manner and supported the Government in the continuation of its democratization process; welcomed the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission and the National Unity and Reconciliation Commission; reiterated its concern at the conditions in detention centres and prisons; encouraged the efforts of the Government to reduce the prison population; and decided to keep the situation of human rights in Rwanda under consideration at its fifty-fifth session, in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 54/188).

At its fifty-sixth session, the Commission on Human Rights took note with appreciation of the report of the Special Representative of the Commission on the situation of human rights in Rwanda; expressed its appreciation to the members of the National Human Rights Commission for the round table organized with the collaboration of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Government of Rwanda and the assistance of the Special Representative and the international community; welcomed the cooperation and assistance extended by the Government of Rwanda to the Special Representative; noted the efforts which the International Tribunal for Rwanda had made to improve its performance and encouraged further measures to enhance its efficiency; commended the Government of Rwanda on the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission; called for close regular consultation between the Special Representative and the Government of Rwanda, the National Human Rights Commission and all relevant national institutions; and commended the Special Representative for his work, decided to extend his mandate for a further year and requested him to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session and to the Commission at its fifty-seventh session (Commission resolution 2000/21).

The situation of human rights in Myanmar

At its forty-eighth session, in 1992, the Commission on Human Rights decided to nominate a Special Rapporteur to establish direct contacts with the Government and the people of Myanmar, including political leaders deprived of their liberty, their families and lawyers, with a view to examining the situation of human rights in Myanmar and following any progress made towards the transfer of power to a civilian government and the drafting of a new constitution, the lifting of restrictions on personal freedoms and the restoration of human rights in Myanmar, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session and to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-ninth session (Commission resolution 1992/58). The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then.

At its fifty-fourth session,[186] the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Myanmar for his interim report; urged the Government of Myanmar to cooperate fully and without further delay with the Special Rapporteur, and to allow him, without preconditions, to conduct a field mission and to establish direct contacts with the Government and all other relevant sectors of society, thus enabling him to discharge his mandate fully; requested the Secretary-General to continue his discussions on the situation of human rights and the restoration of democracy with the Government of Myanmar, to submit additional reports to the Assembly during its fifty-fourth session on the progress of those discussions and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session and to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-sixth session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/186).

At its fifty-sixth session, the Commission on Human Rights decided to extend for a further year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar; requested the Special Rapporteur to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session and to the Commission at its fifty-seventh session; requested the Secretary-General to continue to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur to enable him to discharge his mandate fully and to pursue all efforts to ensure that he was authorized to visit Myanmar; also requested the Secretary-General to continue his discussions with the Government on the situation of human rights and the restoration of democracy and with anyone he might consider appropriate in order to assist in the implementation of Assembly resolution 54/186; requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to cooperate with the Director-General of the International Labour Office with a view to identifying ways in which their offices might usefully collaborate for the improvement of the human rights situation in Myanmar; and requested the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of all relevant parts of the United Nations system (Commission resolution 2000/23).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/186);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 2000/23).

(d) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

The World Conference on Human Rights, which was held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993, adopted the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action.

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action and requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly on the measures taken and the progress achieved in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference (resolution 48/121). The Assembly also considered the question at its forty-ninth to fifty-third sessions (resolutions 49/208, 50/201, 51/118, 52/148 and 53/166).

At its fifty-fourth session,[187] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Third Committee (decision 54/435).

(e) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly decided to create the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and requested the High

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[187] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 116 (d)):
(a) Report of the Third Committee: A/54/605/Add.4;
(b) Decision 54/435;
(c) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/54/SR.32-43;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.83.

Commissioner to report annually to the Commission on Human Rights and, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly (resolution 48/141).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first and subsequent sessions a sub-item entitled "Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights" under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (decision 50/464).

At its fifty-first session, in 1997, the General Assembly approved the appointment by the Secretary-General of Mary Robinson (Ireland) as United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights for a four-year term (decision 51/322).

At its fifty-fourth session,[188] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Third Committee (decision 54/436).

Document: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: Supplement No. 36 (A/55/36).

117. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors[1]

(a) United Nations

(b) United Nations Development Programme

(c) United Nations Children's Fund

(d) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

(e) United Nations Institute for Training and Research

(f) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

(g) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme

(h) United Nations Population Fund

(i) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation

(j) Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

(k) United Nations Office for Project Services

The Board of Auditors (see also item 17 (c)) transmits to the General Assembly the audited financial statements for the previous financial period of the various accounts of the United Nations and other funds and programmes for which the Board has audit responsibilities. Under the provisions of article XII of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations and the annex thereto, the Board submits reports to the Assembly on the results of its audits and issues opinions as to whether the financial statements properly reflect the recorded transactions and whether those transactions were in accordance with the Financial Regulations and legislative authority and present fairly the financial position as at the end of the financial period of each of the activities reported on. The reports of the Board are commented upon by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, which also submits a report thereon to the Assembly.

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[188] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 116 (e)):
(a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: Supplement No. 36 (A/54/36);
(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/54/605/Add.5;
(c) Decision 54/436;
(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/54/SR.32-43;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.84.

At its fifty-fourth session,[189] the General Assembly accepted the financial reports and audited financial statements and the audit opinions and reports of the Board of Auditors for the year ended 31 December 1998 on voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; and requested the Board of Auditors to monitor the implementation of the guidelines for the hiring and use of consultants and individual contractors in the Secretariat as revised by the General Assembly in paragraph 11 of section VIII of its resolution 53/221 (resolution 54/13 B). In a resolution adopted under the item entitled "Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001", the Assembly requested the Board of Auditors to submit a report on the status of the implementation of the recommendations contained in its report on the management review of the secretariat of the International Civil Service Commission (A/52/811) and to make further recommendations in that regard (resolution 54/249, para. 186).

At the same session, the General Assembly endorsed the request of the Advisory Committee that the Board of Auditors, in its next audit of the regular budget, for the biennium 1998-1999, pay particular attention to the efficiency of the charge-back arrangements at Nairobi (A/54/7, paras. VIII.117 and VIII.118); and that the financial period for the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 be established for two calendar years with a corresponding biennial audit, but that an annual budget with an annual assessment be maintained, and that separate audit reports be produced for the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of

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[189] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 117):
- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors concerning United Nations peacekeeping operations for the period ending 30 June 1999 (A/54/748);
  - (ii) Implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors (A/54/140);
  - (iii) Implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors concerning United Nations funds and programmes (A/54/140/Add.1);
  - (iv) Implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors concerning peacekeeping operations (A/54/140/Add.2);
  - (v) Hiring and use of consultants in the Secretariat (A/54/164);
  - (vi) Year 2000 compliance issue (A/C.5/54/3);
- (b) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:
  - (i) Report of the Board of Auditors on implementation of its recommendations (A/54/159 and Corr.1);
  - (ii) Comments of the Board of Auditors on the report of the Secretary-General on the hiring and use of consultants in the Secretariat (A/54/165);
- (c) Financial reports:
  - (i) United Nations peacekeeping operations: Supplement No. 5 (A/54/5), vol. II;
  - (ii) United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 5D (A/54/5/Add.4);
  - (iii) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 5E (A/54/5/Add.5);
- (d) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/53/940, A/54/441 and A/54/801;
- (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/54/506 and Add.1 and 2;
- (f) Resolutions 54/13 A to C;
- (g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/54/SR.7, 14-16, 45, 64 and 74;
- (h) Plenary meetings: A/54/PV.43, 88 and 98.

International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda (A/54/645, para. 76, and A/54/678) (resolution 54/239 A).

At its fifty-fourth session in June 2000, the General Assembly accepted the audited financial statements for the twelve-month period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999 and the report of the Board of Auditors on United Nations peacekeeping operations; approved all the recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Board of Auditors and endorsed the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee; and took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors concerning United Nations peacekeeping operations for the period ending 30 June 1999 (resolution 54/13 C).

Documents:

(a) Financial reports and audited financial statements for the biennium ended 31 December 1999 and reports of the Board of Auditors:

  (i) United Nations: Supplement No. 5 (A/55/5), vol. I;

  (ii) United Nations peacekeeping operations: Supplement No. 5 (A/55/5), vol. II;

  (iii) International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO: Supplement No. 5 (A/55/5), vol. III;

  (iv) United Nations University: Supplement No. 5 (A/55/5), vol. IV;

  (v) United Nations Development Programme: Supplement No. 5A (A/55/5/Add.1);

  (vi) United Nations Children's Fund: Supplement No. 5B (A/55/5/Add.2);

  (vii) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Supplement No. 5C (A/55/5/Add.3);

  (viii) United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 5D (A/55/5/Add.4);

  (ix) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 5E (A/55/5/Add.5);

  (x) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme: Supplement No. 5F (A/55/5/Add.6);

  (xi) United Nations Population Fund: Supplement No. 5G (A/55/5/Add.7);

  (xii) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation: Supplement No. 5H (A/55/5/Add.8);

  (xiii) Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: Supplement No. 5I (A/55/5/Add.9);

  (xiv) United Nations Office for Project Services: Supplement No. 5J (A/55/5/Add.10);

  (xv) International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994: Supplement No. 5K (A/55/5/Add.11) (see also item 130);

  (xvi) International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991: Supplement No. 5L (A/55/5/Add.12) (see also item 129);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors (resolution 48/216 B), A/55/80 and Add.1;

  (ii) Implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors concerning United Nations peacekeeping operations for the period ending 30 June 2000 (resolution 48/216 B);

(c) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

  (i) Concise summary of principal findings, conclusions and recommendations contained in the reports prepared by the Board of Auditors for the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 47/211);

  (ii) Report of the Board of Auditors on the implementation of its recommendations (resolution 48/216 B);

(d) Reports of the Advisory Committee.

118. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations[1]

Proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 2002-2003

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly approved the budget process of the United Nations by which it, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to submit in off-budget years an outline of the programme budget for the following biennium (resolution 41/213). In accordance with that resolution, the General Assembly will have before it the proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 2002-2003.

Documents:

(a) Proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 2002-2003 (resolution 41/213);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

(c) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its fortieth session, Supplement No. 16 (A/55/16 and Corr.1);

(d) Reports of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (see item 128).

Results-based budgeting

At its fifty-third session,[190] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it, for consideration at its fifty-fourth session, through the Advisory Committee, a comprehensive and analytical report on his proposal on results-based budgeting, which should include a number of elements indicated by the General Assembly; also requested the Secretary-General to submit to it, through the Advisory Committee, the prototype fascicles in results-based format as recommended by the Advisory Committee; requested the Joint Inspection Unit to undertake an analytical and comparative study of the experience of the bodies of the United Nations system that are implementing an approach similar to results-based budgeting and to submit its report no later than 31 August 1999; and further requested the Advisory Committee to take into account the report of the Joint Inspection Unit when preparing its report on the Secretary-General's proposal (resolution 53/205).

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[190] References for the fifty-third session (agenda items 30 and 112):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/500 and Add.1;
(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/53/655;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/53/521/Add.1;
(d) Resolution 53/205 and decisions 53/467 A and B;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/53/SR.31, 33 and 45/Add.1;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.93.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on results-based budgeting (resolution 53/205), A/54/456 and Add.1-5;

(b) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit (resolution 53/205), A/54/287 and Add.1;

(c) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

Procurement reform

At its resumed fifty-third session in April 1999,[190] the General Assembly resumed its consideration of the question of procurement reform (decision 53/467 A). At its resumed fifty-third session in June 1999, the Assembly deferred consideration of the question of procurement reform to the main part of its fifty-fourth session, with a view to concluding it (decision 53/467 B).

At its fifty-fourth session,[191] the General Assembly recognized the recent improvements made by the Secretary-General in procurement reform; welcomed the publication of the Procurement Manual, and requested the Secretary-General to update it, as appropriate; requested the Secretary-General to consider ways to increase the transparency of procurement decisions; also requested the Secretary-General to submit in his next report on procurement reform detailed information on the awarding of contracts for procurement, at Headquarters and in the field, to developing countries, in particular least developed African countries and countries with economies in transition; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on due attention paid to offers for procurement submitted by vendors from developing countries and countries with economies in transition, without prejudice to the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations and taking into account the provisions of the resolution (resolution 54/14).

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[191] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 118):

(a) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its thirty-ninth session: Supplement No. 16 (A/54/16);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General; A/49/633, A/C.5/52/46, A/53/271 and Corr.1, and Add.1, A/53/818, A/54/427, A/54/650, A/54/695 and Corr.1, A/54/710, A/54/793, A/54/849 and A/54/866;

(c) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/49/368 and Corr.1, A/49/471 and Corr.1, A/51/674, A/51/804, A/51/933, A/52/338 and Add.1, A/52/339 and Add.1, A/52/575, A/52/776, A/52/777, A/52/821, A/52/887, A/52/1010, A/52/1020, A/53/171 and Add.1, A/53/180, A/53/428, A/53/467, A/53/642, A/53/787, A/53/811, A/53/829, A/53/843, A/C.5/53/38, A/C.5/53/53 and Corr.1, A/C.5/53/54, A/C.5/53/59, A/C.5/54/56, A/54/157 and Add.1, A/54/169, A/54/288 and Add.1, A/54/334 and Add.1, A/54/335, A/54/367, A/54/394 and Corr.1, A/54/410, A/54/413, A/54/635, A/54/764, A/54/817, A/54/836;

(d) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/53/670, A/53/692, A/53/942;

(e) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/54/511 and Add.1-3, A/54/827 and Add.1 and A/54/828;

(f) Resolutions 54/14, 54/256, 54/257 and 54/264, and decisions 54/468-54/470, 54/472, 54/462 B, 54/463 and 54/479;

(g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/54/SR.3, 12, 50, 52, 53, 55, 58, 64, 68-70 and 74;

(h) Plenary meetings: A/54/PV.43, 88, 95 and 98.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/14), A/55/127;

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (resolutions 48/218 B and 54/244);

(c) Report of the Advisory Committee.

Also at its fifty-fourth session,[191] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it during its fifty-fourth session, a detailed and comprehensive report addressing the asbestos problem, including specific proposals in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001 aimed at addressing the situation; and requested the Secretary-General to submit the master plan for capital improvements requested in paragraph XI.6 of the report of the Advisory Committee (resolution 54/249). In accordance with resolution 54/249, the Secretary-General submitted a report on the review, assessment and management of the asbestos problem at United Nations Headquarters (A/54/779). That report was reviewed by the Advisory Committee, which recommended that the General Assembly take note of the information concerning Headquarters and that similar information be provided for overseas properties. The Fifth Committee endorsed the recommendation.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/249);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

At its fifty-fourth session,[191] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ensure that programme managers are guided by the basic reasons for outsourcing, as indicated in paragraph 4 of his report (A/54/818), and the goals, as indicated in paragraph 13 of the report; also requested the Secretary-General to define, in a more detailed way and with justification, the criteria for decisions on which activities and services should or should not be outsourced, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 54/256).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/256);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

119. Programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001[1]

At its fifty-second session,[192] the General Assembly requested that the individual sections of the programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001 contain a summary of the relevant recommendations of the internal and external oversight bodies and, for each recommendation, information on the follow-up action taken (resolution 52/220).

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[192] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 116):
(a) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999: Supplement No. 6 (A/52/6/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1);
(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: Supplement No. 7 and addenda (A/52/7 and Add.1-10);
(c) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination: Supplement No. 16 (A/52/16);
(d) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/303 and Corr.1 (F only) and Add.1 and A/52/758;
(e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/52/744;
(f) Resolution 52/220;
(g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/52/SR.12, 13, 15, 17-23, 25-27, 37, 39 and 46;
(h) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.79.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on overseas property management and information exchange network (resolution 53/220).

At its fifty-fourth session,[193] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session the technical proposal on the treatment of the provision for special political missions in the programme budget, as recommended by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraph 7 of its report on the biennium 1996-1997; also requested the Secretary-General to develop a comprehensive strategy for the development and implementation of information technology to be submitted through the Advisory Committee to the Assembly during the main part of its fifty-fifth session; requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on progress made by the United Nations Common Services Task Force on the existing common services and to expand and develop new ones as appropriate; requested the Secretary-General to review the current security arrangements at the United Nations Office in Geneva and to report thereon to the Assembly at the main part of its fifty-fifth session; requested the Secretary-General to replace the charge-back procedure for cost-sharing of expenses for the United Nations Office at Nairobi with a simpler, more reliable and predictable procedure; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session a strategic plan for the full use of conference facilities at Nairobi, so as to ensure that interpretation capacity will be fully utilized; reiterated its decision to keep the implementation of the Development Account under review, and requested the Secretary-General to submit reports in accordance with the relevant regulations and rules (resolution 54/249).

Also at the fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the internal and external printing practices of the Organization to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 54/251).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 46/220, 54/248, 54/249 and 251), A/55/117, A/55/132, A/55/134;

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee (resolution 46/220);

(c) Notes by the Secretary-General (resolution 54/249);

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[193] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda items 119 and 121):

(a) Revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1998-2001: Supplement No. 6 (A/54/6/Rev.1 and Add.1), vols. I, II and III;

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: Supplement No. 7 and addenda (A/53/7 and Add.12), (A/54/7 and addenda), A/54/657, A/54/659, A/54/667, A/54/675 and A/54/868;

(c) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination: Supplement No. 16 (A/54/16);

(d) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/52/811, A/52/898 and Corr.1, A/53/919 and Add.1, A/53/945, A/54/127, A/54/201, A/54/206, A/54/431, A/54/434, A/54/443 and Add.1, A/54/520 and Add.1, A/54/623 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1, A/54/779, A/C.5/54/16, A/C.5/54/17, A/C.5/54/18, A/C.5/54/20, A/C.5/54/25, A/C.5/54/37, A/C.5/54/40, A/C.5/54/45, A/C.5/54/46, A/C.5/54/50, A/C.5/54/53 and A/C.5/54/57;

(e) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/54/691 and Add.1 and 2;

(f) Resolutions 54/15, 54/247, 54/249 to 54/253, 54/258, 54/265 and decisions 54/473, 54/476, 54/477, 54/480 and 54/481;

(g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/54/SR.17, 21, 23-30, 32-37, 39-41, 44, 46-50, 55, 56, 58, 61-63, 68-70 and 74;

(h) Plenary meetings: A/54/PV.43, 88, 95 and 98.

(d) Report of the Standing Committee of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (resolution 46/220).

Revised budget appropriations for the biennium 2000-2001

At its fifty-fourth session,[193] the General Assembly approved the initial budget appropriations for 2000-2001 in the amount of $2,535,689,200 (resolution 54/250).

Also at its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures, as a matter of priority, to achieve a vacancy rate of no more than 5 per cent within the biennium in the Economic Commission for Africa, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session; also requested the Secretary-General to ensure implementation of the pilot project for the development of an international radio broadcasting capacity for the United Nations as soon as possible; and to report on progress in the context of the first performance report for the biennium 2000-2001; further requested the Secretary-General, pending the outcome of the review of the Information Systems Coordination Committee, to identify appropriate resources to finance the United Nations share of the cost of the Committee for the first year of the biennium 2000-2001, and to report thereon in the context of the first performance report (resolution 54/249).

The Assembly will have before it the first performance report of the Secretary-General and the report of the Advisory Committee thereon. On the basis of that report, the Assembly will be in a position to approve the revised appropriations for 2000-2001.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General; first budget performance report (resolution 54/249);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 2000-2001

At its fifty-fourth session,[193] the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General, with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and subject to the Financial Regulations of the United Nations and the provisions of the resolution, to enter into commitments in the biennium 2000-2001 to meet unforeseen and extraordinary expenses arising either during or subsequent to the biennium, and determined for which commitments such prior concurrence of the Committee would not be necessary; resolved that the Secretary-General would report to the Advisory Committee and to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth sessions all commitments made under the provisions of the resolution, together with the circumstances relating thereto, and would submit supplementary estimates to the Assembly in respect of such commitments (resolution 54/252).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/252).

120. Programme planning[1]

Programme performance

In accordance with regulation 6.1 of the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation, the General Assembly will have before it the Secretary-

General's report on the programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1998-1999.

At its fifty-fourth session,[194] the General Assembly endorsed the recommendation of the Committee for Programme and Coordination that the Secretary-General be requested to further explore ways in which the full implementation of mandates could be ensured and better assessed according to the request in resolution 53/207, taking into account the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation, and budgetary procedures, and giving due consideration to the views of Member States (resolution 54/236). The General Assembly will also have before it the Secretary-General's report on the aforementioned subject.

Documents:

(a) Programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1998-1999 (resolutions 48/218 B and 54/244), A/55/73 and Add.1;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on ways in which the full implementation and the quality of mandated programmes and activities could be ensured and could be better assessed by and reported to Member States (resolution 54/236), A/55/85;

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on strengthening the role of evaluation findings on programme design, delivery and policy directives (resolutions 48/218 B and 52/244), A/55/63.

Proposed medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005

At its fifty-fourth session,[194] the General Assembly endorsed the conclusions and recommendations regarding programme planning contained in the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its thirty-ninth session (resolution 54/236).

In accordance with the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation, the General Assembly will have before it the proposed medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005.

Documents:

(a) Proposed medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005, Supplement No. 6 (A/55/6 (Prog. 1-25));

(b) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its fortieth session, Supplement No. 16 (A/55/16);

(c) Report of the Advisory Committee, Supplement No. 7 (A/55/7).

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[194] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 120):

(a) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its thirty-ninth session: Supplement No. 16 (A/54/16);
(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/54/89, A/54/117 and A/54/125;
(c) Note by the Secretary-General: A/C.5/54/12 ;
(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/54/676 and Add.1;
(e) Resolution 54/236 and decisions 54/474 and 54/475;
(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/54/SR.40 and 48;
(g) Plenary meetings: A/54/PV.88 and 95.

121. Improving the financial situation of the United Nations[4]

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session an item entitled "Financial emergency of the United Nations" (resolution 3538 (XXX)). The Assembly considered this question at its thirty-first to forty-fifth and forty-seventh sessions (resolutions 31/191 and 32/104, decisions 33/430 and 34/435, resolutions 35/113, 36/116, 37/13, 38/228 B, 39/239, 40/241 A and B, 40/242, 41/204 A and B, 42/216 A and B, 43/220, 44/195 B, 45/236 B and 47/215).

An item entitled "Current financial crisis of the United Nations" was included as an additional item in the agenda of the fortieth session of the General Assembly, at the request of the Secretary-General (A/40/247). The Assembly considered this item at its fortieth and forty-second to forty-fifth and forty-seventh sessions (decision 40/472 and resolutions 42/212, 43/215, 44/195 A, 45/236 A and 47/215). At its forty-seventh session, the Assembly decided to consider in the future the agenda items entitled "Current financial crisis of the United Nations" and "Financial emergency of the United Nations" under one agenda item entitled "Improving the financial situation of the United Nations" (resolution 47/215).

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the obligation of Member States to pay assessed contributions promptly and in full; and recognized that non-payment of assessed contributions in full and on time had damaged and continued to damage the ability of the Organization to implement its activities effectively (resolution 48/220).

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item to the fiftieth session (decision 49/490). The Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of its fiftieth session (decision 50/469). At its fifty-first session, the Assembly decided that the Fifth Committee should continue its consideration of the item and relevant reports at that session (decision 51/460).

The General Assembly, at its fifty-second session, decided that the item would remain open for consideration at that session (decision 52/459).

At its fifty-third and fifty-fourth[195] sessions, the General Assembly did not take any decision on this item.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General.

122. Administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

Article 17, paragraph 3, of the Charter provides that the General Assembly shall examine the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned. General Assembly resolution 14 (I) provides that one of the functions of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions is to examine on behalf of the Assembly the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies and proposals for financial arrangements with such agencies. This provision is repeated in rule 157 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly.

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit the next statistical report by the Administrative Committee on Coordination to the

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[195] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 122): Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/454 and Add.1.

Assembly at its forty-ninth session and thereafter every second year, and to add to the material covered therein information on assessed and voluntary contributions paid by Member States and non-member States, in each of the two prior calendar years (decision 47/449).

The General Assembly considered this item at its forty-ninth, fifty-first and fifty-third[196] sessions (decisions 49/465, 51/453 and 53/459).

Documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the statistical report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (decision 47/449);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

123. Pattern of conferences[1]

A resolution entitled "Pattern of conferences" was adopted by the General Assembly at its twelfth session, in 1957, under the agenda item entitled "Budget estimates for the financial year 1958" (resolution 1202 (XII)). Previously the Assembly had considered the question at its sixth and seventh sessions under the item entitled "Coordination between the United Nations and the specialized agencies" (resolutions 534 (VI), 694 (VII) and 698 (VII)). At its eighth session, it adopted a resolution entitled "Programme of conferences at Headquarters and Geneva" (resolution 790 (VIII)). Since 1962, the item has been included in the agenda of the Assembly at its seventeenth, eighteenth, twentieth to twenty-seventh, and twenty-ninth to fifty-third sessions (resolutions 1851 (XVII), 1987 (XVIII), 2116 (XX), 2239 (XXI), 2361 (XXII), 2478 (XXIII), 2609 (XXIV), 2693 (XXV), 2834 (XXVI), 2960 (XXVII), 3350 (XXIX), 3351 (XXIX), 3491 (XXX), 3529 (XXX), 31/140, 32/71, 32/72, 33/55, 34/50, 35/10, 36/117, 37/14, 38/32 C, 39/68 C, 40/243, 41/177, 42/207, 43/222, 44/196, 45/238, 46/190, 47/202, 48/222, 49/221, 50/206, 51/211, 52/214 and 53/208 A to E and decisions 45/451 and 53/470).

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly established the Committee on Conferences, composed of 22 Member States, whose terms of reference included submitting to the Assembly a pattern of conferences, proposing the annual calendar of conferences in accordance with that pattern, acting on behalf of the Assembly between sessions in dealing with requested changes from the calendar and making recommendations concerning the organization of and requirements for conference services (resolution 3351 (XXIX)).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly decided to retain the Committee on Conferences as a permanent subsidiary organ composed of 21 members to be appointed by the President of the Assembly, after consultations with the chairmen of the regional groups, for a period of three years (resolution 43/222 B) (see also item 17 (h)).

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[196] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 116):

(a) First report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: Supplement No. 7 (A/53/7);

(b) Statistical report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination: A/53/647 and Corr.1;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/53/713;

(d) Decision 53/459;

(e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/53/SR.36;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.93.

At its fifty-fourth session,[197] the General Assembly approved the draft biennial calendar of conferences and meetings for 2000-2001; requested the Secretary-General to provide all the conference services required as a result of decisions taken by the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session, taking into account, as necessary, the procedures established by the Assembly in its resolutions 41/213 and 42/211; noted with satisfaction that the Secretariat had taken into account the arrangements referred to in paragraph 10 of its Assembly resolution 53/208 A with regard to the two holidays of Id al-Fitr and Id al-Adha; also noted with satisfaction that the Secretariat had taken into account the arrangements referred to in paragraph 11 of resolution 53/208 A concerning Orthodox Good Friday, and requested all intergovernmental bodies to observe that decision when planning their meetings; reaffirmed the provisions established in its resolution 50/11 regarding multilingualism; noted that the procedure proposed in paragraph 172 of the report of the Committee on Conferences precluded observers from participating fully in the work of the Committee; invited the Committee on Conferences to keep under review its procedure regarding the participation of observers; encouraged the optimum utilization of conference services in New York, taking into full consideration issues of efficiency and effectiveness, including the limitations of small delegations; emphasized the need to ensure equal opportunity for all Member States to participate fully in meeting their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations, and in that connection urged intergovernmental bodies when adopting their programmes of work to avoid as much as possible the scheduling of simultaneous, parallel and/or late night meetings; decided to include all necessary resources in the budget for the biennium 2000-2001 to provide interpretation services for meetings of regional and other major groupings of Member States upon request by those groupings, on an ad hoc basis, in accordance with established practice; decided that full interpretation services, in the six official languages, must be ensured for the meetings of intergovernmental bodies for the full duration of those meetings; expressed concern that the conference facilities at the United Nations Office at Nairobi were still underutilized; reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to assist all subsidiary bodies of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Commission on Human Settlements to increase their use of the conference facilities at Nairobi; encouraged Member States, intergovernmental bodies, regional and other major groupings and departments to follow the example set by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in holding the Fifth Expert Group Meeting on Financial Issues of Agenda 21 in December 1999 at the United Nations Office at Nairobi; also encouraged all United Nations bodies and expert groups not subject to the headquarters rule to hold some of their meetings at the United Nations Office at Nairobi; discouraged strongly any invitation for hosting meetings that would violate the headquarters rule, in particular for United Nations centres with a low utilization level; requested the Committee on Conferences to consider the possibility of holding its 2000 substantive session at the United Nations Office at Nairobi; decided to establish a permanent interpretation service at the United Nations Office at Nairobi no later than 2001; also decided to strengthen the interpretation service at the United Nations Office at Vienna; requested the Secretary-General to ensure an increase in the utilization of the regional centres in future work programmes; reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to update the administrative instruction of 8 May 1987 on guidelines for the preparation of host government agreements falling under resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985; reiterated its decision that if a report is submitted late to conference services, the reasons therefor should be included in a footnote to the document; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the texts of resolutions adopted by the Assembly were communicated to Member States within 15 days after the close of the session; also requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the *Official Records* of resolutions adopted by the Assembly included information on the adoption of the resolutions, such as voting records and sponsors, before the text of each resolution, in the six official languages of the Organization; reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to ensure that documentation was available in accordance with the six-week rule for the distribution of documents simultaneously in the six official languages of the Assembly; noted with deep concern that the provisions of paragraphs 24 and 25 of section B of its resolution 52/214 and paragraphs 11 and 12 of its resolution 53/208 B were not being fully implemented; recalled its decision in paragraph 2 (b) of section II of its resolution 41/213, and emphasized that, in future, proposed programme budgets should be considered by the Assembly in fascicle form, together with recommendations on them by the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and that the programme budgets should be issued in their final form after approval by the Assembly with the changes to the resource level annexed to the approved programme budget; requested the Secretary-General to publish, prior to the fifty-fifth session of the Assembly, updated versions of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations and the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation in the six official languages of the Organization; also requested the Secretary-General to publish the Staff Regulations and Rules of the United Nations in the six official languages of the Organization when their consolidation is completed; urged intergovernmental bodies when feasible, to become more actively involved in rationalizing their meeting schedules in order to ensure the timely distribution of all related documentation, and requested the Secretary-General to submit proposals based on the reviews; requested the Secretary-General to continue the efforts to utilize new technologies, such as computer-assisted translation, remote translation, terminology databases and speech recognition, in the six official languages so as to enhance further the productivity of conference services; also requested the Secretary-General to continue the efforts to ensure that training opportunities in the six official languages are equally available to all language staff, including those at duty stations away from Headquarters; decided that the use of remote interpretation should not affect the quality of interpretation or in itself lead to any further reduction in language posts, nor would it affect the equal treatment of the six official languages; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that translation, in principle, reflects the specificity of each language; also requested the Secretary-General, in order to improve further the quality of translation of documents issued in the six official languages, to ensure continuous dialogue between translation staff and interpretation staff, among United Nations headquarters at New York, Geneva, Vienna and Nairobi, and between translation divisions and Member States with regard to the standardization of the terminology used; requested the Secretary-General to improve and update document access and retrieval from the United Nations web sites and from the optical disk system, equally in the six official languages, at all duty stations; further requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the goal of the equal treatment of the six official languages is taken into account in the course of the continuous development, maintenance and enrichment of United Nations web sites; and called upon representatives of Member States to abide by its decision 38/401 and section E of its resolutions 52/214 and 53/208 (resolution 54/248).

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[197] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 124):

(a) Report of the Committee on Conferences: Supplement No. 32 (A/54/32);
(b) First report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999: Supplement No. 7 (A/52/7);
(c) First report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001: Supplement No. 7 (A/54/7);
(d) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its thirty-eighth session: Supplement No. 16 (A/53/16);
(e) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/53/221, A/54/176, A/54/208, A/54/221, A/54/262, A/53/257, A/53/833, A/53/919 and Add.1 and 2 and A/52/1000;
(f) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/C.5/54/28, A/52/685 and A/51/946;
(g) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/53/669;
(h) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/54/690 and Add.1 and 2;
(i) Resolutions 54/248 and 54/259 and decision 54/482;
(j) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/54/SR.8, 10, 11, 40, 50, 58, 68 and 74;
(k) Plenary meetings: A/54/PV.88, 95 and 98.

At its fifty-fourth session,[197] the General Assembly endorsed recommendations 2, 3, 10 and 16 to 18 contained in the report of the Joint Inspection Unit (A/51/946); also endorsed recommendations 4 and 6 of the report, subject to the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination contained in paragraph 350 of its report (A/53/16); further endorsed recommendations 13 and 15, as modified by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraphs 19 and 21, respectively, of its report (A/53/669); endorsed recommendation 14, without prejudice to the traditional distribution of printed publications, taking into account paragraph 20 of the report of the Advisory Committee; regretted that the provision contained in paragraph 45 of annex II to its resolution 52/220 had not been implemented, and requested the Secretary-General to implement that provision as a matter of priority; and requested that additional efforts be made to improve the linguistic quality and content of United Nations publications concomitantly in all six official languages (resolution 54/259).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Fifth Committee (A/54/690/Add.2) on its consideration of the possibility of holding the 2000 substantive session of the Committee on Conferences at the United Nations Office at Nairobi (decision 54/482).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Conferences, Supplement No. 32 (A/55/32);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Provision of interpretation services to meetings of regional and other major groupings of Member States (resolution 54/248, sect. B);

  (ii) Improved utilization of conference facilities at the United Nations Office at Nairobi (resolution 54/248, sect. B);

  (iii) Increase in the utilization of the regional centres in future work programmes (resolution 54/248, sect. B);

  (iv) Proposals on the timely distribution of documentation (resolution 54/248, sect. C);

  (v) Implementation of recommendations regarding the United Nations Chronicle (resolution 54/259);

  (vi) Proposals regarding the rationalization of the meeting schedules of intergovernmental bodies to ensure the timely distribution of all related documentation (resolution 54/248);

  (vii) Assistance provided to increase the use of conference facilities in Nairobi (resolution 54/248).

124. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations[1]

The regular budget of the United Nations is apportioned among its Member States in accordance with the scale of assessments approved by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Committee on Contributions (see item 17 (b)). This scale, as modified by resolution 3101 (XXVIII) and other resolutions concerning the financing of peacekeeping operations, has also been used to apportion the cost of peacekeeping operations among Member States. The assessment rates used for the regular budget and peacekeeping operations are also used for apportioning the costs of the international tribunals for Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia.

At its fifty-fourth session,[198] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Committee on Contributions further to consider measures to encourage the timely, full and unconditional payment of assessed contributions other than those covered in paragraphs 69, 70, 73 and 74 of its report and to make appropriate recommendations, pursuant to its general mandate under resolution 14 A (I) of 13 February 1946 (resolution 54/237 B). The Assembly urged all Member States in arrears requesting exemption under Article 19 of the Charter to provide the fullest possible supporting information; and decided that such requests must be submitted to the President of the General Assembly at least two weeks before the session of the Committee on Contributions (resolution 54/237 C). The Assembly requested the Committee on Contributions to submit to it at its fifty-fifth session 12 proposals for a scale of assessments for the period 2001-2003 in accordance with specified elements and criteria; also requested the Committee to examine and report to the Assembly the consequences of the sharply depressed levels of primary commodity prices on commodity-dependent economies and the impact on those countries hosting refugees; and further requested the Committee to provide suggestions to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on how to deal with the effect of discontinuities described in its report, to examine the long-term implications of the present criteria for determining the threshold of the low per capita income adjustment, and to report on possible alternatives to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session. With regard to the threshold of the low per capita income adjustment, the Committee was also requested to respond to a request for alternatives with a view to maintaining in the long run the overall benefit for all developing countries and to avoiding the continuous exclusion of middle-income developing countries from the benefit of the adjustment. The Assembly welcomed the agreement of the Committee on Contributions to consider more systematic approaches to deciding when market exchange rates should be replaced in preparing the scale of assessments, and looked forward to further reports (resolution 54/237 D).

Document: Report of the Committee on Contributions, Supplement No. 11 (A/55/11).

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[198] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 125):

(a) Report of the Committee on Contributions: Supplement No. 11 (A/54/11);
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/54/685 and Add.1;
(c) Resolutions 54/237 A to D and decisions 54/455 A and B;
(d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/54/SR.8, 10, 11, 49 and 58;
(e) Plenary meetings: A/54/PV.3, 88 and 95.

125. Human resources management[1]

At its fifty-third session,[199] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-fifth session on the establishment of a Secretariat-wide integrated human resources planning system under the central authority of the Office of Human Resources Management; requested the Secretary-General to include any problems in increasing staff mobility and possible measures for their solution, as appropriate, in his report on human resources management to be submitted to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session; requested the Secretary-General to report at that session on the progress made on the establishment of mechanisms towards, and on the implementation of a policy of, enhanced mobility across functions, departments and duty stations, and on the possibility of enhancing mobility among organizations of the United Nations system; noted the intention of the Secretary-General to streamline administrative procedures further and to eliminate duplication in relation to human resources management through the delegation of authority to programme managers; requested him to ensure, before delegating such authority, that well-designed mechanisms of accountability, including the necessary internal monitoring and control procedures, as well as training, are put in place, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session; further requested the Secretary-General to continue to improve existing recruitment and placement procedures with a view to making them simpler, more transparent and more timely; noted the intention of the Secretary-General to present detailed proposals on the dual-track system of career and non-career appointments, and requested him to submit them to the General Assembly; approved the step-by-step approach to performance recognition set out in paragraphs 24 to 34 of the report of the Secretary-General (document A/53/266), and requested him to submit revised policy proposals to deal systematically and effectively with underperformance; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to submit an annual report on consultants hired by the United Nations during the preceding year, with an indication of their functions (resolution 53/221).

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[199] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 119):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/52/814, A/53/342, A/53/375 and Corr.1 and 3, A/53/385, A/53/414, A/53/502 and Add.1, A/53/526 and Add.1 and A/53/548;

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/53/327, A/53/642 and A/53/849;

(c) Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: A/53/691 and A/53/954;

(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/53/533 and Add.1; A/53/748 and Add.1;

(e) Resolution 53/221 and decision 53/460;

(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/53/SR.3, 5, 8, 51, 52 and 54;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.97.

At its fifty-fourth session,[200] the General Assembly approved the amendments to the Staff Regulations and Rules set out in the reports of the Secretary-General, and decided to continue its consideration of the item at its resumed fifty-fourth session (decision 54/460 A).

At its resumed fifty-fourth session in April 2000,[200] the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item to its fifty-fifth session (decision 54/460 B).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 51/226, 51/243, 53/221), A/55/168;

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee.

126. United Nations common system[1]

The General Assembly, by its resolution 3042 (XXVII) of 19 December 1972, decided in principle to establish an international civil service commission for the regulation and coordination of the conditions of service of the United Nations common system. By its resolution 3357 (XXIX) of 18 December 1974, the General Assembly approved the statute of the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC). The United Nations common system comprises 13 organizations which have accepted the Commission's statute and which participate in the United Nations common system of salaries and allowances. Other organizations have not formally accepted the statute but fully participate in the Commission's work and/or apply the common system of salaries, allowances and benefits. Under its statute, the Commission is required to submit an annual report to the General

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[200] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 164):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  (i) Developments in the post structure of the Secretariat over the past 10 years, on the forward-looking human resources management policy intended to be developed in the short and medium term, with a view to rejuvenating the Organization, and on the impact that such a policy should have on developments in post structure in the future: A/53/955;
  (ii) Implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors in connection with the hiring and use of consultants: A/54/164;
  (iii) Amendments to the Staff Rules: A/54/272;
  (iv) Containing the text of the Staff Regulations drafted in gender-neutral terms: A/54/276;
  (v) Composition of the United Nations Secretariat: A/54/279 and Corr.1;
  (vi) Consultants and individual contractors hired by the United Nations during 1998: A/C.5/54/4;
  (vii) List of staff of the United Nations Secretariat: A/C.5/54/L.3;
(b) Notes by the Secretary-General:
  (i) Transmitting the comments of the Board of Auditors on the report of the Secretary-General on the hiring and use of consultants: A/54/165;
  (ii) Containing a consolidated and comprehensive compendium of all administrative circulars on the delegation of authority: A/54/257;
  (iii) Competitive examination for promotion to the Professional category of staff members from other categories: A/C.5/54/2;
  (iv) Implementation of proposals on principles of personnel practices and policies: A/C.5/54/21;
(c) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: A/54/450;
(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/54/680 and Add.1;
(e) Decisions 54/460 A and B;
(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/54/SR.39, 40, 48 and 58;
(g) Plenary meetings: A/54/PV.88 and 95.

Assembly, which is also to be transmitted to the governing organs of the other organizations of the common system, through their executive heads.

The Commission's annual report for 2000 (A/55/30) will respond to a number of requests from the General Assembly at its forty-seventh to fifty-fourth[201] sessions, including detailed reports on the substantive issues listed below. In addition, the report will also cover issues which the Commission routinely apprises the Assembly of under a standing mandate.

Subject	*General Assembly resolution*
Review of the rationale, scope, methodology and level of the children's and secondary dependant's allowances	47/216
Review of the purpose, scope and application of the education grant	54/238
Framework for human resources management	51/216, 52/216, 53/209, 54/238
Standards of conduct for the international civil service	52/252, 54/238

127. United Nations pension system

The United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, the regulations for which were adopted initially by the General Assembly at its third session, in 1948 (resolution 248 (III)), is administered by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, currently consisting of 33 members, one third of whom are elected by the Assembly and the corresponding legislative bodies of the other member organizations, one third by the executive heads of these organizations and one third by the participants.

The Fund is comprised of the United Nations and 18 other member organizations. As at 31 December 1999, the total number of active participants was 68,935 and there were 46,200 periodic benefits in award.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it a report of the fiftieth session of the Board, to be held at Geneva from 5 to 14 July 2000. At that session the Board will meet its obligation under article 14 of the Regulations of the Fund to report to the Assembly on the operations of the Fund at least once every two years. Its major substantive agenda item will be the consideration of actuarial matters, including in particular the results of the actuarial valuation of the Fund as at 31 December 1999. The Board will also have to consider a number of standard items, which are required under either the Fund's Regulations and Rules or the established practice of the Board. These items will include the report of the representative of the Secretary-General on the management of the Fund's investments; financial statements and audit; and administrative expenses.

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[201] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 126):

(a) Report of the International Civil Service Commission: Supplement No. 30 (A/54/30);
(b) Statement submitted by the Secretary-General on the administrative and financial implications of the decisions and recommendations contained in the report of the International Civil Service Commission (A/54/30): A/54/434;
(c) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/53/688, A/54/483 and A/C.5/54/24;
(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/54/677;
(e) Resolution 54/238;
(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/54/SR.18-20, 26, 28 and 48;
(g) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.88.

The Board will also have to report to the General Assembly on certain requests contained in resolution 53/210, adopted by the Assembly at its fifty-third session,[202] or in earlier resolutions on the United Nations pension system, on which action had been postponed by the Board, either to await the results of the twenty-fifth actuarial valuation of the Fund as at 31 December 1999 or until certain information was received from member organizations. These items include:

(a) Form of presentation of results of actuarial valuations, taking into account the views of the Committee of Actuaries and the Board of Auditors (resolution 47/203);

(b) Review of the interest rate applicable to lump-sum commutations, in the light of the results of the actuarial valuation (resolution 53/210);

(c) Review of changes made in the United Nations pension system since 1983, to redress the past actuarial deficit, in the light of the results of the actuarial valuation (resolution 53/210);

(d) Monitoring of the evolution of the actuarial valuation in order to identify if and when a pattern of surpluses emerges and to consider the possibility of reducing the present contribution rate (resolution 53/210);

(e) Monitoring of the longer-term costs/savings of the recent modifications of the pension adjustment system (resolutions 53/210, 51/217, 47/203 and 46/192);

(f) Review of the threshold for implementing cost-of-living adjustments with a view towards possibly reducing it from 3 per cent to 2 per cent, subject to a favourable actuarial valuation as at 31 December 1999 (resolution 53/210);

(g) Review of the status and progress, if any, on the proposed agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (resolutions 53/210 and 51/217);

(h) Review of the longer-term administrative arrangements of the Fund on the basis of a strategic plan for the Fund's operations (resolutions 53/210 and 51/217);

(i) Review of the implementation of the modifications made to the Regulations in 1998, concerning the entitlements of spouses and former spouses, with a view towards possible further changes (resolutions 53/210 and 51/217);

(j) Review of the composition of the Board and of the Standing Committee in the light of the decision by the Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization to withdraw its membership in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (resolutions 53/210 and 46/192).

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[202] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 121):

(a) Reports of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board:
  (i) On its forty-eighth session: Supplement No. 9 (A/53/9);
  (ii) On its forty-ninth (special) session: Supplement No. 9 A (A/53/9/Add.1);
(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/53/3 and A/C.5/53/18;
(c) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: A/53/511;
(d) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the application of the Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization/General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade for withdrawal from the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (A/53/696);
(e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/53/736;
(f) Resolution 53/210;
(g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/53/SR.18, 19, 21, 23 and 41;
(h) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.93.

Documents:

(a) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, Supplement No. 9 (A/55/9);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund;

(c) Report of the Advisory Committee.

128. Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services[1]

The Office of Internal Oversight Services was established by the General Assembly in its resolution 48/218 B of 29 July 1994, under the authority of the Secretary-General, with a view to strengthening the executive capabilities of the Secretary-General. The purpose of the Office is to assist the Secretary-General in fulfilling his internal oversight responsibilities in respect of the resources and staff of the Organization by means of monitoring, internal audit, inspection and evaluation and investigation of reports of violations of United Nations regulations, rules and pertinent administrative issuances. The Assembly decided that the Office should submit to the Secretary-General, for transmittal as received to the Assembly, together with any separate comments he might deem appropriate, reports providing insight into the effective utilization and management of resources and the protection of assets as well as an analytical and summary report on its activities for the year. The Assembly also decided that the Board of Auditors and the Joint Inspection Unit should be provided with copies of all final reports produced by the Office as well as the comments of the Secretary-General on them, and that those bodies should provide the Assembly with their comments as appropriate. The Assembly further decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session an item entitled "Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services".

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the reports of the Office at its forty-ninth to fifty-third sessions under the above-mentioned and other relevant agenda items (resolutions 49/228, 50/214, 50/239, 51/214 A and B, 51/215 A and B, 51/221 B, 51/231, 51/235, 52/8 B and C, 52/190, 52/226 A and B, 52/227, 52/241 and 53/207, and decisions 51/458 A and B, 51/468 and 53/496. At its fifty-third session, it also considered agenda item 145, entitled "Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 48/218 B" (decisions 53/471 A and B).

At its fifty-fourth session,[203] the General Assembly, under agenda item 163, entitled "Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 48/218 B", reaffirmed its resolution 48/218 B and decided to evaluate and review at its fifty-ninth session the functions and reporting procedures of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (resolution 54/244).

At its resumed fifty-fourth session in April 2000, under agenda item 118, entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations", the General Assembly took note of the reports of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (resolution 54/257).

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[203] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda items 127 and 163):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/801;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report of the Office for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999 (A/54/393);

(c) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/54/673 and A/54/829;

(d) Resolution 54/244 and decision 54/478;

(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/54/SR.19, 22, 31, 47 and 58;

(f) Plenary meetings: A/54/PV.88 and 95.

At the same session, the General Assembly deferred consideration of agenda item 127, "Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services" to its fifty-fifth session (decision 54/478).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1998-1999: A/55/73 and Add.1 (resolutions 48/218 B and 54/244) (also relates to item 120);

  (ii) Enhancing the internal oversight mechanisms in operational funds and programmes (resolutions 48/218 B and 54/244);

  (iii) Rules and procedures to be applied for the investigation functions performed by the Office (resolutions 48/218 B and 54/244);

  (iv) Activities of the Office for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000 (resolutions 48/218 B and 54/244);

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting reports of the Office of Internal Oversight Services:

  (i) Strengthening the role of evaluation findings in programme design, delivery and policy directives: A/55/63 (resolutions 48/218 B and 54/244) also relates to item 120);

  (ii) Follow-up audit of the implementation of procurement reform (resolutions 48/218 B and 54/244) (also relates to item 118);

  (iii) Follow-up audit of the recruitment process in the Office of Human Resources Management (resolution 48/218 B and 54/244) (also relates to item 118);

  (iv) Audit of the management of conference services (resolutions 48/218 B and 54/244) (also relates to item 118);

  (v) Inspection of programme management in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (resolutions 48/218 B and 54/244) (also relates to item 118);

  (vi) Inspection of programme management in the Department of General Assembly Affairs and Conference Services (resolutions 48/218 B and 54/244) (also relates to item 118);

  (vii) Experiences learned from the use of resident auditors at peacekeeping missions (resolutions 48/218 B and 54/244) (also relates to item 155).

129. Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991[1]

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1993, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/47/955). At that session, the Assembly adopted resolution 47/235.

At its forty-eighth to fifty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 48/251, 49/242 A and B, 50/212 A to C, 51/214 A and B, 52/217 and 53/212, and decisions 48/461 and 49/471 A and B).

At its fifty-fourth session,[204] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to issue, as a matter of priority, the report of the expert review group on the operation and functioning of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, and to obtain comments and observations from the International Tribunal on that report and to submit them, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to the General Assembly for consideration at its resumed fifty-fourth session; decided to appropriate, on a provisional basis, subject to further review at its resumed fifty-fourth session, a total amount of $106,149,400 gross ($95,942,600 net) to the Special Account for the International tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia for the year 2000; and also decided that the appropriation should take into account the unencumbered balance for 1998, the estimated unencumbered balance for 1999 and the estimated income for 2000 (resolution 54/239 A).

At its resumed fifty-fourth session in June 2000, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the Expert Group to the Security Council for its consideration, and to report, in the context of the budget of the Tribunal for 2001, on actions taken or to be taken to improve the functioning of the Tribunal to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session; confirmed the appropriation approved on a provisional basis in its resolution 54/239 A, and emphasized that the Secretary-General should ensure that the budget proposals for the Tribunal were adequate and conformed with the applicable rules and regulations and the relevant General Assembly resolutions (resolution 54/239 B).

The General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General on the resource requirements of the International Tribunal for 2001.

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (resolutions 54/239 A and B);

(b) Report of the Board of Auditors: A/55/5/Add.12 (see item 117);

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[204] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 142):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  (i) Fourth annual budget performance report of the International Tribunal: A/54/395;
  (ii) Financing of the International Tribunal: A/54/518 and Corr.1;
(b) Notes by the Secretary-General:
  (i) Transmitting the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the audit and investigation of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia: A/54/120;
  (ii) On the conditions of service for the judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda: A/C.5/54/30;
  (iii) Transmitting comments on the report of the Expert Group to Conduct a Review of the Effective Operation and Functioning of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda: A/54/850;
(c) Identical letters dated 17 November 1999 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly and to the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions transmitting a report of the Expert Group to Conduct a Review of the Effective Operation and Functioning of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda: A/54/634;
(d) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/54/645 and A/54/874;
(e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/54/678 and Add.1;
(f) Resolutions 54/239 A and B;
(g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/54/SR.45, 46, 48, 71, 72 and 74;
(h) Plenary meetings: A/54/PV.88 and 98.

(c) Report of the Advisory Committee.

130. Financing of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994[1]

This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, in 1995, pursuant to Assembly resolution 49/251.

At its fifty-first to fifty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 51/215, 52/218 and 53/213).

At its fifty-fourth session,[205] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to issue, as a matter of priority, the report of the expert review group on the effective operation and functioning of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, and to obtain comments and observations from the International Tribunal on that report and to submit them, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to the General Assembly for consideration at its resumed fifty-fourth session; decided to appropriate, on a provisional basis, subject to further review at its resumed fifty-fourth session, a total amount of $86,154,900 gross ($78,170,200 net) to the Special Account for the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda for the year 2000; and decided also that that appropriation should take into account the estimated unencumbered balance as at the end of 1999 and the estimated income for 2000 (resolution 54/240 A).

At its resumed fifty-fourth session in June 2000, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the Expert Group to the Security Council for its consideration, and to report, in the context of the budget of the Tribunal for 2001, on actions taken or to be taken to improve the functioning of the Tribunal; and confirmed the appropriation approved on a provisional basis in its resolution 54/240 A (resolution 54/240 B).

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[205] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 143):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/54/496 and Corr.1 and A/54/521;
(b) Notes by the Secretary-General:
    (i) Transmitting the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the Follow-up to the 1997 audit and investigation of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda: A/52/784;
    (ii) On the conditions of service for the judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda: A/C.5/54/30;
    (iii) Transmitting comments on the report of the Expert Group to Conduct a Review of the Effective Operation and Functioning of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda: A/54/850;
(c) Identical letters dated 17 November 2000 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly and to the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions transmitting a report of the Expert Group to Conduct a Review of the Effective Operation and Functioning of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda: A/54/634;
(d) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/54/646 and Add.1 and A/54/874;
(e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/54/679 and Add.1;
(f) Resolutions 54/240 A and B;
(g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/54/SR.45, 46, 48, 71, 72 and 74;
(h) Plenary meetings: A/54/PV.88 and 98.

The General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General on the resource requirements of the International Tribunal for 2001.

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the International Tribunal for Rwanda (resolution 54/240);

(b) Report of the Board of Auditors: A/55/5/Add.11 (see item 117);

(c) Report of the Advisory Committee.

[The annotations for items 131 to 154 will appear in an addendum to the present document. In its decision 54/465 of 23 December 1999, the General Assembly decided that those items would remain open for consideration at its fifty-fourth session.]

155. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1989, pursuant to Assembly decision 43/455, and was also considered at the forty-fifth to forty-ninth and fifty-first sessions (resolutions 44/192, 45/258, 47/218, 48/227, 49/233 A and B, 49/249 A and B and 51/218, and decision 46/480).

At its fifty-fourth session,[206] the General Assembly decided that, from the date of the adoption of the resolution and without prejudice to the relevant financial regulations and rules of the United Nations, all financial contributions of Belarus and Ukraine to the Organization, including those for which assessments were issued prior to 1996, should be taken into account when determining whether the amount of their arrears, as calculated in accordance with its decision 49/470, equalled or exceeded the amount of the contributions due from Belarus and Ukraine for the preceding two full years in accordance with Article 19 of the Charter of the United Nations; emphasized that that decision should not exempt Belarus and Ukraine from their obligation to pay all outstanding contributions;

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[206] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 151):

(a) Relevant chapter of the report of the International Civil Service Commission for the year 1999: Supplement No. 30 (A/54/30);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Revised post requirements for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000: A/54/648;

  (ii) Losses of United Nations property in peacekeeping operations: A/54/669 and Corr.1;

  (iii) Financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi: performance report for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999: A/54/711;

  (iv) Financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi: proposed budget for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001: A/54/733;

  (v) Review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States: A/54/763;

  (vi) Support account for peacekeeping operations: performance report for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999: A/54/797;

  (vii) Support account for peacekeeping operations: estimated requirements for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001: A/54/800;

(c) Notes by the Secretary-General:

  (i) Death and disability benefits: A/C.5/53/66, A/C.5/54/13 and A/C.5/54/47;

  (ii) Budgetary requirements of peacekeeping operations: A/C.5/54/61;

  (iii) Support account for peacekeeping operations and financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi: A/C.5/54/63 and Corr.1;

called upon Belarus and Ukraine to make proposals for the treatment of their arrears concerning the financing of peacekeeping operations; and decided to keep the matter under review (resolution 54/242).

(a) Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations[1]

Support account for peacekeeping operations

The support account for peacekeeping operations was established effective 1 January 1990 for the purpose of meeting the needs of departments and offices at Headquarters providing direct support to peacekeeping operations. It became operational on 1 May 1990 through the incorporation of resources relating to the overload posts that were funded from the separate budgets of the five peacekeeping operations in existence at the time, which were financed outside the scope of the regular budget. Those peacekeeping operations were the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIMOG) and the United Nations Observer Group for Central America (ONUCA). In its resolution 45/258, the General Assembly approved the establishment of the fund.

In its resolution 50/221 B, the Assembly approved on a provisional basis, for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997, new support account funding arrangements whereby the Assembly would appropriate the Headquarters backstopping requirements for the 12-month fiscal period ending 30 June of the following year, Member States would be assessed

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  - (iv) Transmitting the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the audit of the management of service and ration contracts in peacekeeping missions: A/54/335;
  - (v) Transmitting the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the audit of the liquidation of peacekeeping missions: A/54/394 and Corr.1;
  - (vi) Transmitting the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the audit of contingent-owned equipment procedures and payments to troop-contributing countries: A/54/765 and Corr.1;
  - (vii) Reform of the procedure for determining reimbursement to Member States for contingent-owned equipment: A/54/795;
- (d) Reports of the Advisory Committee:
  - (i) Implementation of the reformed procedures for determining reimbursement to Member States for contingent-owned equipment: A/53/944 and Corr.1 and A/54/826;
  - (ii) Support account for peacekeeping operations: A/54/661; A/54/832;
  - (iii) Death and disability benefits: A/54/782;
  - (iv) United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi: A/54/841 and Add.8;
  - (v) Reimbursement to troop-contributing countries: A/54/841 and A/54/859;
- (e) Letters:
  - (i) Letter dated 28 January 2000 from the Chairman of the Phase V Working Group on reform procedures for determining reimbursement of contingent-owned equipment addressed to the Chairman of the Fifth Committee, transmitting the report of the Working Group: A/C.5/54/49;
  - (ii) Letter dated 13 April 2000 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/54/55;
- (f) Note verbale dated 23 June 1999 from the Permanent Mission of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General: A/53/1009;
- (g) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/54/684 and Add.1 and 2;
- (h) Resolutions 54/19 A and B, 54/242, 54/243 A and B and 54/278 and decisions 54/456 to 459 A and B, 54/485 and 54/486;
- (i) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/54/SR.14, 15, 45, 47, 49, 56, 65-67 and 74;
- (j) Plenary meetings: A/54/PV.33, 43, 88, 95 and 98.

on the same scale as that used for peacekeeping assessments and the requirements would be prorated among the individual peacekeeping operations rather than appropriated and assessed separately.

At its resumed fifty-fourth session,[206] the General Assembly decided to maintain for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 the funding mechanism for the support account used in the current period, as provisionally approved in paragraph 3 of its resolution 50/221 B; approved 469 support account-funded temporary posts, including one P-3 and one General Service post for the Training Unit of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations; noted the importance of the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General to develop a comprehensive concept of the United Nations rapid deployment capability, and invited the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations to review the concept, including its compatibility with the rapidly deployable mission headquarters, in accordance with paragraph 24 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/54/832), and requested the Secretary-General to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session; requested the Secretary-General to take into account the mandate of relevant committees before requesting any human or financial resources; also requested the Secretary-General to inform Member States of all job vacancies in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and in field missions in a timely manner; reiterated its requests to the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to avoid duplication and overlapping among departments of the Secretariat related to backstopping peacekeeping activities and requested him to keep it informed on concrete measures taken; reaffirmed the need for the Secretary-General to ensure that delegation of authority to the Department and the field missions was in strict compliance with relevant resolutions and decisions as well as relevant rules and procedures of the Assembly; approved the support account post and non-post requirements in the amount of $50,699,900 gross ($43,237,900 net) for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001; decided to apply the unencumbered balance of $2,179,000 from the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999, inclusive of $601,000 in miscellaneous and interest income, for the resources required for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, and to prorate the balance of $48,520,900 gross ($41,058,900 net) among the individual active peacekeeping operation budgets to meet the resource requirements for the support account for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001; and stressed the importance of providing detailed and comprehensive information on training activities, including information on its relation with the interests of the United Nations (resolution 54/243 B).

Financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy

At its resumed fifty-fourth session,[206] the General Assembly welcomed the recent positive developments in the utilization of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, especially in contributing crucial logistic support to the launching of large new missions; reiterated the need to implement, as a matter of priority, an effective inventory management standard, especially in respect of peacekeeping operations involving high inventory value; welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to review the concept of operations of the Base and requested him to fully consider the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and to report thereon to the Assembly as soon as possible during its fifty-fifth session; approved the cost estimates for the Base amounting to $9,317,400 gross ($8,481,300 net) for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001; decided to apply the unencumbered balance of $451,800 in respect of the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999, the interest income of $114,000 and miscellaneous income of $1,166,000 ($1,731,800 in total) to the resources required for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001; decided to prorate the balance of $7,585,600 gross ($6,479,500 net) among the individual active peacekeeping operations budgets to meet the financing requirements of the Base for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001; approved a civilian establishment of 10 Professional, 13 Field Service and 83 locally recruited staff; and decided to consider at its fifty-fifth session the question of the financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi (resolution 54/278).

Reformed procedures for determining reimbursement to Member States for contingent-owned equipment

At its resumed fifty-fourth session in June 2000,[206] the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Phase V Working Group on reform procedures for determining reimbursement of contingent-owned equipment (see A/C.5/54/49); requested the Secretary-General to collect the data from Member States referred to in the recommendations made by the Working Group in paragraphs 44 and 45 of its report concerning the cost of painting and repainting major equipment; took note of the views of the Secretariat regarding replacement of the term "force-wide" with the term "force level", the inclusion of climatic and environmental changes under inland transportation costs, and the medical equipment threshold of $1,500, and invited the post-Phase V Working Group to reconsider those issues; decided to convene, for not fewer than 10 working days, in accordance with annex IX to the report of the Working Group, a post-Phase V Working Group in January/February 2001 to review rates for major equipment, self-sustainment and medical support services, and to include, within the post-Phase V Working Group, appropriate expertise to conduct the vaccination cost review recommended by the Working Group in paragraph 87 (a) (iii) of its report; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that adequate and sufficient conference facilities for the post-Phase V Working Group were provided, taking duly into consideration the Working Group's structure and needs; requested the Secretary-General to collect data from Member States and to report to the Assembly on the extent of his success; urged Member States in this regard to provide the data pertaining to major equipment and self-sustainment to the Secretariat by 31 October 2000 at the latest, in order for the Secretariat to report to the Assembly in November 2000 on the adequacy of the data with a view to ascertaining whether the data are available for holding the meeting of the post-Phase V Working Group in January/February 2001; emphasized that the Secretary-General should strictly ensure that in future, when the reports of the Office of Internal Oversight Services are transmitted, a reference to General Assembly resolution 54/244 of 23 December 1999 is included in addition to a reference to Assembly resolution 48/218 B of 29 July 1994; and decided to keep this matter under review at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 54/19 B).

Reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States

At its resumed fifty-fourth session in June 2000,[206] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States (A/54/763) and decided to postpone consideration of the question to an early date during the main part of its fifty-fifth session (decision 54/485).

Documents:

Reports of the Secretary-General:

(a) Support account for peacekeeping operations (resolution 54/243 B);

(b) Financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi (resolution 54/278);

(c) Cost estimates of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi (resolution 54/278);

(d) Status of death and disability claims (decision 54/459 B);

(e) Experience gained in the use of resident auditors in peacekeeping missions (resolution 54/241);

(f) Major equipment and self-sustainment data provided by Member States (resolution 54/19 B);

(g) Implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors concerning United Nations peacekeeping operations (resolution 48/216 B);

(h) Comprehensive review of a rapidly deployable mission headquarters (resolution 53/12 B);

(i) Performance report of a rapidly deployable mission headquarters (resolution 54/243 B);

(j) Cost estimates for a rapidly deployable mission headquarters (resolution 54/243 B).

(b) Relocation of Ukraine to the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232

At its resumed fiftieth session in April 1996, the General Assembly decided, as an ad hoc arrangement, to begin the transition of Ukraine to the Group of Member States referred to in paragraph 3 (c) of resolution 43/232, on the understanding that the reduction in the United States dollar amounts to be assessed on Ukraine beginning on 1 July 1996 should be equal to the additional United States dollar amounts assessed on Greece in accordance with paragraph 2 (a) of the resolution (resolution 50/224).

At its resumed fifty-second session in March 1998, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Assembly resolutions 49/249 A and B and 50/224 (decision 52/473). In line with the approach outlined in the report of the Secretary-General, the peacekeeping assessment rate for Ukraine has, since 1999, been reduced to the level applicable to Member States referred to in paragraph 3 (c) of resolution 43/232, that is, 20 per cent of its regular budget assessment rate.

No advance documentation is expected.

(c) Relocation of South Africa to the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232[4]

In a letter dated 29 September 1999 to the President of the General Assembly, the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations requested the inclusion in the agenda of the fifty-fourth session of an additional sub-item entitled "Relocation of South Africa to the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232" under agenda item 151.

At its resumed fifty-fourth session in June 2000,[206] the General Assembly decided to defer to its fifty-fifth session a decision on the question of the relocation of South Africa to the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989 (decision 54/486).

156. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council", the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee (A/10467, para. 58), took note of the draft resolution entitled "Consolidation and progressive evolution of the norms and principles of international economic development law" and decided to include that question as a separate item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session.

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-first to forty-fourth, forty-sixth and forty-eighth sessions (decisions 31/409, 32/440 and 33/424; resolutions 34/150, 35/166, 36/107, 37/103, 38/128, 39/75, 40/67, 41/73, 42/149, 43/162, 44/30 and 46/52; and decision 48/412).

At its fifty-first session,[207] the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, decided to resume consideration of the legal aspects of international economic relations at its fifty-fifty session (decision 51/441).

No advance documentation is expected.

157. Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden (A/37/142).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-seventh, thirty-ninth, forty-first, forty-third, forty-fifth, forty-seventh, forty-ninth and fifty-first sessions (resolutions 37/116, 39/77, 41/72, 43/161, 45/38, 47/30, 49/48 and 51/155).

At its fifty-third session,[208] as it had done in its previous resolutions on this item, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, appealed to all States parties to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 that had not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the additional Protocols at the earliest possible date; called upon all States, on becoming parties to Protocol I, to make the declaration provided for under article 90 of that Protocol; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session a report on the status of the additional Protocols, as well as measures taken to strengthen the existing body of international humanitarian law, *inter alia*, with respect to its dissemination and full implementation at the national level, based on information received from Member States and the International Committee of the Red Cross (resolution 53/96).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/96).

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[207] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 152):
  (a) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/51/632;
  (b) Decision 51/441;
  (c) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/51/SR.9 and 49;
  (d) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.85.

[208] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 146):
  (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/287;
  (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/53/627;
  (c) Resolution 53/96;
  (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/53/SR.33 and 34;
  (e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.83.

158. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden (A/35/142).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-third, forty-fifth, forty-seventh, forty-ninth and fifty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/33, 37/108, 38/136, 39/83, 40/73, 41/78, 42/154, 43/167, 45/39, 47/31, 49/49 and 51/156).

At its fifty-third session,[209] the General Assembly reiterated the provisions of resolution 51/156, and requested the Secretary-General to issue on an annual basis a report containing (a) information on the state of ratification of, and accessions to, the instruments relevant to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives; and (b) reports on violations involving diplomatic and consular missions and representatives and actions taken against offenders, received from States, as well as an analytical summary of the reports received from States and the views of States with respect to any measures needed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives (resolution 53/97).

At the fifty-fourth session, the Secretary-General, complying with the General Assembly's request that a report under this item be issued on an annual basis, circulated an information circular under the symbol A/INF/54/5 and Add.1.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/97).

159. Convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property

At its forty-sixth session, in 1991, the General Assembly, noting that the International Law Commission had completed the second reading of the draft articles on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property and recognizing the desirability of the conclusion of a convention on the subject, decided to establish an open-ended Working Group of the Sixth Committee to examine: (a) issues of substance arising out of the draft articles, in order to facilitate a successful conclusion of a convention through the promotion of general agreement; and (b) the question of the convening of an international conference, to be held in 1994 or subsequently, to conclude a convention on the subject (resolution 46/55).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its forty-seventh and forty-eighth sessions (decisions 47/414 and 48/413).

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly, *inter alia*: (a) accepted the recommendation of the International Law Commission that an international conference of plenipotentiaries be convened to consider the articles on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property and to conclude a convention on the subject; and (b) invited States to submit to the Secretary-General their comments on the conclusions of the chairman of the informal consultations held pursuant to its decision 48/413, and on the reports of the

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[209] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 147):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/INF/52/6 and Add.1 and A/53/276 and Corr.1;
(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/53/628;
(c) Resolution 53/97;
(d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/53/SR.29-31;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.83.

Working Group established under its resolution 46/55 and reconvened pursuant to its decision 47/414 (resolution 49/61).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its fifty-second and fifty-third sessions (resolutions 52/151 and 53/98).

At its fifty-fourth session,[210] the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Working Group on Jurisdictional Immunities of States and Their Property of the International Law Commission, set forth in the annex to the report of the Commission on the work of its fifty-first session, and the report presented to the Sixth Committee by the Chairman of the open-ended working group of the Committee established under resolution 53/98, decided that the said working group of the Committee would continue its work at the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly to consider the future form of, and outstanding substantive issues related to, the draft articles on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property adopted by the International Law Commission at its forty-third session (resolution 54/101).

No advance documentation is expected.

160. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its thirty-third session

The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (see also item 16 (b)) was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-first session, in 1966, to promote the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade (resolution 2205 (XXI)). It began its work in 1968. The Commission originally consisted of 29 Member States representing the various geographic regions and the principal legal systems of the world. At its twenty-eighth session, the Assembly increased the membership of the Commission from 29 to 36 (resolution 3108 (XXVIII)).

At its fifty-fourth session,[211] the General Assembly appealed to Governments that had not yet done so to reply to the questionnaire circulated by the Secretariat in relation to the legal regime governing the recognition and enforcement of foreign arbitral awards; invited States to nominate persons to work with the private foundation established to encourage assistance to the Commission from the private sector; reaffirmed the mandate of the Commission, as the core legal body within the United Nations system in the field of international trade law, to coordinate legal activities in that field; reaffirmed the importance, in particular for developing countries, of the work of the Commission concerned with training and technical assistance in the field of international trade law, such as assistance in the preparation of national legislation based on legal texts of the Commission; expressed the desirability for increased efforts by the Commission, in sponsoring seminars and symposia, to provide such training and technical assistance, and expressed its appreciation to the Commission for organizing seminars and briefing missions in a number of countries and to the Governments whose contributions made it possible for the seminars and briefing missions to take place, and appealed to Governments, the relevant United Nations organs, organizations, institutions and individuals to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Trust Fund for Symposia and, where appropriate, to the financing of special projects, and otherwise to assist the secretariat of the Commission in financing and organizing seminars and symposia, in particular in developing countries, and in the award of fellowships to candidates from developing countries to enable them to participate in such seminars and symposia; appealed to the United Nations Development Programme and other bodies responsible for development assistance, such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, as well as to Governments in their bilateral aid programmes, to support the training and technical assistance programme of the Commission and to cooperate and coordinate their activities with those of the Commission; appealed to Governments, the relevant United Nations organs, organizations, institutions and individuals to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund for travel assistance to developing countries that were members of the Commission, at their request and in consultation with the Secretary-General; requested the Secretary-General to ensure the effective implementation of the programme of the Commission; and stressed the importance of bringing into effect the conventions emanating from the work of the Commission for the global unification and harmonization of international trade law, and to that end urged States that had not yet done so to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to those conventions (resolution 54/103).

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[210] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 152):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/266;
- (b) Report of the Working Group on Jurisdictional Immunities of States and Their Property: A/54/10 and Corr.1 and 2, annex;
- (c) Report of the Chairman of the open-ended working group of the Sixth Committee established under resolution 53/98: A/C.6/54/L.12;
- (d) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/54/607;
- (e) Resolution 54/101;
- (f) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/54/SR.30 and 36;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.76.

[211] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 156):
- (a) Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its thirty-second session: Supplement No. 17 (A/54/17);
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/54/611;
- (c) Resolution 54/103;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/54/SR.3, 4 and 29;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.76.

Documents:

(a) Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its thirty-third session, Supplement No. 17 (A/55/17);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments of the Trade and Development Board on the report of the Commission on the work of its thirty-third session (resolution 2205 (XXI)).

161. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-second session

The International Law Commission was established by the General Assembly at its second session, in 1947, with a view to giving effect to Article 13, paragraph 1 *a*, of the Charter. The object of the Commission is to promote the progressive development of international law and its codification. The Commission concerns itself primarily with public international law, but it is not precluded from entering the field of private international law (resolution 174 (II)).

The statute of the Commission, annexed to resolution 174 (II), was subsequently amended (resolutions 485 (V), 984 (X), 985 (X) and 36/39). The Commission consists of 34 members elected for a term of five years. The last election took place at the fifty-first session (decision 51/309).

At its fifty-fourth session,[212] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, expressed its appreciation to the International Law Commission for the work accomplished at its fifty-first session, in particular with respect to the topic "Jurisdictional immunities of States and their property" and the completion of the second reading of the draft articles on nationality of natural persons in relation to the succession of States, noting that the Commission had completed its work on the topic "Nationality in relation to the succession of States"; drew the attention of Governments to the importance for the International Law Commission of having their views on all the specific issues identified in chapter III of its report; reiterated its invitation to Governments to submit comments and observations in writing by 1 January 2000 on the draft articles on international liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law (prevention of transboundary damage from hazardous activities) and requested the Commission to resume consideration of the liability aspects of the topic as soon as the second reading of the draft articles on prevention was finalized; invited Governments to respond in writing by 1 March 2000 to the questionnaire on unilateral acts of States circulated on 30 September 1999; reiterated its invitation to Governments to submit the most relevant national legislation, domestic court decisions and State practice relevant to the topic "Diplomatic protection"; recommended that the Commission should continue its work on the topics in its current programme; took note of the consideration by the Commission of its long-term programme of work; encouraged the Commission to proceed with the selection of new topics for its next quinquennium; and recommended that the debate on the report of the International Law Commission at the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly commence on 23 October 2000 (resolution 54/111).

Document: Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-second session, Supplement No. 10 (A/55/10).

162. Nationality of natural persons in relation to the succession of States

At its fifty-fourth session,[213] in 1999, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-first session", considered chapter IV of the report of the Commission, which contained the final draft articles on nationality of natural persons in relation to the succession of States. The Assembly, noting that the Commission had recommended the draft articles to the General Assembly for their adoption in the form of a declaration, decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session an item entitled "Nationality of natural persons in relation to succession of States", with a view to the consideration of the draft articles and their adoption as a declaration at that session; and invited Governments to submit comments and observations on the question of a convention on the topic, with a view to the General Assembly considering the elaboration of such a convention at a future session (resolution 54/112).

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[212] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 155):
- (a) Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-first session: Supplement No. 10 (A/54/10 and Corr.1 and 2);
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/54/610;
- (c) Resolution 54/111;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/54/SR.15-28, 35 and 36;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.76.

[213] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 155):
- (a) Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-first session: Supplement No. 10 (A/54/10 and Corr.1 and 2);
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/54/610;
- (c) Resolution 54/112;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/54/SR.15-28, 35 and 36;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.76.

No advance documentation is expected.

163. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country[1]

The Committee on Relations with the Host Country was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, in 1971 (resolution 2819 (XXVI)). The Committee is currently composed of the following 19 Member States: Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, France, Honduras, Hungary, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Russian Federation, Senegal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its fifty-fourth session,[214] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, endorsed the recommendations and conclusions of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country contained in paragraph 43 of its report; considered that the maintenance of appropriate conditions for the normal work of the delegations and the missions accredited to the United Nations was in the interest of the United Nations and all Member States, and requested the host country to continue to take all measures necessary to prevent any interference with the functioning of missions; expressed its appreciation for the efforts made by the host country, and hoped that the issues raised at the meetings of the Committee would continue to be resolved in a spirit of cooperation and in accordance with international law; noted that during the reporting period the travel controls previously imposed by the host country on staff of certain missions and staff members of the Secretariat of certain nationalities remained in effect, and requested the host country to consider removing such travel controls, and in that regard noted the positions of affected States, of the Secretary-General and of the host country; requested the host country to continue to take steps to resolve the problem relating to the parking of diplomatic vehicles in a fair, balanced and non-discriminatory way, with a view to responding to the growing needs of the diplomatic community, and to continue to consult with the Committee on that important issue; and requested the Secretary-General to remain actively engaged in all aspects of the relations of the United Nations with the host country (resolution 54/104).

At the same session, the General Assembly took note of the appointment by the President of the Assembly, in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 53/104, of Malaysia as a member of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (decision 54/311).

Document: Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country, Supplement No. 26 (A/55/26).

164. Establishment of the International Criminal Court

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly, noting that the International Law Commission had adopted a draft statute for an international criminal court and recommended that an international conference of plenipotentiaries be convened to conclude a convention on the establishment of such a court, established an ad hoc committee to review the draft statute and consider arrangements for the convening of the conference (resolution 49/53).

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[214] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 157):
- (a) Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/54/26);
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/54/612;
- (c) Resolution 54/104 and decision 54/311;
- (d) Meeting of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/54/SR.35;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/54/PV.46 and 76.

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly established the Preparatory Committee on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court (resolution 50/46). The Assembly reaffirmed the mandate of the Preparatory Committee at its fifty-first session and decided that a diplomatic conference of plenipotentiaries should be held in 1998, with a view to finalizing and adopting a convention (resolution 51/207). The Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its fifty-second session (resolution 52/160).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, called upon all States to consider signing and ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court; requested the Secretary-General to convene the Preparatory Commission, in accordance with resolution F adopted by the United Nations Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court, from 16 to 26 February, 26 July to 13 August and 29 November to 17 December 1999, to carry out the mandate of that resolution and, in that connection, to discuss ways to enhance the effectiveness and acceptance of the Court (resolution 53/105).

At its fifty-fourth session,[215] the General Assembly renewed the mandate of the Preparatory Commission and, *inter alia*, called upon all States to consider signing and ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, and encouraged efforts aimed at promoting awareness of the results of the United Nations Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court and of the provisions of the Statute; requested the Secretary-General to convene the Preparatory Commission, in accordance with resolution F adopted by the Conference, from 13 to 31 March, 12 to 30 June and 27 November to 8 December 2000; encouraged States to make voluntary contributions to the trust funds established pursuant to Assembly resolutions 51/207 and 52/160 towards meeting the costs of the participation in the work of the Commission of the least developed countries and of those developing countries not covered by the trust fund established pursuant to Assembly resolution 51/207; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution (resolution 54/105).

The Preparatory Commission for the International Criminal Court met at United Nations Headquarters from 13 to 31 March 2000. It will meet again from 12 to 30 June and 27 November to 8 December 2000.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/105).

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[215] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 158):
(a) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/54/613;
(b) Resolution 54/105;
(c) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/54/SR.11-14 and 36;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.76.

165. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

The item entitled "Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of Colombia (A/7659).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Charter of the United Nations to consider, *inter alia*, any specific proposals that Governments might make with a view to enhancing the ability of the United Nations to achieve its purposes as well as other suggestions for the more effective functioning of the United Nations that might not require amendments to the Charter (resolution 3349 (XXIX)).

Meanwhile, another item, entitled "Strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States", was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly at the request of Romania (A/8792).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly considered the report of the Ad Hoc Committee together with the item on the strengthening of the role of the United Nations. At that session, the Assembly decided to reconvene the Ad Hoc Committee as the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization to examine suggestions and proposals regarding the Charter and the strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law (resolution 3499 (XXX)).

Since its thirtieth session, the General Assembly has reconvened the Special Committee every year and considered its successive reports (resolutions 31/28, 32/45, 33/94, 34/147, 35/164, 36/123, 37/114, 38/141, 39/88, 40/78, 41/83, 42/157, 43/170, 44/37, 45/44, 46/58, 47/38, 48/36, 49/58, 50/52, 51/209, 52/161, 53/106 and 53/107).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly decided that the Committee should henceforth be open to all States Members of the United Nations and that it would continue to operate on the basis of the practice of consensus (resolution 50/52).

At its fifty-fourth session,[216] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Special Committee, at its session in 2000: (a) to continue its consideration of all proposals concerning the question of the maintenance of international peace and security and, in that context, to consider other proposals relating to the maintenance of international peace and security already submitted or which might be submitted to the Special Committee at its session in 2000; (b) to continue to consider on a priority basis the question of the implementation of the provisions of the Charter related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions; (c) to continue its work on the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States and its consideration of proposals relating to the question; (d) to continue to consider proposals concerning the Trusteeship Council; and (e) to continue to consider, on a priority basis, ways and means of improving its working methods; commended the Secretary-General for his continued efforts to reduce the backlog in the publication of the *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs*, and endorsed his efforts to eliminate the backlog in the publication of the *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council*; invited the Special Committee at its session in 2000 to continue to identify new subjects for consideration in its future work, to discuss how to offer its assistance to the working groups of the General Assembly in that field and, in that regard, to consider ways and means of improving coordination between the Special Committee and other working groups dealing with the reform of the Organization; and requested the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 54/106).

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[216] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 159):
(a) Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization: Supplement No. 33 (A/54/33 and Corr.1);
(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/54/363 and A/54/383 and Add.1;
(c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/54/614;
(d) Resolutions 54/106 and 54/107;
(e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/54/SR.5-8, 17, 29, 30 and 34;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.76.

At the same session, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, renewed its invitation to the Security Council to consider the establishment of further mechanisms or procedures for consultations under Article 50 of the Charter with third States which were or might be confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of preventive or enforcement measures imposed by the Council under Chapter VII of the Charter; welcomed the further measures taken by the Council aimed at increasing the effectiveness and transparency of the sanctions committees, invited the Council to implement those measures, and strongly recommended that it continue its efforts to further enhance the functioning of those committees, to streamline their working procedures and to facilitate access to them by representatives of States referred to above; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the competent units within the Secretariat develop the adequate capacity and appropriate modalities, technical procedures and guidelines to continue to collate and coordinate information about international assistance available to third States, to continue developing a possible methodology for assessing the adverse consequences actually incurred by third States and to explore innovative and practical measures of assistance to such States; welcomed the report of the Secretary-General containing a summary of the deliberations and main findings of the ad hoc expert group meeting on developing a methodology for assessing the consequences incurred by third States and on exploring innovative and practical measures of international assistance to such States, and invited States and relevant international organizations within and outside the United Nations system that had not yet done so to provide their views regarding the above-mentioned report; requested the Secretary-General to present to the Assembly his views regarding the report of the ad hoc expert group meeting and to provide the relevant information on other developments in that context; decided to transmit the most recent report of the Secretary-General on the topic to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2000; invited the organizations of the United Nations system, international financial institutions, other international organizations, regional organizations and Member States to address more specifically and directly special economic problems of third States affected by sanctions; requested the Special Committee, at its session in 2000, to consider on a priority basis the question of the implementation of the provisions of the Charter related to assistance to affected third States; decided to consider, within the Sixth Committee, or if necessary within its working group, at the fifty-fifth session of the Assembly, further progress in the elaboration of effective measures aimed at the implementation of provisions of the Charter related to assistance to third States affected by sanctions; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 54/107).

The Special Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 10 to 19 April 2000.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 33 (A/55/33);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 54/106 and 54/107).

166. Measures to eliminate international terrorism[1]

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1972, further to an initiative of the Secretary-General (A/8791 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly decided to establish the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism, consisting of 35 members.

The Ad Hoc Committee met at United Nations Headquarters in 1973, 1977 and 1979 and reported to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth, thirty-second and thirty-fourth sessions.

Between 1979 and 1998, the General Assembly adopted 12 resolutions and one decision under this item, namely, resolutions 34/145, 36/109, 40/61, 42/159, 44/29, 46/51, 49/60, 50/53, 51/210, 52/164, 52/165 and 53/108; and decision 48/411.

At its fifty-fourth session,[217] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, decided that the Ad Hoc Committee established by Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996 should continue to elaborate a draft international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism with a view to completing the instrument, should address means of further developing a comprehensive legal framework of conventions dealing with international terrorism, including considering the elaboration of a comprehensive convention on international terrorism, and should address the question of convening a high-level conference under the auspices of the United Nations to formulate a joint organized response of the international community to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations; decided also that the Ad Hoc Committee should meet from 14 to 18 February 2000, devoting appropriate time to the consideration of the outstanding issues relating to the elaboration of a draft international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism, and that it should address the question of convening a high-level conference under the auspices of the United Nations to formulate a joint organized response of the international community to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, and that the work should continue, including beginning consideration with a view to the elaboration of a comprehensive convention on international terrorism within a comprehensive legal framework of conventions dealing with international terrorism, during the fifty-fifth session of the Assembly from 25 September to 6 October 2000, within the framework of a working group of the Sixth Committee, and that the Ad Hoc Committee should be convened in 2001 to continue its work; and requested the Ad Hoc Committee to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on progress made in the implementation of its mandate (resolution 54/110).

The Ad Hoc Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 14 to 18 February 2000.

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[217] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 160):

(a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996: Supplement No. 37 (A/54/37);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/301 and Add.1;
(c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/54/615;
(d) Resolutions 54/109 and 54/110;
(e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/54/SR.31, 32, 34, 35 and 37;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.76.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996 on its fourth session, Supplement No. 37 (A/55/37);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/53).

167. Review of the Statute of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal

At its fifty-second session, in 1997, the General Assembly amended article 13 of the Statute of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal and noted that it was convinced of the desirability of reviewing more generally the provisions of the Statute of the Tribunal at an early date (resolution 52/166).

At its fifty-third and fifty-fourth[218] sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 53/430 and 54/429).

No advance documentation is expected.

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[218] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 161):
(a) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/54/616;
(b) Decision 54/429;
(c) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/54/SR.29 and 35;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.76.

Annex I

Presidents of the General Assembly

	Year	*Name*	*Country*
Regular sessions			
First	1946	Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak	Belgium
Second	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Third	1948[a]	Mr. H. V. Evatt	Australia
Fourth	1949	Mr. Carlos P. Romulo	Philippines
Fifth	1950[a]	Mr. Nasrollah Entezam	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Sixth	1951[a]	Mr. Luis Padilla Nervo	Mexico
Seventh	1952[a]	Mr. Lester B. Pearson	Canada
Eighth	1953[a]	Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit	India
Ninth	1954	Mr. Eelco N. van Kleffens	Netherlands
Tenth	1955	Mr. José Maza	Chile
Eleventh	1956[a]	Prince Wan Waithayakon	Thailand
Twelfth	1957	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Thirteenth	1958[a]	Mr. Charles Malik	Lebanon
Fourteenth	1959	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifteenth	1960[a]	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Sixteenth	1961[a]	Mr. Mongi Slim	Tunisia
Seventeenth	1962	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Eighteenth	1963	Mr. Carlos Sosa Rodríguez	Venezuela
Nineteenth	1964[a]	Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey	Ghana
Twentieth	1965	Mr. Amintore Fanfani	Italy
Twenty-first	1966	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Twenty-second	1967[a]	Mr. Corneliu Manescu	Romania
Twenty-third	1968	Mr. Emilio Arenales Catalán	Guatemala
Twenty-fourth	1969	Miss Angie E. Brooks	Liberia
Twenty-fifth	1970	Mr. Edvard Hambro	Norway
Twenty-sixth	1971	Mr. Adam Malik	Indonesia
Twenty-seventh	1972	Mr. Stanislaw Trepczynski	Poland
Twenty-eighth	1973[a]	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Twenty-ninth	1974[a]	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Thirtieth	1975	Mr. Gaston Thorn	Luxembourg

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[a] The session ended during the following year.

	Year	*Name*	*Country*
Regular sessions (continued)			
Thirty-first	1976[a]	Mr. H. S. Amerasinghe	Sri Lanka
Thirty-second	1977	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Thirty-third	1978[b]	Mr. Indalecio Liévano	Colombia
Thirty-fourth	1979	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Thirty-fifth	1980	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Thirty-sixth	1981	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Thirty-seventh	1982	Mr. Imre Hollai	Hungary
Thirty-eighth	1983	Mr. Jorge E. Illueca	Panama
Thirty-ninth	1984	Mr. Paul J. F. Lusaka	Zambia
Fortieth	1985	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Forty-first	1986	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh
Forty-second	1987	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic
Forty-third	1988	Mr. Dante Caputo	Argentina
Forty-fourth	1989	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Forty-fifth	1990	Mr. Guido de Marco	Malta
Forty-sixth	1991	Mr. Samir Shihabi	Saudi Arabia
Forty-seventh	1992	Mr. Stoyan Ganev	Bulgaria
Forty-eighth	1993	Mr. Samuel Insanally	Guyana
Forty-ninth	1994	Mr. Amara Essy	Côte d'Ivoire
Fiftieth	1995	Mr. Diogo Freitas do Amaral	Portugal
Fifty-first	1996	Mr. Razali Ismail	Malaysia
Fifty-second	1997	Mr. Hennadiy Udovenko	Ukraine
Fifty-third	1998	Mr. Didier Opertti Badan	Uruguay
Fifty-fourth	1999	Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab	Namibia
Special sessions			
First	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Second	1948	Mr. José Arce	Argentina
Third	1961	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Fourth	1963	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Sixth	1974	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Seventh	1975	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Eighth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia

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[b] Since the thirty-third session, the session has ended during the following year.

	Year	Name	Country
Special sessions (continued)			
Ninth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Tenth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Eleventh	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Twelfth	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Thirteenth	1986	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Fourteenth	1986	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh
Fifteenth	1988	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic
Sixteenth	1989	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Seventeenth	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Eighteenth	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Nineteenth	1997	Mr. Razali Ismail	Malaysia
Twentieth	1998	Mr. Hennadiy Udovenko	Ukraine
Twenty-first	1999	Mr. Didier Opertti Badan	Uruguay
Twenty-second	1999	Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab	Namibia
Emergency special sessions			
First	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Second	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Third	1958	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Fourth	1960	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Sixth	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Seventh	(1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
	(1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Eighth	1981	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Ninth	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Tenth	(1997	Mr. Razali Ismail	Malaysia
	(1997	Mr. Hennadiy Udovenko	Ukraine
	(1998	Mr. Hennadiy Udovenko	Ukraine
	(1999	Mr. Didier Opertti Badan	Uruguay

Annex II

Officers of the Main Committees

A. First Committee

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twentieth	Mr. Károly Csatorday (Hungary)	Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)
Twenty-first	Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Twenty-second	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. C. Torsten W. Orn (Sweden)
Twenty-third	Mr. Piero Vinci (Italy)	Mr. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl (El Salvador)	Mr. Maxime Léopold Zollner (Benin)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Agha Shahi (Pakistan)	Mr. Alhaji S. D. Kolo (Nigeria)	Mr. Lloyd Barnett (Jamaica)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Andrés Aguilar (Venezuela)	Mr. Abdulrahim A. Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Zdenek Cerník (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Milko Tarabanov (Bulgaria)	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Giovanni Migliuolo (Italy)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Abdullah Y. Bishara (Kuwait) Mr. Ion Datcu (Romania)	Mr. Gustavo Santiso Gálvez (Guatemala)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Otto Borch (Denmark)	Mr. Hayat Mehdi (Pakistan) Mr. Blaise Rabetafika (Madagascar)	Mr. Alvaro de Soto (Peru)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Carlos Ortiz de Rozas (Argentina)	Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic) Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan)	Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)
Thirtieth	Mr. Edouard Ghorra (Lebanon)	Mr. Patrice Mikanagu (Burundi) Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Horacio Arteaga Acosta (Venezuela)
Thirty-first	Mr. Henryk Jaroszek (Poland)	Mr. Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana) Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)	Mr. Kedar Bhakta Shrestha (Nepal)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-second	Mr. Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana)	Mr. Imre Hollai (Hungary) Mr. Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland)	Mr. Francisco Correa (Mexico)
Thirty-third	Mr. Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland)	Mr. Boubker Cherkaoui (Morocco) Mr. Hugo V. Palma (Peru)	Mr. Miodrag Mihajlovic (Yugoslavia)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Davidson L. Hepburn (Bahamas)	Mr. Awad S. Burwin (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) Mr. Yuri N. Kuchubey (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Ernst Sucharipa (Austria)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Niaz A. Naik (Pakistan)	Mr. Aidan Mulloy (Ireland) Mr. Ferdinand Léopold Oyono (Cameroon)	Mr. Ronald L. Kensmil (Suriname)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Ignac Golob (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Mario Carías (Honduras) Mr. Alejandro D. Yango (Philippines)	Mr. Alemayehu Makonnen (Ethiopia)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. James Victor Gbeho (Ghana)	Mr. J. C. Carasales (Argentina) Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Luvsangiin Erdenechuluun (Mongolia)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Elfaki Abdalla Elfaki (Sudan) Mr. Gheorghe Tinca (Romania)	Mr. Humberto Y. Goyén Alvez (Uruguay)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Celso A. de Souza e Silva (Brazil)	Mr. Milous Vejvoda (Czechoslovakia) Mr. Henning Wegener (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Ngaré Kessely (Chad)
Fortieth	Mr. Ali Alatas (Indonesia)	Mr. Carlos Lechuga Hevia (Cuba) Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire)	Mr. Yannis Souliotis (Greece)
Forty-first	Mr. Siegfried Zachmann (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Morihisa Aoki (Japan) Mr. Douglas James Roche (Canada)	Mr. Doulaye Corentin Ki (Burkina Faso)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-second	Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire)	Mr. Carlos José Gutiérrez (Costa Rica) Mr. Ali Maher Nashashibi (Jordan)	Mr. Kasimierz Tomaszweski (Poland)
Forty-third	Mr. Douglas James Roche (Canada)	Mr. Luvsandorjiin Bayart (Mongolia) Mr. Victor G. Batiouk (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Virgilio A. Reyes (Philippines)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Adolfo R. Taylhardat (Venezuela)	Mr. Mohamed Nabil Fahmy (Egypt) Mr. Hassan Mashhadi Ghahvechi (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Dimitrios Platis (Greece)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Jai Pratap Rana (Nepal)	Mr. Ronald S. Morris (Australia) Mr. Sergei N. Martynov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Latévi Modem Lawson-Betum (Togo)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Robert Mroziewicz (Poland)	Mr. Sedrey A. Ordonez (Philippines) Mr. Ahmed Nazif Alpman (Turkey)	Mr. Pablo Emilio Sader (Uruguay)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Nabil A. Elaraby (Egypt)	Mr. Pasi Patokallio (Finland) Mr. Dae Won Suh (Republic of Korea)	Mr. Jerzy Zaleski (Poland)
Forty-eighth	Mr. Adolf Ritter von Wagner (Germany)	Mr. Behrouz Moradi (Islamic Republic of Iran) Mr. Javier Ponce (Ecuador)	Mr. Macaire Kabore (Burkina Faso)
Forty-ninth	Mr. Luis Valencia-Rodríguez (Ecuador)	Mr. Thomas Stelzer (Austria) Mr. Yoshitomo Tanaka (Japan)	Mr. Peter Goosen (South Africa)
Fiftieth	Mr. Luvsangiin Erdenechuluun (Mongolia)	Mr. Wolfgang Hoffman (Germany) Mr. Antonio de Icaza (Mexico)	Mr. Rajab Sukayri (Jordan)
Fifty-first	Mr. Alyaksandr Sychou (Belarus)	Mr. Andelfo J. Garcia (Colombia) Mr. André Mernier (Belgium)	Mr. Parfait-Serge Onanga-Anyanga (Gabon)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-second	Mr. Mothusi D. C. Nkgowe (Botswana)	Mr. Alejandro Verdier (Argentina) Mr. Sudjadnan Parnohadiningrat (Indonesia)	Mr. Miloš Koterec (Slovakia)
Fifty-third	Mr. André Mernier (Belgium)	Ms. Akmaral Kh. Arystanbekova (Kazakstan) Mr. Raimundo González (Chile) Mr. Aleg Laptsenak (Belarus)	Mr. Montaz M. Zahran (Egypt)
Fifty-fourth	Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)	Mr. Tarig Ali Bakhit (Sudan) Mr. Kestutis Sadauskas (Lithuania) Mr. Gunther Siebert (Germany)	Mr. Carlos D. Sorreta (Philippines)

B. Special Political Committee[a]

Twentieth	Mr. Carlet R. Auguste (Haiti)	Mr. José D. Inglés (Philippines)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)
Twenty-first	Mr. Max Jakobson (Finland)	Mr. Privado G. Jimenez (Philippines)	Mr. Carlos A. Goñi Demarchi (Argentina)
Twenty-second	Mr. Humberto López Villamil (Honduras)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)	Mr. Abdullah Kamil (Indonesia)
Twenty-third	Mr. Abdulrahim Abby Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Eugeniusz Kulaga (Poland)	Mr. Alessandro Farace (Italy)	Mr. Lamech E. Akong'o (Uganda)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Luis Hierro Gambardella (Uruguay)	Mr. Mohamed Mahjoubi (Morocco)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Cornelius C. Cremin (Ireland)	Mr. V. S. Smirnov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Parviz Mohajer (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Hady Touré (Guinea)	Mr. Julio César Carasales (Argentina) Mr. Wissam Zahawie (Iraq)	Mr. Omer Ersan Akbel (Turkey)

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[a] In accordance with General Assembly resolution 47/233 of 17 August 1993, the Special Political Committee and the Fourth Committee became the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee).

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Károly Szarka (Hungary)	Mr. K. B. Singh (Nepal) Mr. Ladislaw Smíd (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Massimo Castaldo (Italy)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Per Lind (Sweden)	Mr. Gueorgui Ghelev (Bulgaria) Mr. José Luis Martínez (Venezuela)	Mr. Hassan Abduldjalil (Indonesia)
Thirtieth	Mr. Roberto Martínez Ordóñez (Honduras)	Mr. Abdirizak Haji Hussein (Somalia) Mr. Erik Tellman (Norway)	Mr. Guenter Mauersberger (German Democratic Republic)
Thirty-first	Mr. Mooki V. Molapo (Lesotho)	Mr. John Gregoriades (Greece) Mr. Zakaria Sibahi (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Percy Haynes (Guyana)
Thirty-second	Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Donald G. Blackman (Barbados) Mr. K. B. Shahi (Nepal)	Miss Ruth L. Dobson (Australia)
Thirty-third	Mr. Rodolfo E. Piza Escalante (Costa Rica)	Mr. Abdel-Magied A. Hassan (Sudan) Mr. Gustav Ortner (Austria)	Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Hammoud El-Choufi (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Gustavo E. Figueroa (Argentina) Mr. Winston A. Tubman (Liberia)	Mr. Paul Cotton (New Zealand)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Leonardo Mathias (Portugal)	Mrs. Biyemi Kekeh (Togo) Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)	Mr. Helí Peláez (Peru)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Nathan Irumba (Uganda)	Mrs. Eva Nowotny (Austria) Mr. Michael E. Sherifis (Cyprus)	Mr. Zahary Radoukov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania) Mr. Ernesto Rodríguez Medina (Colombia)	Mr. Faruk Logoglu (Turkey)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Ernesto Rodríguez Medina (Colombia)	Mr. Feodor Starcevic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Edouard Lingani (Burkina Faso)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Alpha I. Diallo (Guinea)	Mr. Hussain Bin Ali Bin Abdullatif (Oman) Mr. Giovanni Jannuzzi (Italy)	Mr. Jorge E. Chen Carpenter (Mexico)
Fortieth	Mr. Keijo Korhonen (Finland)	Mr. Jaroslav César (Czechoslovakia) Mr. Kwam Kouassi (Togo)	Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)
Forty-first	Mr. Kwam Kouassi (Togo)	Mr. Raimundo González (Chile) Mr. Mehmet Ali Irtemçelik (Turkey)	Mr. Rafiq Ahmed Khan (Bangladesh)
Forty-second	Mr. Hamad Abdelaziz Al-Kawari (Qatar)	Mr. Helmut Freudenschuss (Austria) Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)	Mr. Mpumelelo J. Hlophe (Swaziland)
Forty-third	Mr. Eugeniusz Noworyta (Poland)	Mr. Orobola Fasehun (Nigeria) Mr. Horacio Nogués Zubizarreta (Paraguay)	Mr. Jean Michel Veranneman de Watervliet (Belgium)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Guennadi I. Oudovenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Choo Siew Kioh (Malaysia) Mr. Charles S. Flemming (Saint Lucia)	Miss Nonet M. Dapul (Philippines)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Perezi Karukubiro-Kamunanwire (Uganda)	Mr. Abelardo Posso Serrano (Ecuador) Mr. Reynaldo O. Arcilla (Philippines)	Ms. Catherine von Heidenstam (Sweden)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Nitya Pibulsonggram (Thailand)	Mr. Roland Schäfer (Germany) Dr. Zbigniew Maria Wlosowicz (Poland)	Mr. Ehab Fawzy (Egypt)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Hamadi Khouini (Tunisia)	Mr. Moisés Fuentes-Ibáñez (Bolivia) Mr. Abdullah Mohamed Alsaidi (Yemen)	Mr. Yuriy Shevchenko (Ukraine)

C. Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)[a]

Forty-eighth	Mr. Stanley Kalpagé (Sri Lanka)	Mr. Gheorghe Chirila (Romania) Mr. Ngoni Francis Sengwe (Zimbabwe)	Mr. Anuson Chinvanno (Thailand)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-ninth	Mr. Borys Hudyman (Ukraine)	Mr. Abelardo Moreno Fernández (Cuba) Mr. Utula Utuoc Samana (Papua New Guinea)	Mr. Dieudonné Ndiaya (Gabon)
Fiftieth	Mr. Francis K. Muthaura (Kenya)	Mr. Niall Holohan (Ireland) Mr. Jalal Samadi (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Allan Breier-Castro (Venezuela)
Fifty-first	Mr. Alounkèo Kittikhoun (Lao People's Democratic Republic)	Ms. Anastasia Carayanides (Australia) Ms. Sonia R. Leonce-Carryl (Saint Lucia)	Mr. El Walid Doudech (Tunisia)
Fifty-second	Mr. Machivenyika Tobias Mapunanga (Zimbabwe)	Mr. Ravjaa Mounkhou (Mongolia) Mr. Petru Dumitriu (Romania)	Ms. Riita Resch (Finland)
Fifty-third	Mr. Pablo Macedo (Mexico)	Mr. Ferden Çarikçi (Turkey) Mr. Chun Hae-Jin (Republic of Korea) Mr. Tomáš Hrbáç (Slovakia)	Mr. Bernard Tanoh-Boutchoue (Côte d'Ivoire)
Fifty-fourth	Mr. Sotirios Zackheos (Cyprus)	Mr. Yury Kazhura (Belarus) Mr. Carlos Morales (Spain) Mr. Matia Mulumba Semakula Kiwanuka (Uganda)	Mr. Gualberto Rodríguez San Martín (Bolivia)

D. Second Committee

Twentieth	Mr. P. A. Forthomme (Belgium)	Mr. Patricio Silva (Chile)	Mr. M. A. Ramaholimihaso (Madagascar)
Twenty-first	Mr. Moraiwid M. Tell (Jordan)	Mr. A. A. Boiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Georg Reisch (Austria)
Twenty-second	Mr. Jorge P. Fernandini (Peru)	Mr. Ali Attiga (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. I. S. Chadha (India)
Twenty-third	Mr. Richard M. Akwei (Ghana)	Mr. Jan Muzík (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Kjell K. Christiansen (Norway)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Hooshang Amirmokri (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Mohamed Warsama (Somalia)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Walter Guevara Arze (Bolivia)	Mr. S. Edward Peal (Liberia)	Mr. Leandro Verceles (Philippines)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Narciso G. Reyes (Philippines)	Mr. Bernardo de Azevedo Brito (Brazil)	Mr. Salih Mohamed Osman (Sudan)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Bruce Rankin (Canada)	Mr. Mokhless M. Gobba (Egypt)	Mr. Farouk Farhang (Afghanistan)
		Mr. János Pataki (Hungary)	
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Zewde Gabre-Sellassie (Ethiopia)	Mr. Jan Arvesen (Norway)	Mr. Chusei Yamada (Japan)
		Mr. Luis González Arias (Paraguay)	
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Jihad Karam (Iraq)	Mr. Izzeldin Hamid (Sudan)	Mr. Luis Lascarro (Colombia)
		Mr. Daniel Massonet (Belgium)	
Thirtieth	Mr. Olof Rydbeck (Sweden)	Mr. Mohamed Wafik Hosny (Egypt)	Mr. Fazlul Karim (Bangladesh)
		Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	
Thirty-first	Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	Mr. Ion Goritza (Romania)	Mr. Gerhard Pfanzelter (Austria)
		Mr. Mohan Prased Lohani (Nepal)	
Thirty-second	Mr. Peter Jankowitsch (Austria)	Mr. Angel María Oliveri López (Argentina)	Mr. Ibrahim Suleiman Dharat (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
		Mr. Umayya Salah Tukan (Jordan)	
Thirty-third	Mr. Louis Kayanda Mwangaguhunga (Uganda)	Mr. Jeremy K. B. Kinsman (Canada)	Mr. Theophilos Theophilou (Cyprus)
		Mr. Siegfried Zachmann (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Euripides Evriviades (Cyprus)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Costiu Murgescu (Romania)	Mr. Abul Ahsan (Bangladesh)	Miss Paulina García Donoso (Ecuador)
		Mr. José Luis Xifra (Spain)	
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Abdelhadi Sbihi (Morocco)	Mr. Jukka Valtasaari (Finland)	Mrs. Maureen Stephenson-Vernon (Jamaica)
		Mr. Josue L. Villa (Philippines)	
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Leandro I. Verceles (Philippines)	Mr. Gerben Ringnalda (Netherlands)	Mr. Ahmed Ould Sid'Ahmed (Mauritania)
		Mr. Enrique G. ter Horst (Venezuela)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-seventh	Mr. O. O. Fafowora (Nigeria)	Mr. Qazi Shaukat Fareed (Pakistan) Mr. George Papadatos (Greece)	Mr. Stoyan Bakalov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Peter Dietze (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Phillip H. Gibson (New Zealand) Mr. Fariq S. Ziada (Iraq)	Mr. Policarpo Arce-Rojas (Colombia)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Bryce Harland (New Zealand)	Mr. Enrique de la Torre (Argentina) Mr. Habib Kaabachi (Tunisia)	Mr. Ahmed Alawi Al-Haddad (Democratic Yemen)
Fortieth	Mr. Omer Y. Birido (Sudan)	Mr. Soemadi D. M. Brotodiningrat (Indonesia) Ms. Inga Eriksson (Sweden)	Mr. Jorge Lago Silva (Cuba)
Forty-first	Mr. Abdalla Saleh Al-Ashtal (Democratic Yemen)	Mr. Finn Jønck (Denmark) Mr. Oscar R. de Rojas (Venezuela)	Mr. Boris Goudima (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Forty-second	Mr. Guennadi I. Oudovenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Henricus Gajentaan (Netherlands) Mr. S. Mohamed Shabaan (Egypt)	Mr. Seyed M. Arastoo (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Forty-third	Mr. Hugo Navajas-Mogro (Bolivia)	Mr. Jose Fernandez (Philippines) Mr. Eloho E. Otobo (Nigeria)	Mr. Martin Walter (Czechoslovakia)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Ahmed Ghezal (Tunisia)	Mr. Badam-Ochiryn Doljintseren (Mongolia) Mr. David Payton (New Zealand)	Mrs. Martha Dueñas de Whist (Ecuador)
Forty-fifth	Mr. George Papadatos (Greece)	Mr. Ahmed Amaziane (Morocco) Mr. Carlos Gianelli (Uruguay)	Mr. Ryszard Rysinski (Poland)
Forty-sixth	Mr. John Burke (Ireland)	Mr. Ioan Barac (Romania) Mr. Bozorgmehr Ziaran (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Martin Rakotonaivo (Madagascar)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-seventh	Mr. Ramiro Piriz-Ballón (Uruguay)	Mr. Jose Lino B. Guerrero (Philippines) Miss Maymouna Diop (Senegal)	Mr. Walter Balzan (Malta)
Forty-eighth	Mr. René Valéry Mongbe (Benin)	Mr. Leandro Arellano (Mexico) Mr. Ryszard Rysinski (Poland)	Ms. Irene Freudenschuss-Reichl (Austria)
Forty-ninth	Mr. Sher Afgan Khan (Pakistan)	Mr. Arjan P. Hamburger (Netherlands) Mr. Raiko S. Raichev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Ahmed Yousif Mohamed (Sudan)
Fiftieth	Mr. Goce Petreski (The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia)	Mr. Conor Murphy (Ireland) Mr. Max Stadthagen (Nicaragua)	Mr. Basheer F. Zoubi (Jordan)
Fifty-first	Mr. Arjan P. Hamburger (Netherlands)	Mr. Mohammad Reza Hadji Karim Djabbary (Islamic Republic of Iran) Mr. Kheireddine Ramoul (Algeria)	Ms. Silvia Cristina Corado-Cuevas (Guatemala)
Fifty-second	Mr. Oscar R. de Rojas (Venezuela)	Mr. Hans-Peter Glanzer (Austria) Mr. Adel Abdellatif (Egypt)	Mr. Rae Kown Chung (Republic of Korea)
Fifty-third	Mr. Bagher Asadi (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Odyek Agona (Uganda) Mr. Burak Özügergin (Turkey) Mr. David Allen Prendergast (Jamaica)	Mr. Vladimir Gerus (Belarus)
Fifty-fourth	Mr. Roble Olhaye (Djibouti)	Mr. Giovanni Brauzzi (Italy) Mr. Daúl Matute (Peru) Mr. Alexandru Niculescu (Romania)	Mr. Hussam-edin A'Ala (Syrian Arab Republic)

E. Third Committee

Twentieth	Mr. Francisco Cuevas Cancino (Mexico)	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)
Twenty-first	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)	Mrs. Clara Ponce de León (Colombia)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twenty-second	Mrs. Mara Radic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mr. A. A. Mohammed (Nigeria)
Twenty-third	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)
Twenty-fourth	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. Ludek Handl (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-fifth	Miss Maria Groza (Romania)	Mrs. Emilia C. de Barish (Costa Rica)	Mrs. Eva Gunawardana (Belgium)
Twenty-sixth	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mr. Amre Moussa (Egypt)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Carlos Giambruno (Uruguay)	Mrs. Erica Daes (Greece) Mr. Kofi Sekyiama (Ghana)	Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mrs. Luz Bertrand de Bromley (Honduras) Mr. Amre Moussa (Egypt)	Mr. Aykut Berk (Turkey)
Twenty-ninth	Mrs. Aminata Marico (Mali)	Miss Graziella Dubra (Uruguay) Mr. Gholam Ali Sayar (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)
Thirtieth	Mr. Ladislav Smíd (Czechoslovakia)	Mrs. Gwen Etondé Burnley (Cameroon) Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani (Philippines)	Mrs. Sekela Kaninda (Zaire)
Thirty-first	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)	Miss Faika Farouk (Tunisia) Mr. Miguel Alfonso Martínez (Cuba)	Mr. Ibrahim Badawi (Egypt)
Thirty-second	Mrs. Lucille Mair (Jamaica)	Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia) Mr. Eigil Pedersen (Denmark)	Mr. Fuad Mubarak Ali Al-Hinai (Oman)
Thirty-third	Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani (Philippines)	Mr. Chérif Bachir Djigo (Senegal) Mr. Anestis Papastefanou (Greece)	Miss Ana del Carmen Richter (Argentina)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Samir I. Sobhy (Egypt)	Mr. Jainendra Kumar Jain (India) Mrs. Claudia Restrepo de Reyes (Colombia)	Mr. Nikolai N. Komissarov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Ivan Garvalov (Bulgaria)	Mrs. Carmen Silva de Araña (Peru) Mr. Johan Nordenfelt (Sweden)	Miss Olajumoke Oladayo Obafemi (Nigeria)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Declan O'Donovan (Ireland)	Mr. Mario A. Esquivel Tobar (Costa Rica) Mrs. Dordana Masmoudi (Tunisia)	Mr. Naoharu Fuji (Japan)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Carlos Calero Rodrigues (Brazil)	Mr. Dharar Abdul Razzak Razzooqi (Kuwait) Mr. Willi Schlegel (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Karl Borchard (Federal Republic of Germany)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Saroj Chavanaviraj (Thailand)	Mr. Roderick L. Bell (Canada) Mrs. María A. Flórez (Cuba)	Mrs. Moussokoro Sangaré Kaba (Guinea)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Ali Abdi Madar (Somalia)	Mrs. Elsa Boccheciampe de Crovati (Venezuela) Mrs. Rosalinda V. Tirona (Philippines)	Mr. Grzegorz Polowczyk (Poland)
Fortieth	Mr. Endre Zador (Hungary)	Mr. Alphons C. M. Hamer (Netherlands) Mr. Abdullah Zawawi Mohamed (Malaysia)	Mr. Paul Désiré Kaboré (Burkina Faso)
Forty-first	Mr. Alphons C. M. Hamer (Netherlands)	Miss Tatiana Bronsnakova (Czechoslovakia) Mr. James Mugume (Uganda)	Mr. Francis Eric Aguilar-Hecht (Guatemala)
Forty-second	Mr. Jorge E. Ritter (Panama)	Mr. Osman M. O. Dirar (Sudan) Mr. Paul E. Laberge (Canada)	Mrs. Ani Santoso (Indonesia)
Forty-third	Mr. Mohammad A. Abulhasan (Kuwait)	Mr. Carlos Jativa (Ecuador) Mr. Mohamed Noman Galal (Egypt)	Mr. Carles Casajuana (Spain)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Paul Désiré Kaboré (Burkina Faso)	Ms. A. Missouri Sherman-Peter (Bahamas) Mr. Stanislav Ogurtsov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Wilfried Grolig (Federal Republic of Germany)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-fifth	Mr. Juan O. Somavía (Chile)	Ms. Jane C. Coombs (New Zealand) Ms. Chipo Zindoga (Zimbabwe)	Mr. Mario L. de Leon (Philippines)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Mohammad Hussain Al-Shaali (United Arab Emirates)	Mr. Rafael Angel Alfaro-Pineda (El Salvador) Mr. Alexander Slabý (Czechoslovakia)	Miss Rosemary Semafumu (Uganda)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Florian Krenkel (Austria)	Mr. András Dékány (Hungary) Mr. Momodou K. Jallow (Gambia)	Mr. Vitavas Srivihok (Thailand)
Forty-eighth	Mr. Eduard Kukan (Slovakia)	Ms. Noria Abdullah Ali Al-Hamami (Yemen) Mr. Barend C. A. F. van der Heijden (Netherlands)	Mrs. Rosa Carmina Recinos de Maldonado (Guatemala)
Forty-ninth	Mr. Kéba Birane Cissé (Senegal)	Mr. John D. Biggar (Ireland) Mr. Vitavas Srivihok (Thailand)	Mr. Nikolai N. Lepeshko (Belarus)
Fiftieth	Mr. Ugyen Tshering (Bhutan)	Mrs. Julia Tavares de Álvarez (Dominican Republic) Mr. Patrick John Rata (New Zealand)	Mr. Ahmed Yousif Mohamed (Sudan)
Fifty-first	Mrs. Patricia Espinosa (Mexico)	Mr. Mohammad Masood Khan (Pakistan) Mr. Fesseha Asghedom Tessema (Ethiopia)	Ms. Victoria Sandru (Romania)
Fifty-second	Mr. Alessandro Busacca (Italy)	Mr. Choe Myong Nam (Democratic People's Republic of Korea) Mr. Karim Wissa (Egypt)	Ms. Mónica Martínez (Ecuador)
Fifty-third	Mr. Ali Hachani (Tunisia)	Mr. Roger Stephen Ball (New Zealand) Mr. Luis Carranza (Guatemala) Ms. Victoria Sandru (Romania)	Mr. Hassan Kassem Najem (Lebanon)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-fourth	Mr. Vladimír Galuška (Czech Republic)	Ms. Kirsten Geelan (Denmark) Ms. Mónica Martínez (Ecuador) Ms. Amina Mesdoua (Algeria)	Mr. Naif Bin Bandar Al-Sudairy (Saudi Arabia)

F. Fourth Committee[a]

Twentieth	Mr. Majib Rahnema (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Emmanual Bruce (Togo)	Mr. K. Natwar Singh (India)
Twenty-first	Mr. Fakhreddine Mohamed (Sudan)	Mr. N. T. D. Kanakaratne (Sri Lanka)	Mr. Mohsen S. Esfandiary (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Twenty-second	Mr. George J. Tomeh (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. E. A. Braithwaite (Guyana)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)
Twenty-third	Mr. P. V. J. Solomon (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. James E. K. Aggrey Orleans (Ghana)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Théodore Idzumbuir (Zaire)	Mr. Luben Pentchev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Mohamed Ali Abdullah (Democratic Yemen)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Vernon Johnson Mwaanga (Zambia)	Mr. Assad K. Sadry (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Horacio Sevilla Borja (Ecuador)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Keith Johnson (Jamaica)	Mrs. Brita Skottsberg Ahman (Sweden)	Mr. Yilma Tadesse (Ethiopia)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Zdenek Cerník (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Salah Ahmed Mohamad Ibrahim (Sudan) Mr. Lionel Samuels (Guyana)	Mrs. Edda Weiss (Austria)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Leonardo Díaz González (Venezuela)	Mr. Henricus A. F. Heidweiller (Netherlands) Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Ivan G. Garvalov (Bulgaria)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. Mohamad Sidik (Indonesia) Mr. Stanislav Suja (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Arnaldo H. S. Araújo (Guinea-Bissau)
Thirtieth	Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Amer Salih Araim (Iraq) Mr. Bernal Vargas Saborío (Costa Rica)	Mr. Rui Quartin Santos (Portugal)
Thirty-first	Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Ede Gazdik (Hungary) Mr. Raymond Tchicaya (Gabon)	Mr. Abdul Majid Mangal (Afghanistan)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-second	Mr. Mowaffak Allaf (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Khaled Q. Al-Said (Oman) Mr. Mampuya Musungayi Nkuembe (Zaire)	Mr. Gürsel Demirok (Turkey)
Thirty-third	Mr. Leonid A. Dolguchits (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Thomas S. Boya (Benin) Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan)	Mr. Daniel de la Pedraja (Mexico)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Thomas S. Boya (Benin)	Mr. Wisber Loeis (Indonesia) Mr. Luis Alberto Varela Quirós (Costa Rica)	Mr. Ron S. Morris (Australia)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Noel G. Sinclair (Guyana)	Mr. Makhaola Nkau Lerotholi (Lesotho) Mr. Frantisek Penazka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Aryoday Lal (Fiji)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Jasim Yousif Jamal (Qatar)	Mr. Isselmou Ould Sidi Ahmed Vall (Mauritania) Mr. Gerhard Schröter (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Ibrahim O. Addabashi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Raúl Roa Kourí (Cuba)	Mr. Essam Sadek Ramadan (Egypt) Mr. Jukka Valtasaari (Finland)	Mr. Victor G. Garcia (Philippines)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Ali Treiki (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Jaime Hermida Castillo (Nicaragua) Mr. Ralph Karepa (Papua New Guinea)	Mr. Rudolph Yossiphov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Renagi Renagi Lohia (Papua New Guinea)	Mr. Mohamed Kamel Amr (Egypt) Mr. Jirí Pulz (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Demetrio Infante (Chile)
Fortieth	Mr. Javier Chamorro Mora (Nicaragua)	Mr. Bouba Diallo (Mali) Mr. Vladimir F. Skofenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Stefano Stefanini (Italy)
Forty-first	Mr. James Victor Gbeho (Ghana)	Mr. Ahmad Farouk Arnouss (Syrian Arab Republic) Mrs. Margaret A. King-Rousseau (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Nihat Akyol (Turkey)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-second	Mr. Constantine Moushoutas (Cyprus)	Mr. Joachim Rafael Branco (Sao Tome and Principe) Mr. Alexander Vasilyev (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Alvaro Carnevali-Villegas (Venezuela)
Forty-third	Mr. Jonathan C. Peters (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)	Mr. Sverre J. Bergh Johansen (Norway) Mr. Denis Dangue Rewaka (Gabon)	Mr. Emmanuel Douma (Congo)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Robert F. Van Lierop (Vanuatu)	Mr. A. M. Antony Cave (Barbados) Mr. Gordon H. Bristol (Nigeria)	Mr. Mohammad Saeed Al-Kindi (United Arab Emirates)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Martin Adouki (Congo)	Mr. Mohammad Saeed Al-Kindi (United Arab Emirates) Mr. José E. Acosta Fragachán (Venezuela)	Mr. James L. Kember (New Zealand)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Charles S. Flemming (Saint Lucia)	Mr. Pouta Jacques Beleyi (Togo) Mr. Khalid Mohammad Al-Baker (Qatar)	Mr. James L. Kember (New Zealand)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Guillermo A. Meléndez Barahona (El Salvador)	Mr. James L. Kember (New Zealand) Mr. Ulli Mwambulukutu (United Republic of Tanzania)	Mr. Khalid Mohammad Al-Baker (Qatar)

G. Fifth Committee

Twentieth	Mr. Nejib Bouziri (Tunisia)	Mr. Pedro Olarte (Colombia)	Mr. Vladimir Prusa (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vahap Asiroglu (Turkey)	Mr. Bogomil Todorov (Bulgaria)	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)
Twenty-second	Mr. Harry Morris (Liberia)	Mr. Moshen S. Esfandiary (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. B. J. Lynch (New Zealand)
Twenty-third	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. W. G. M. Olivier (Canada)	Mr. Santiago Meyer Picón (Mexico) Mr. Paul André Beaulieu (Canada)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)	Mr. Gindeel I. Gindeel (Sudan)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Max Wershof (Canada)	Mr. Jozsef Tardos (Hungary)	Mr. Mohamed M. El Baradei (Egypt)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Olu Sanu (Nigeria)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)	Mr. Babooram Rambissoon (Trinidad and Tobago)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Motoo Ogiso (Japan)	Mr. Joseph Q. Cleland (Ghana) Miss Fernanda Forcignano (Italy)	Mr. Oleg N. Pashkevich (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania)	Mr. Simón Arboleda (Colombia) Mr. Morteza Talieh (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Kemil Dipp Gómez (Dominican Republic) Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)	Mr. Mahmoud M. Osman (Egypt)
Thirtieth	Mr. Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Yasushi Akashi (Japan) Mr. Youri M. Matseiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Ahmed Aboul Gheit (Egypt)
Thirty-first	Mr. Ali Sunni Muntasser (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Anwar Kemal (Pakistan) Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina)	Mr. Brian Nason (Ireland)
Thirty-second	Mr. Morteza Talieh (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Oswaldo Gamboa (Venezuela) Mr. Rudolf Schmidt (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Pyotr Grigoryevich Belyaev (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Thirty-third	Mr. Clarus Kobina Sekyi (Ghana)	Mr. Orlando Marville (Barbados) Miss Doris Muck (Austria)	Mr. Hamzah M. Hamzah (Syrian Arab Republic)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. André Xavier Pirson (Belgium)	Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland) Mr. Enrique Buj Flores (Mexico)	Mr. Ali Ben-Said Khamis (Algeria)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Enrique Buj Flores (Mexico)	Mr. Hamed A. El-Houderi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) Mr. Anatoly Golovko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Carl C. Pedersen (Canada)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Abdel-Rahman Abdalla (Sudan)	Mr. Soemadi Brotodiningrat (Indonesia) Mr. Michael Godfrey (New Zealand)	Mr. Mario Martorell (Peru)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland)	Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan) Mr. Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Mr. Mohamed El Safty (Egypt)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan)	Mr. Henrik Amnéus (Sweden) Mr. Tommo Monthe (Cameroon)	Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Mr. Mihail Bushev (Bulgaria) Mr. Otto Ditz (Austria)	Mr. Ali Achraf Mojtahed (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Fortieth	Mr. Tommo Monthe (Cameroon)	Mr. Hans Erik Kastoft (Denmark) Mr. Adnan A. Yonis (Iraq)	Mr. Falk Meltke (German Democratic Republic)
Forty-first	Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba)	Mr. John Hadwen (Canada) Mr. Tharcisse Ntakibirora (Burundi)	Mr. Soeprapto Herijanto (Indonesia)
Forty-second	Mr. Henrik Amnéus (Sweden)	Mr. Deryck Murray (Trinidad and Tobago) Mr. Raj Singh (Fiji)	Mr. Félix Aboly-Bi-Kouassi (Côte d'Ivoire)
Forty-third	Mr. Michael George Okeyo (Kenya)	Mr. Sayed Mojtaba Arastou (Islamic Republic of Iran) Mr. Tjaco T. van den Hout (Netherlands)	Mrs. Flor de Rodríguez (Venezuela)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Ado Vaher (Canada) Mr. Kwaku Duah Dankwa (Ghana)	Mr. Eiten Ninov (Bulgaria)
Forty-fifth	Mr. E. Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Ms. Irmeli Mustonen (Finland) Mr. Sergiy V. Koulyk (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Shamel Nasser (Egypt)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Ali Sunni Muntasser (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mrs. Norma Goicochea Estenoz (Cuba) Mr. Kees W. Spaans (Netherlands)	Mr. Mahmoud Barimani (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Marian-George Dinu (Romania)	Ms. Maria Rotheiser (Austria) Mr. El Hassane Zahid (Morocco)	Mr. Jorge Osella (Argentina)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-eighth	Mr. Rabah Hadid (Algeria)	Mrs. Regina Emerson (Portugal) Mr. Jorge Osella (Argentina)	Mr. Mahbub Kabir (Bangladesh)
Forty-ninth	Mr. Adrien Teirlinck (Belgium)	Mr. Mahmoud Barimani (Islamic Republic of Iran) Ms. Marta Peña (Mexico)	Mr. Larbi Djacta (Algeria)
Fiftieth	Mr. Erich Vilchez Asher (Nicaragua)	Mr. Movses Abelian (Armenia) Mr. Ammar Amari (Tunisia)	Mr. Peter Maddens (Belgium)
Fifty-first	Mr. Ngoni Francis Sengwe (Zimbabwe)	Mr. Syed Rafiqul Alom (Bangladesh) Mr. Klaus-Dieter Stein (Germany)	Mr. Ihor Humenny (Ukraine)
Fifty-second	Mr. Anwarul Karim Chowdhury (Bangladesh)	Mrs. Nazareth A. Incera (Costa Rica) Ms. Erica-Irene Daes (Greece)	Mr. Djamel Moktefi (Algeria)
Fifty-third	Mr. Movses Abelian (Armenia)	Mr. Manlan Anouhou (Côte d'Ivoire) Mr. Miles Armitage (Australia) Mrs. Sharon Brennen-Haylock (Bahamas)	Mr. Tamman Sulaiman (Syrian Arab Republic)
Fifty-fourth	Ms. Penny Wensley (Australia)	Ms. Judith María Cardoze (Panama) Mr. Ahmed H. Darwish (Egypt) Mr. Amjad Hussain B. Sial (Pakistan)	Mr. Jan Jaremczuk (Poland)

H. Sixth Committee

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twentieth	Mr. Abdullah El-Erian (Egypt)	Mr. Constantin Flitan (Romania)	Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vratislav Pechota (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Armando Molina (Venezuela)	Mr. Gaetano Arangio Ruiz (Italy)
Twenty-second	Mr. Edvard Hambro (Norway)	Mr. Maluki Mwendwa (Kenya)	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)
Twenty-third	Mr. K. Krishna Rao (India)	Mr. Hugo Juan Gobbi (Argentina)	Mr. Gheorghe Secarin (Romania)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)	Mr. Paul B. Engo (Cameroon)	Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Paul B. Engo (Cameroon)	Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)	Mr. Hisashi Owada (Japan)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	Mr. Duke Esmond Pollard (Guyana)	Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Eric Suy (Belgium)	Mr. Andreas J. Jacovides (Cyprus) Mr. Rodrigo Velasco Arboleda (Colombia)	Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)	Mr. Milan Sahovic (Yugoslavia) Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)	Mr. Joseph Mande-Ndjapou (Central African Republic) Mr. Simon N. Bozanga (Central African Republic)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Milan Sahovic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Bengt Broms (Finland) Mr. Abdelkrim Gana (Tunisia)	Mr. Joseph A. Sanders (Guyana)
Thirtieth	Mr. Frank Xavier Njenga (Kenya)	Mr. Víctor Manuel Godoy Figueredo (Paraguay) Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)	Mr. Eike Bracklo (Federal Republic of Germany)
Thirty-first	Mr. Estelito P. Mendoza (Philippines)	Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia) Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	Mr. Valentin V. Bojilov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-second	Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia)	Mr. Valentin V. Bojilov (Bulgaria) Mr. Thabo Makeka (Lesotho)	Mr. Awn S. Al-Khasawneh (Jordan)
Thirty-third	Mr. Luigi Ferrari-Bravo (Italy)	Mr. Davoud Bavand (Islamic Republic of Iran) Mr. Alexandru Bolintineanu (Romania)	Mr. Ibrahim Abdul-Aziz Omar (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Pracha Guna-Kasem (Thailand)	Mr. Emmanuel T. Esquea Guerrero (Dominican Republic) Mr. Klaus E. D. A. Zehentner (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhasaikhan (Mongolia)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Philippe Kirsch (Canada) Miss Martha Oliveros (Argentina)	Mr. Wolfgang Hampe (German Democratic Republic)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Juan José Calle y Calle (Peru)	Mr. M. El-Banhawy (Egypt) Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhasaikhan (Mongolia)	Mr. Antonio Viñal (Spain)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Philippe Kirsch (Canada)	Mr. Ion Diaconu (Romania) Mr. Peter D. Maynard (Bahamas)	Miss Salwa Gabriel Berberi (Sudan)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Eliès Gastli (Tunisia)	Mr. Eladio Knipping Victoria (Dominican Republic)	Mr. Soud Mohamad Zedan (Saudi Arabia)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Gunter Görner (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Rajab A. Azzarouk (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) Mr. Moritaka Hayashi (Japan)	Mr. Mehmet Güney (Turkey)
Fortieth	Mr. Riyadh Al-Qaysi (Iraq)	Mr. Roberto Herrera Cáceres (Honduras) Mr. Bernd Mützelburg (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Molefi Pholo (Lesotho)
Forty-first	Mr. Laurel B. Francis (Jamaica)	Mr. José Luis Jesus (Cape Verde) Mr. Ioan Voicu (Romania)	Mr. José María Castroviejo (Spain)
Forty-second	Mr. Rajab A. Azzarouk (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia) Mr. Klaus E. Scharioth (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Kenneth McKenzie (Trinidad and Tobago)
Forty-third	Mr. Achol Deng (Sudan)	Mr. Hameed Mohamed Ali (Democratic Yemen) Mr. Ioan Voicu (Romania)	Mr. Carlos Velasco Mendiola (Peru)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Helmut Türk (Austria)	Mr. Ernesto Martínez-Gondra (Argentina) Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Guillaume Pambou-Tchivounda (Gabon)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Jan-Jaap van de Velde (Netherlands) Mr. Lukabu Khabouji N'Zaji (Zaire)	Mr. Saeid Mirzaee-Yengejeh (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Pedro Comissario Afonso (Mozambique)	Mr. Richard Têtu (Canada) Mr. José Sandoval (Ecuador)	Mr. Aliosha Nedelchev (Bulgaria)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-seventh	Mr. M. Javad Zarif (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Peter Tomka (Czechoslovakia) Mrs. María del Luján Flores (Uruguay)	Mr. Wael Ahmed Kamal Aboulmagd (Egypt)
Forty-eighth	Mrs. María del Luján Flores (Uruguay)	Mr. Ali Thani Al-Suwaidi (United Arab Emirates) Mr. Matthew Neuhaus (Australia)	Mr. Oleksandr F. Motsyk (Ukraine)
Forty-ninth	Mr. George O. Lamptey (Ghana)	Mr. Suresh Chandra Chaturvedi (India) Mr. Marek Madej (Poland)	Ms. Silvia A. Fernández de Gurmendi (Argentina)
Fiftieth	Mr. Tyge Lehmann (Denmark)	Mr. Abdelouahab Bellouki (Morocco) Mr. Guillermo Camacho (Ecuador)	Mr. Walid Obeidat (Jordan)
Fifty-first	Mr. Ramón Escovar-Salom (Venezuela)	Mr. Dmitru Mazilu (Romania) Ms. Felicity Wong (New Zealand)	Ms. Pascaline Boum (Cameroon)
Fifty-second	Mr. Peter Tomka (Slovakia)	Mr. Rolf Welberts (Germany) Mr. Craig J. Daniell (South Africa)	Mr. Ghassan Obeid (Syrian Arab Republic)
Fifty-third	Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhsaikhan (Mongolia)	Mrs. Socorro Flores (Mexico) Mr. Phakiso Mochochoko (Lesotho) Mr. Hendrikus Verweij (Netherlands)	Mr. Rytis Paulauskas (Lithuania)
Fifty-fourth	Mr. Phakiso Mochochoko (Lesotho)	Mr. Andrés Franco (Colombia) Ms. Victoria Hallum (New Zealand) Mr. Hiroshi Kawamura (Japan)	Mr. Joško Klisović (Croatia)

Annex III

Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly

(The permanent members of the Security Council have been omitted from the table.)

	Sessions																									
Member States	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19**	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*
Afghanistan																										
Albania																										
Algeria																										
Andorra																										
Angola																										
Antigua and Barbuda																										
Armenia																										
Australia					×								×				×					×				
Austria																					×					
Bahamas																										
Bahrain																										
Bangladesh																										
Barbados																								×		
Belarus																										
Belgium																	×									×
Belize																										
Benin																						×				
Bhutan																										
Bolivia																					×					
Botswana																										
Brazil				×										×											×	
Brunei Darussalam																										
Bulgaria															×			×					×			
Burkina Faso																										
Burundi																				×						×
Cambodia																										
Cameroon																		×								
Canada															×								×			

* The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.

Sessions																												
27	*28*	*29*	*30*	*31*	*32*	*33*	*34*	*35*	*36*	*37*	*38*	*39*	*40*	*41*	*42*	*43*	*44*	*45*	*46*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*Member States*
																				×								**Afghanistan**
																							×					**Albania**
											×												×				×	**Algeria**
																								×				**Andorra**
																								×				**Angola**
																	×											**Antigua and Barbuda**
																						×						**Armenia**
				×					×										×									**Australia**
		×								×												×						**Austria**
													×											×				**Bahamas**
			×					×				×				×												**Bahrain**
			×									×									×							**Bangladesh**
			×										×															**Barbados**
							×							×														**Belarus**
											×												×					**Belgium**
																			×	×								**Belize**
									×					×						×								**Benin**
						×					×																	**Bhutan**
								×				×					×						×				×	**Bolivia**
									×						×				×									**Botswana**
														×				×										**Brazil**
																	×									×		**Brunei Darussalam**
			×									×																**Bulgaria**
										×			×								×							**Burkina Faso**
						×					×											×		×				**Burundi**
																						×						**Cambodia**
	×						×								×											×		**Cameroon**
						×					×							×			×							**Canada**

Member States	*Sessions*																									
	1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19**	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*
Cape Verde																										
Central African Republic																				x						
Chad																									x	
Chile																					x			x		
Colombia																	x									
Comoros																										
Congo																										
Costa Rica																x					x					x
Côte d'Ivoire																										
Cuba		x																								
Cyprus																x		x			x					
Czechoslovakia													x			x										
Democratic People's Republic of Korea																										
Democratic Republic of the Congo																					x					
Denmark																								x		
Djibouti																										
Dominican Republic																						x				
Ecuador									x				x									x			x	
Egypt							x																			
El Salvador											x							x								
Ethiopia										x																
Fiji																										
Gabon																					x					
Gambia																										
Georgia																										
Germany																										
Ghana																x								x		
Greece																x					x					x
Grenada																										
Guatemala																				x						
Guinea																	x						x			
Guinea-Bissau																										
Guyana																							x			

Sessions																												
27	*28*	*29*	*30*	*31*	*32*	*33*	*34*	*35*	*36*	*37*	*38*	*39*	*40*	*41*	*42*	*43*	*44*	*45*	*46*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*Member States*
																				×								Cape Verde
		×																										Central African Republic
				×								×																Chad
																												Chile
×																												Colombia
															×					×								Comoros
										×							×						×				×	Congo
							×						×				×						×					Costa Rica
		×														×											×	Côte d'Ivoire
			×						×			×															×	Cuba
×					×		×		×	×		×	×	×		×		×						×				Cyprus
	×										×																	Czechoslovakia
																						×					×	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
			×					×											×		×				×			Democratic Republic of the Congo
					×											×												Denmark
												×																Djibouti
				×										×								×						Dominican Republic
					×			×								×			×									Ecuador
																		×			×				×			Egypt
						×										×												El Salvador
×							×																		×			Ethiopia
	×					×								×				×				×						Fiji
					×								×							×								Gabon
																	×											Gambia
																										×		Georgia
		×		×																						×		Germany
	×											×						×						×				Ghana
								×																	×			Greece
																					×						×	Grenada
					×							×									×							Guatemala
				×															×						×			Guinea
																×						×						Guinea-Bissau
	×						×				×																	Guyana

Member States	*Sessions*																									
	1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19**	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*
Haiti																	×									
Honduras							×																			
Hungary																					×					×
Iceland																		×				×				
India											×															
Indonesia													×											×		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)																							×			
Iraq						×															×				×	
Ireland																										
Israel								×																		
Italy											×															
Jamaica																									×	
Japan															×											×
Jordan																	×					×		×		
Kazakhstan																										
Kenya																									×	
Kuwait																				×						
Kyrgyzstan																										
Lao People's Democratic Republic																				×		×				
Latvia																										
Lebanon																							×			
Lesotho																										
Liberia																										
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya															×							×				
Liechtenstein																										
Lithuania																										
Luxembourg										×														×		
Madagascar																	×									
Malawi																								×		
Malaysia																				×						
Mali																										
Malta																									×	
Mauritania																						×				

Sessions																												
27	*28*	*29*	*30*	*31*	*32*	*33*	*34*	*35*	*36*	*37*	*38*	*39*	*40*	*41*	*42*	*43*	*44*	*45*	*46*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*Member States*
×		×								×																		Haiti
	×																	×	×					×				Honduras
								×																				Hungary
×							×					×															×	Iceland
																					×	×						India
					×				×									×										Indonesia
																	×				×						×	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
																	×										×	Iraq
																				×					×			Ireland
																												Israel
												×							×									Italy
										×																		Jamaica
				×																								Japan
															×										×			Jordan
																						×						Kazakhstan
						×							×															Kenya
										×							×			×			×					Kuwait
																									×			Kyrgyzstan
																							×					Lao People's Democratic Republic
																								×				Latvia
		×									×							×					×					Lebanon
					×		×						×							×						×		Lesotho
											×										×					×		Liberia
×						×				×				×		×				×				×				Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
																					×							Liechtenstein
																											×	Lithuania
																	×											Luxembourg
					×																							Madagascar
								×														×						Malawi
												×		×					×									Malaysia
										×													×					Mali
													×			×												Malta
×															×								×					Mauritania

	Sessions																									
Member States	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19**	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*
Mauritius																									×	
Mexico		×	×					×								×										
Monaco																										
Mongolia																								×		
Morocco														×						×						
Mozambique																										
Myanmar									×					×												
Namibia																										
Nepal													×									×			×	
Netherlands													×			×										
New Zealand																										
Nicaragua																						×				
Niger																×										
Nigeria																								×		
Norway																										
Oman																										
Pakistan				×									×		×											
Panama															×									×		
Papua New Guinea																										
Paraguay												×								×						
Peru																							×			×
Philippines														×									×		×	
Poland			×																	×						
Portugal																										
Qatar																										
Republic of Korea																										
Romania														×			×									
Rwanda																					×					
Saint Lucia																										
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines																										
San Marino																										
Sao Tome and Principe																										
Senegal																					×				×	
Seychelles																										

Sessions																												
27	*28*	*29*	*30*	*31*	*32*	*33*	*34*	*35*	*36*	*37*	*38*	*39*	*40*	*41*	*42*	*43*	*44*	*45*	*46*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*Member States*
								×										×					×					Mauritius
		×							×																×			Mexico
																											×	Monaco
			×					×							×										×			Mongolia
									×			×					×									×		Morocco
			×											×				×										Mozambique
																			×							×		Myanmar
																							×					Namibia
		×									×					×												Nepal
	×				×										×							×						Netherlands
×																												New Zealand
		×		×						×					×					×		×				×		Nicaragua
								×																×				Niger
																											×	Nigeria
			×														×											Norway
				×				×						×					×									Oman
							×		×		×		×								×			×				Pakistan
				×			×		×																×			Panama
							×		×								×											Papua New Guinea
×															×									×				Paraguay
			×		×																							Peru
×		×								×			×							×				×				Philippines
						×											×				×							Poland
															×													Portugal
						×				×			×						×						×			Qatar
																					×							Republic of Korea
		×						×					×															Romania
×									×					×				×										Rwanda
																		×					×					Saint Lucia
															×										×			Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
																										×		San Marino
																×												Sao Tome and Principe
			×			×		×					×					×								×		Senegal
									×																		×	Seychelles

Member States	Sessions																									
	1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19***	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*
Sierra Leone																				×						×
Singapore																										
Somalia																		×								
South Africa	×													×												
Spain												×								×						
Sri Lanka												×														
Sudan															×							×				×
Suriname																										
Swaziland																										
Sweden														×									×			
Syrian Arab Republic																		×								
Tajikistan																										
Thailand																										
Togo																							×			
Trinidad and Tobago																					×					
Tunisia												×														
Turkey														×				×								
Turkmenistan																										
Uganda																							×			
Ukraine																									×	
United Arab Emirates																										
United Republic of Tanzania																						×				
Uruguay													×													
Vanuatu																										
Venezuela	×					×									×											×
Viet Nam																										
Yemen																										×
Yugoslavia							×																	×		
Zambia																										×
Zimbabwe																										

Sessions																												
27	*28*	*29*	*30*	*31*	*32*	*33*	*34*	*35*	*36*	*37*	*38*	*39*	*40*	*41*	*42*	*43*	*44*	*45*	*46*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*Member States*
					×						×			×														Sierra Leone
							×				×				×													Singapore
							×							×														Somalia
																									×			South Africa
	×					×																						Spain
	×														×					×								Sri Lanka
				×							×						×					×		×				Sudan
														×						×						×		Suriname
											×					×												Swaziland
									×					×														Sweden
×															×											×		Syrian Arab Republic
																											×	Tajikistan
								×								×							×				×	Thailand
							×		×			×			×				×						×			Togo
						×																						Trinidad and Tobago
	×		×					×					×		×				×			×						Tunisia
				×			×			×				×						×				×				Turkey
																										×		Turkmenistan
	×									×																×		Uganda
									×										×									Ukraine
	×																	×						×				United Arab Emirates
				×												×			×		×							United Republic of Tanzania
																						×						Uruguay
																×												Vanuatu
											×																	Venezuela
																									×			Viet Nam
					×		×			×		×	×							×			×			×		Yemen
																×		×										Yugoslavia
		×								×											×							Zambia
								×									×											Zimbabwe

Annex IV

Non-permanent members of the Security Council

Member States	*Years*																										
	1946	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*	*71*	*72*
Algeria																							×	×			
Argentina			×	×										×	×						×	×				×	×
Australia	×	×									×	×															
Austria																											
Bahrain																											
Bangladesh																											
Belarus																											
Belgium		×	×							×	×															×	×
Benin																											
Bolivia																			×	×							
Botswana																											
Brazil	×	×				×	×		×	×								×	×			×	×				
Bulgaria																					×	×					
Burkina Faso																											
Burundi																									×	×	
Cameroon																											
Canada			×	×									×	×								×	×				
Cape Verde																											
Chile							×	×								×	×										
Colombia		×	×					×	×			×	×											×	×		
Congo																											
Costa Rica																											
Côte d'Ivoire																			×	×							
Cuba				×	×						×	×															
Czech Republic																											
Democratic Republic of the Congo																											
Denmark								×	×													×	×				
Djibouti																											
Ecuador					×	×									×	×											
Egypt	×			×	×											×	×										
Ethiopia																						×	×				
Finland																								×	×		

Years																													
73	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*	*83*	*84*	*85*	*86*	*87*	*88*	*89*	*90*	*91*	*92*	*93*	*94*	*95*	*96*	*97*	*98*	*99*	*2000*	*2001*	*Member States*
															×	×													Algeria
														×	×						×	×				×	×		Argentina
×	×											×	×																Australia
×	×																	×	×										Austria
																									×	×			Bahrain
						×	×																					×	Bangladesh
	×	×																											Belarus
																		×	×										Belgium
			×	×																									Benin
					×	×																							Bolivia
																						×	×						Botswana
															×	×				×	×				×	×			Brazil
													×	×															Bulgaria
											×	×																	Burkina Faso
																													Burundi
	×	×																											Cameroon
				×	×											×	×									×	×		Canada
																			×	×									Cape Verde
																							×	×					Chile
																×	×												Colombia
													×	×															Congo
	×	×																						×	×				Costa Rica
																	×	×											Côte d'Ivoire
																	×	×											Cuba
																					×	×							Czech Republic
									×	×							×	×											Democratic Republic of the Congo
												×	×																Denmark
																				×	×								Djibouti
																		×	×										Ecuador
											×	×											×	×					Egypt
																×	×												Ethiopia
																×	×												Finland

Member States	*Years* *1946*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*	*71*	*72*
Gabon																											
Gambia																											
Germany																											
Ghana																	×	×									
Greece							×	×																			×
Guinea																											
Guinea-Bissau																											
Guyana																											
Honduras																							×	×			
Hungary																						×	×				×
India					×	×																					
Indonesia																											
Iran (Islamic Republic of)										×	×																
Iraq												×	×														
Ireland																	×										
Italy														×	×											×	×
Jamaica																											
Japan													×	×							×	×				×	×
Jordan																				×	×						
Kenya																											
Kuwait																											
Lebanon								×	×																		
Liberia																×											
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya																											
Madagascar																											
Malaysia																				×							
Mali																					×	×					
Malta																											
Mauritania																											
Mauritius																											
Mexico	×																										
Morocco																		×	×								
Namibia																											
Nepal																								×	×		
Netherlands	×					×	×														×	×					

Years																													
73	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*	*83*	*84*	*85*	*86*	*87*	*88*	*89*	*90*	*91*	*92*	*93*	*94*	*95*	*96*	*97*	*98*	*99*	*2000*	*2001*	***Member States***
					×	×																			×	×			Gabon
																									×	×			Gambia
				×	×		×	×						×	×							×	×						Germany
													×	×															Ghana
																													Greece
×																													Guinea
																							×	×					Guinea-Bissau
		×	×						×	×																			Guyana
																						×	×						Honduras
																			×	×									Hungary
×				×	×						×	×						×	×										India
×	×																					×	×						Indonesia
																													Iran (Islamic Republic of)
	×	×																											Iraq
								×	×																				Ireland
		×	×											×	×							×	×						Italy
						×	×																					×	Jamaica
		×	×					×	×					×	×				×	×				×	×				Japan
									×	×																			Jordan
×	×																							×	×				Kenya
					×	×																							Kuwait
																													Lebanon
																													Liberia
			×	×																									Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
												×	×																Madagascar
																×	×									×	×		Malaysia
																												×	Mali
										×	×																		Malta
	×	×																											Mauritania
				×	×																								Mauritius
							×	×																					Mexico
																			×	×									Morocco
																										×	×		Namibia
															×	×													Nepal
										×	×															×	×		Netherlands

Member States	Years																										
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
New Zealand									x	x											x						
Nicaragua																									x	x	
Niger																											
Nigeria																					x	x					
Norway				x	x													x	x								
Oman																											
Pakistan							x	x															x	x			
Panama													x	x													x
Paraguay																							x	x			
Peru										x	x																
Philippines												x						x									
Poland	x	x													x										x	x	
Portugal																											
Republic of Korea																											
Romania																	x										
Rwanda																											
Senegal																							x	x			
Sierra Leone																									x	x	
Slovenia																											
Somalia																										x	x
Spain																								x	x		
Sri Lanka															x	x											
Sudan																											x
Sweden												x	x														
Syrian Arab Republic		x	x																						x	x	
Thailand																											
Togo																											
Trinidad and Tobago																											
Tunisia														x	x												
Turkey						x	x		x	x						x											
Uganda																					x						
Ukraine			x	x																							
United Arab Emirates																											
United Republic of Tanzania																											

Years																													Member States
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	2000	2001	
																				x	x								New Zealand
										x	x																		Nicaragua
							x	x																					Niger
					x	x															x	x							Nigeria
						x	x																						Norway
																					x	x							Oman
			x	x						x	x									x	x								Pakistan
x			x	x				x	x																				Panama
																													Paraguay
x	x										x	x																	Peru
							x	x																					Philippines
									x	x													x	x					Poland
						x	x																	x	x				Portugal
																							x	x					Republic of Korea
			x	x													x	x											Romania
																					x	x							Rwanda
															x	x													Senegal
																													Sierra Leone
																									x	x			Slovenia
																													Somalia
								x	x											x	x								Spain
																													Sri Lanka
x																													Sudan
		x	x																					x	x				Sweden
																													Syrian Arab Republic
												x	x																Thailand
									x	x																			Togo
												x	x																Trinidad and Tobago
							x	x																				x	Tunisia
																													Turkey
								x	x																				Uganda
											x	x																x	Ukraine
													x	x															United Arab Emirates
		x	x																										United Republic of Tanzania

	Years																										
Member States	*1946*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*	*71*	*72*
Uruguay																				×	×						
Venezuela																	×	×									
Yemen																											
Yugoslavia					×	×					×																×
Zambia																								×	×		
Zimbabwe																											

Years																													
73	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*	*83*	*84*	*85*	*86*	*87*	*88*	*89*	*90*	*91*	*92*	*93*	*94*	*95*	*96*	*97*	*98*	*99*	*2000*	*2001*	***Member States***
																													Uruguay
				×	×								×	×					×	×									Venezuela
																	×	×											Yemen
×															×	×													Yugoslavia
						×	×							×	×														Zambia
										×	×							×	×										Zimbabwe

Annex V

Members of the Economic and Social Council

	Years																											
Member States	*1946*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*	*71*	*72*	*73*
Afghanistan														×	×	×												
Algeria																			×	×	×							×
Angola																												
Argentina							×	×	×	×	×	×						×	×	×			×	×	×			
Australia			×	×	×			×	×	×							×	×	×									
Austria																		×	×	×								
Bahamas																												
Bahrain																												
Bangladesh																												
Barbados																												
Belarus		×	×	×																								
Belgium				×	×	×	×	×	×													×	×	×				
Belize																												
Benin																				×	×	×						
Bhutan																												
Bolivia																											×	×
Botswana																												
Brazil			×	×	×						×	×	×		×	×	×								×	×	×	×
Bulgaria														×	×	×							×	×	×			
Burkina Faso																							×	×	×			
Burundi																											×	×
Cameroon																				×	×	×						
Canada	×	×	×		×	×	×				×	×	×							×	×	×						
Cape Verde																												
Central African Republic																												
Chad																							×	×	×			
Chile	×	×	×	×	×	×							×	×	×				×	×	×						×	×

Years																													
74	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*	*83*	*84*	*85*	*86*	*87*	*88*	*89*	*90*	*91*	*92*	*93*	*94*	*95*	*96*	*97*	*98*	*99*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*Member States*
		×	×	×																									Afghanistan
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×					×	×	×						×	×	×			Algeria
																		×	×	×								×	Angola
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×					×	×	×			×	×	×					Argentina
×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×	×	×	×						Australia
		×	×	×				×	×	×							×	×	×									×	Austria
						×	×	×							×	×	×		×	×	×								Bahamas
																×	×	×										×	Bahrain
		×	×	×			×	×	×		×	×	×					×	×	×		×	×	×					Bangladesh
					×	×	×																						Barbados
							×	×	×			×	×	×				×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×			Belarus
×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×			Belgium
													×	×	×														Belize
								×	×	×								×	×	×								×	Benin
																			×	×	×								Bhutan
×		×	×	×									×	×	×										×	×	×		Bolivia
									×	×	×						×	×	×										Botswana
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×			Brazil
	×	×	×			×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×			×	×	×		Bulgaria
			×	×	×											×	×	×										×	Burkina Faso
×							×	×	×																				Burundi
				×	×	×	×	×	×						×	×	×											×	Cameroon
×	×	×	×				×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		Canada
																							×	×	×				Cape Verde
				×	×	×																×	×	×					Central African Republic
																													Chad
×						×	×	×									×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×				Chile

Member States	Years																											
	1946	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*	*71*	*72*	*73*
China[a]	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×												×	×
Colombia	×																×	×	×									
Comoros																												
Congo																							×	×	×			
Costa Rica													×	×	×													
Côte d'Ivoire																												
Croatia																												
Cuba	×	×					×	×	×																			
Cyprus																												
Czech Republic																												
Democratic Republic of the Congo																										×	×	×
Denmark			×	×	×										×	×	×											
Djibouti																												
Dominican Republic										×	×	×																
Ecuador									×	×	×								×	×	×							
Egypt							×	×	×	×	×	×																
El Salvador																×	×	×										
Ethiopia																×	×	×										
Fiji																												
Finland												×	×	×													×	×
France	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Gabon																				×	×	×						
Gambia																												
Germany																												
Ghana																									×	×	×	
Greece	×										×	×	×						×	×	×				×	×	×	
Guatemala																						×	×	×				
Guinea																												
Guinea-Bissau																												

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[a] By its resolution 2758 (XXVI) of 25 October 1971, the General Assembly decided:

> "... to restore all its rights to the People's Republic of China and to recognize the representatives of its Government as the only legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations, and to expel forthwith the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from the place which they unlawfully occupy at the United Nations and in all the organizations related to it."

Years																													
74	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*	*83*	*84*	*85*	*86*	*87*	*88*	*89*	*90*	*91*	*92*	*93*	*94*	*95*	*96*	*97*	*98*	*99*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*Member States*
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		China[a]
×	×	×	×	×	×			×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×			Colombia
																								×	×	×			Comoros
×	×	×							×	×	×										×	×	×						Congo
										×	×	×								×	×	×						×	Costa Rica
×	×	×																			×	×	×						Côte d'Ivoire
																												×	Croatia
		×	×	×										×	×	×			×	×	×		×	×	×			×	Cuba
					×	×	×																						Cyprus
																						×	×	×	×	×	×		Czech Republic
×	×	×	×			×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×				×	×	×		Democratic Republic of the Congo
	×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×		Denmark
									×	×	×	×	×	×									×	×	×				Djibouti
				×	×	×																							Dominican Republic
	×	×	×		×	×	×		×	×	×					×	×	×											Ecuador
×	×	×										×	×	×						×	×	×							Egypt
																							×	×	×				El Salvador
×	×	×	×			×	×	×										×	×	×									Ethiopia
×	×						×	×	×																			×	Fiji
×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×					Finland
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×			×	France
	×	×	×									×	×	×					×	×	×	×	×	×					Gabon
																							×	×	×				Gambia
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×			×	Germany
					×	×	×							×	×	×				×	×	×							Ghana
		×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×						×	Greece
×	×																												Guatemala
×	×										×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×										Guinea
																									×	×	×		Guinea-Bissau

Member States	Years																											
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
Guyana																												
Haiti																										×	×	×
Honduras																												
Hungary																										×	×	×
Iceland																												
India	×	×		×	×	×		×	×	×							×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×			
Indonesia											×	×	×											×	×	×		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)					×	×	×														×	×	×					
Iraq																			×	×	×							
Ireland																							×	×	×			
Italy																×	×	×							×	×	×	
Jamaica																								×	×	×		
Japan															×	×	×	×	×	×			×	×	×		×	×
Jordan																×	×	×										
Kenya																									×	×	×	
Kuwait																						×	×	×				
Latvia																												
Lebanon	×	×	×	×																						×	×	×
Lesotho																												
Liberia																												
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya																							×	×	×			
Luxembourg																				×	×	×						
Madagascar																										×	×	×
Malawi																												
Malaysia																										×	×	×
Mali																												×
Malta																												
Mauritania																												
Mauritius																												
Mexico					×	×	×					×	×	×								×	×	×				
Mongolia																												×
Morocco																					×	×	×					

Years																													
74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	2000	2001	2002	*Member States*
																						×	×	×					Guyana
											×	×	×																Haiti
																									×	×	×		Honduras
				×	×	×																							Hungary
											×	×	×										×	×	×				Iceland
×				×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×			India
×	×				×	×	×			×	×	×			×	×	×			×	×	×			×	×	×		Indonesia
×	×	×	×	×	×								×	×	×	×	×	×											Iran (Islamic Republic of)
			×	×	×	×	×	×				×	×	×	×	×	×												Iraq
					×	×	×							×	×	×				×	×	×							Ireland
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×				×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×				×	×	×			Italy
×	×	×	×	×	×							×	×	×		×	×	×			×	×	×						Jamaica
×	×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×			×	Japan
×	×	×				×	×	×							×	×	×					×	×	×					Jordan
×	×	×	×				×	×	×						×	×	×												Kenya
																		×	×	×									Kuwait
																							×	×	×				Latvia
									×	×	×											×	×	×					Lebanon
				×	×	×								×	×	×								×	×	×			Lesotho
×	×	×						×	×	×				×	×	×													Liberia
						×	×	×						×	×	×			×	×	×								Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
									×	×	×										×	×	×						Luxembourg
																		×	×	×									Madagascar
						×	×	×																					Malawi
		×	×	×					×	×	×						×	×	×		×	×	×						Malaysia
×	×							×	×	×																			Mali
				×	×	×																							Malta
			×	×	×																								Mauritania
																								×	×	×			Mauritius
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×					×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×			×	Mexico
×	×																												Mongoli
					×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×						×	×	×		Morocco

Member States	Years																											
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
Mozambique																												
Nepal																												
Netherlands	×	×	×							×	×	×	×	×	×													×
New Zealand		×	×	×										×	×	×										×	×	×
Nicaragua																												
Niger																										×	×	×
Nigeria																												
Norway	×	×							×	×	×													×	×	×		
Oman																												
Pakistan					×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×						×	×	×		×	×	×		
Panama																					×	×	×					
Papua New Guinea																												
Paraguay																												
Peru	×	×	×	×	×	×														×	×	×			×	×	×	
Philippines						×	×	×													×	×	×					
Poland			×	×	×	×	×	×				×	×	×	×	×	×										×	×
Portugal																												
Qatar																												
Republic of Korea																												
Romania																				×	×	×						
Russian Federation	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Rwanda																												
Saint Lucia																												
Saudi Arabia																												
Senegal																	×	×	×									
Sierra Leone																			×	×	×	×	×	×				
Somalia																												
South Africa																												
Spain														×	×	×												×
Sri Lanka																									×	×	×	
Sudan													×	×	×									×	×	×		
Suriname																												
Swaziland																												

Years																													Member States
74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	2000	2001	2002	
												×	×	×									×	×	×				Mozambique
						×	×	×																					Nepal
×	×		×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×						Netherlands
			×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×							×	×	×			New Zealand
							×	×	×						×	×	×					×	×	×					Nicaragua
															×	×	×												Niger
		×	×	×		×	×	×			×	×	×						×	×	×								Nigeria
	×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×								Norway
													×	×	×									×	×	×			Oman
×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×		×	×	×		×	×	×		×	×	×			Pakistan
												×	×	×															Panama
										×	×	×																	Papua New Guinea
																				×	×	×							Paraguay
	×	×	×				×	×	×			×	×	×			×	×	×										Peru
			×	×	×							×	×	×				×	×	×	×	×	×						Philippines
×			×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×			×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×			Poland
		×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×						×	Portugal
								×	×	×																			Qatar
																			×	×	×		×	×	×				Republic of Korea
×	×	×		×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×			×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×					Romania
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		Russian Federation
			×	×	×					×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×							×	×	×		Rwanda
								×	×	×														×	×	×			Saint Lucia
									×	×	×			×	×	×									×	×	×		Saudi Arabia
×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×							×	×	×							Senegal
									×	×	×	×	×	×										×	×	×			Sierra Leone
			×	×	×					×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×										Somalia
																					×	×	×						South Africa
×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				Spain
										×	×	×	×	×	×				×	×	×		×	×	×				Sri Lanka
			×	×	×		×	×	×				×	×	×						×	×	×					×	Sudan
									×	×	×							×	×	×								×	Suriname
								×	×	×								×	×	×									Swaziland

Member States	*Years* *1946*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*	*71*	*72*	*73*
Sweden						×	×	×													×	×	×					
Syrian Arab Republic																												
Thailand																												
Togo																												
Trinidad and Tobago																												×
Tunisia																									×	×	×	
Turkey		×	×	×				×	×	×												×	×	×				
Uganda																												×
Ukraine	×																											
United Arab Emirates																												
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
United Republic of Tanzania																			×	×	×	×	×	×				
United States of America	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Uruguay						×	×	×								×	×	×						×	×	×		
Venezuela		×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×					×	×	×					
Viet Nam																												
Yemen																												
Yugoslavia	×							×	×	×	×	×	×				×	×	×					×	×	×		
Zambia																												
Zimbabwe																												

Years																													
74	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*	*83*	*84*	*85*	*86*	*87*	*88*	*89*	*90*	*91*	*92*	*93*	*94*	*95*	*96*	*97*	*98*	*99*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*Member States*
×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×					**Sweden**
			×	×	×							×	×	×			×	×	×						×	×	×		**Syrian Arab Republic**
×	×	×				×	×	×	×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×						**Thailand**
		×	×	×													×	×	×			×	×	×					**Togo**
×	×			×	×	×								×	×	×	×	×	×										**Trinidad and Tobago**
		×	×	×				×	×	×					×	×	×					×	×	×					**Tunisia**
×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				**Turkey**
×	×	×	×	×						×	×	×									×	×	×						**Uganda**
			×	×	×										×	×	×		×	×	×								**Ukraine**
				×	×	×																							**United Arab Emirates**
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**
				×	×	×														×	×	×							**United Republic of Tanzania**
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×			**United States of America**
													×	×	×														**Uruguay**
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×				×	×	×			×	×	×		**Venezuela**
																								×	×	×			**Viet Nam**
×	×	×	×																										**Yemen**
×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×		×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×										**Yugoslavia**
×	×	×			×	×	×								×	×	×						×	×	×				**Zambia**
											×	×	×							×	×	×							**Zimbabwe**

Annex VI

States Members of the United Nations

Member States	*Date of admission*	*Member States*	*Date of admission*
Afghanistan	19 November 1946	Burundi	18 September 1962
Albania	14 December 1955	Cambodia	14 December 1955
Algeria	8 October 1962	Cameroon	20 September 1960
Andorra	28 July 1993	Canada	9 November 1945
Angola	1 December 1976	Cape Verde	16 September 1975
Antigua and Barbuda	11 November 1981	Central African Republic	20 September 1960
Argentina	24 October 1945	Chad	20 September 1960
Armenia	2 March 1992	Chile	24 October 1945
Australia	1 November 1945	China	24 October 1945
Austria	14 December 1955	Colombia	5 November 1945
Azerbaijan	2 March 1992	Comoros	12 November 1975
Bahamas	18 September 1973	Congo	20 September 1960
Bahrain	21 September 1971	Costa Rica	2 November 1945
Bangladesh	17 September 1974	Côte d'Ivoire	20 September 1960
Barbados	9 December 1966	Croatia	22 May 1992
Belarus	24 October 1945	Cuba	24 October 1945
Belgium	27 December 1945	Cyprus	20 September 1960
Belize	25 September 1981	Czech Republic	19 January 1993
Benin	20 September 1960	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	17 September 1991
Bhutan	21 September 1971	Democratic Republic of the Congo	20 September 1960
Bolivia	14 November 1945	Denmark	24 October 1945
Bosnia and Herzegovina	22 May 1992	Djibouti	20 September 1977
Botswana	17 October 1966	Dominica	18 December 1978
Brazil	24 October 1945	Dominican Republic	24 October 1945
Brunei Darussalam	21 September 1984	Ecuador	21 December 1945
Bulgaria	14 December 1955	Egypt	24 October 1945
Burkina Faso	20 September 1960	El Salvador	24 October 1945

Member States	*Date of admission*
Equatorial Guinea	12 November 1968
Eritrea	28 May 1993
Estonia	17 September 1991
Ethiopia	13 November 1945
Fiji	13 October 1970
Finland	14 December 1955
France	24 October 1945
Gabon	20 September 1960
Gambia	21 September 1965
Georgia	31 July 1992
Germany	18 September 1973
Ghana	8 March 1957
Greece	25 October 1945
Grenada	17 September 1974
Guatemala	21 November 1945
Guinea	12 December 1958
Guinea-Bissau	17 September 1974
Guyana	20 September 1966
Haiti	24 October 1945
Honduras	17 December 1945
Hungary	14 December 1955
Iceland	19 November 1946
India	30 October 1945
Indonesia	28 September 1950
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	24 October 1945
Iraq	21 December 1945
Ireland	14 December 1955
Israel	11 May 1949
Italy	14 December 1955
Jamaica	18 September 1962
Japan	18 December 1956
Jordan	14 December 1955
Kazakhstan	2 March 1992
Kenya	16 December 1963
Kiribati	14 September 1999
Kuwait	14 May 1963
Kyrgyzstan	2 March 1992
Lao People's Democratic Republic	14 December 1955
Latvia	17 September 1991
Lebanon	24 October 1945
Lesotho	17 October 1966
Liberia	2 November 1945
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	14 December 1955
Liechtenstein	18 September 1990
Lithuania	17 September 1991
Luxembourg	24 October 1945
Madagascar	20 September 1960
Malawi	1 December 1964
Malaysia	17 September 1957
Maldives	21 September 1965
Mali	28 September 1960
Malta	1 December 1964
Marshall Islands	17 September 1991
Mauritania	27 October 1961
Mauritius	24 April 1968
Mexico	7 November 1945
Micronesia (Federated States of)	17 September 1991
Monaco	28 May 1993

Member States	*Date of admission*	*Member States*	*Date of admission*
Mongolia	27 October 1961	Saint Lucia	18 September 1979
Morocco	12 November 1956	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	16 September 1980
Mozambique	16 September 1975	Samoa	15 December 1976
Myanmar	19 April 1948	San Marino	2 March 1992
Namibia	23 April 1990	Sao Tome and Principe	16 September 1975
Nauru	14 September 1999	Saudi Arabia	24 October 1945
Nepal	14 December 1955	Senegal	28 September 1960
Netherlands	10 December 1945	Seychelles	21 September 1976
New Zealand	24 October 1945	Sierra Leone	27 September 1961
Nicaragua	24 October 1945	Singapore	21 September 1965
Niger	20 September 1960	Slovakia	19 January 1993
Nigeria	7 October 1960	Slovenia	22 May 1992
Norway	27 November 1945	Solomon Islands	19 September 1978
Oman	7 October 1971	Somalia	20 September 1960
Pakistan	30 September 1947	South Africa	7 November 1945
Palau	15 December 1994	Spain	14 December 1955
Panama	13 November 1945	Sri Lanka	14 December 1955
Papua New Guinea	10 October 1975	Sudan	12 November 1956
Paraguay	24 October 1945	Suriname	4 December 1975
Peru	31 October 1945	Swaziland	24 September 1968
Philippines	24 October 1945	Sweden	19 November 1946
Poland	24 October 1945	Syrian Arab Republic	24 October 1945
Portugal	14 December 1955	Tajikistan	2 March 1992
Qatar	21 September 1971	Thailand	16 December 1946
Republic of Korea	17 September 1991	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia[a]	8 April 1993
Republic of Moldova	2 March 1992	Togo	20 September 1960
Romania	14 December 1955	Tonga	14 September 1999
Russian Federation	24 October 1945	Trinidad and Tobago	18 September 1962
Rwanda	18 September 1962	Tunisia	12 November 1956
Saint Kitts and Nevis	23 September 1983	Turkey	24 October 1945

Member States	*Date of admission*	*Member States*	*Date of admission*
Turkmenistan	2 March 1992	Uzbekistan	2 March 1992
Uganda	25 October 1962	Vanuatu	15 September 1981
Ukraine	24 October 1945	Venezuela	15 November 1945
United Arab Emirates	9 December 1971	Viet Nam	20 September 1977
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	24 October 1945	Yemen	30 September 1947
United Republic of Tanzania	14 December 1961	Yugoslavia	24 October 1945
United States of America	24 October 1945	Zambia	1 December 1964
Uruguay	18 December 1945	Zimbabwe	25 August 1980

[a] At its 98th plenary meeting, on 8 April 1993, the General Assembly decided "to admit the State whose application is contained in document A/47/876-S/25147 to membership in the United Nations, this State being provisionally referred to for all purposes within the United Nations as 'the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia' pending settlement of the difference that has arisen over the name of the State" (resolution 47/225).